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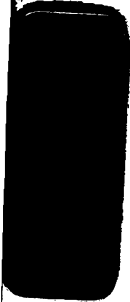
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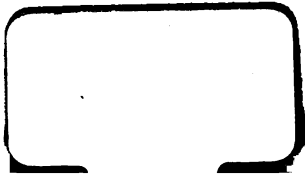
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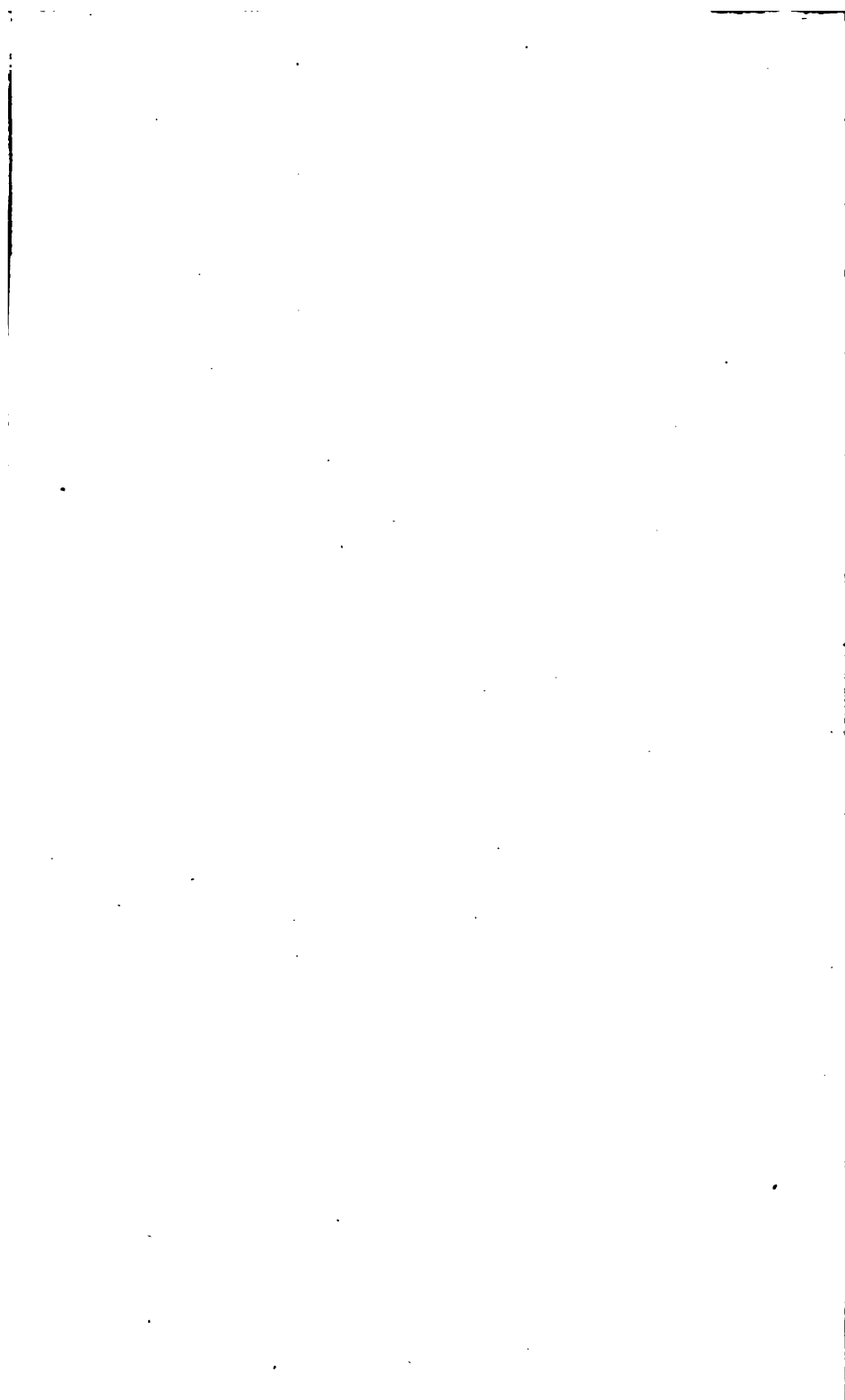


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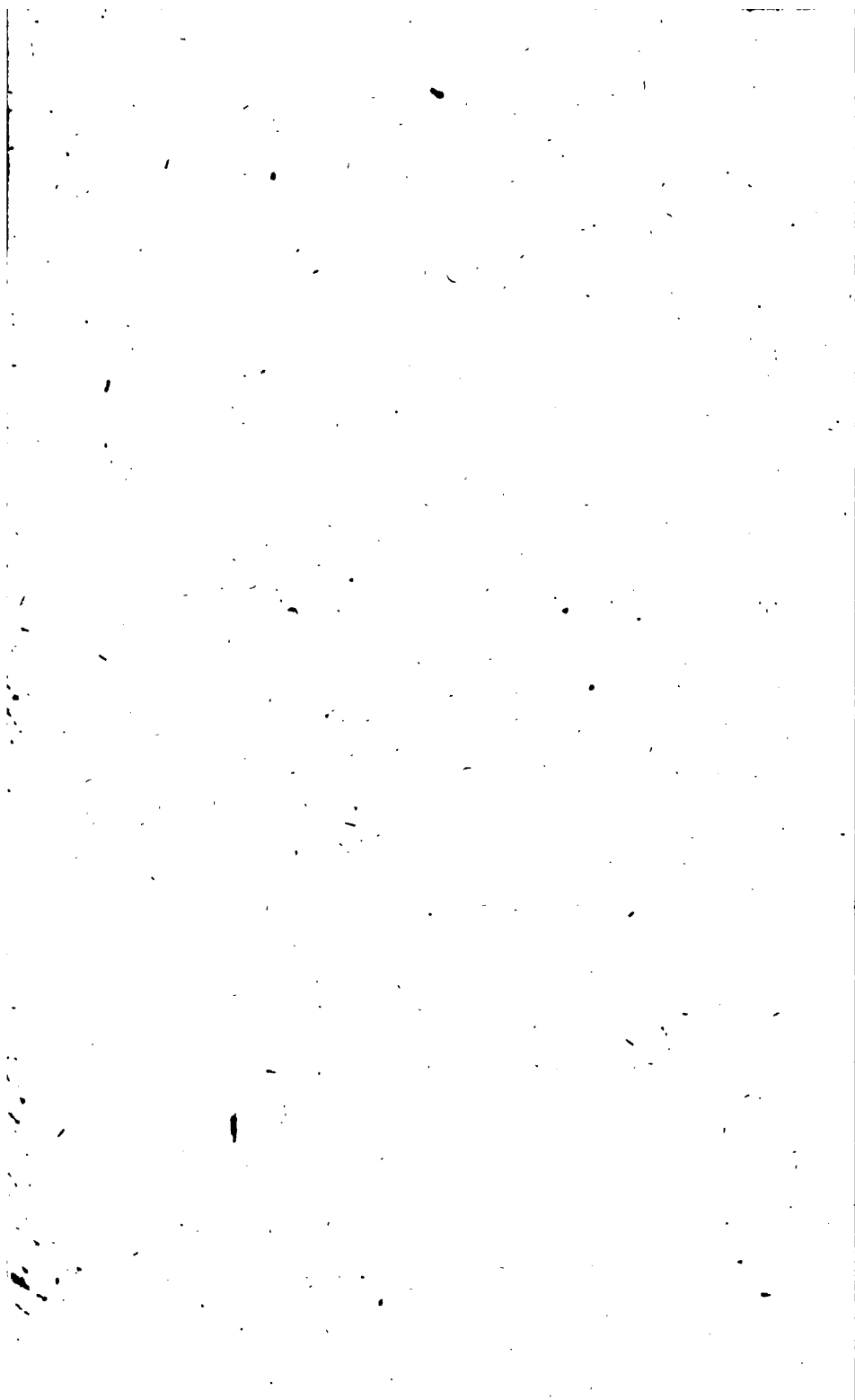
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THE
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Literature Employment & Amusements
OF THE
T I M E S ,

VOL. I.



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1772.



ART. MAG. Jan. 1772.

A

years an
outcry

ORKNEY
ISLANDS

*A PLAN of an
INLAND
NAVIGATION*

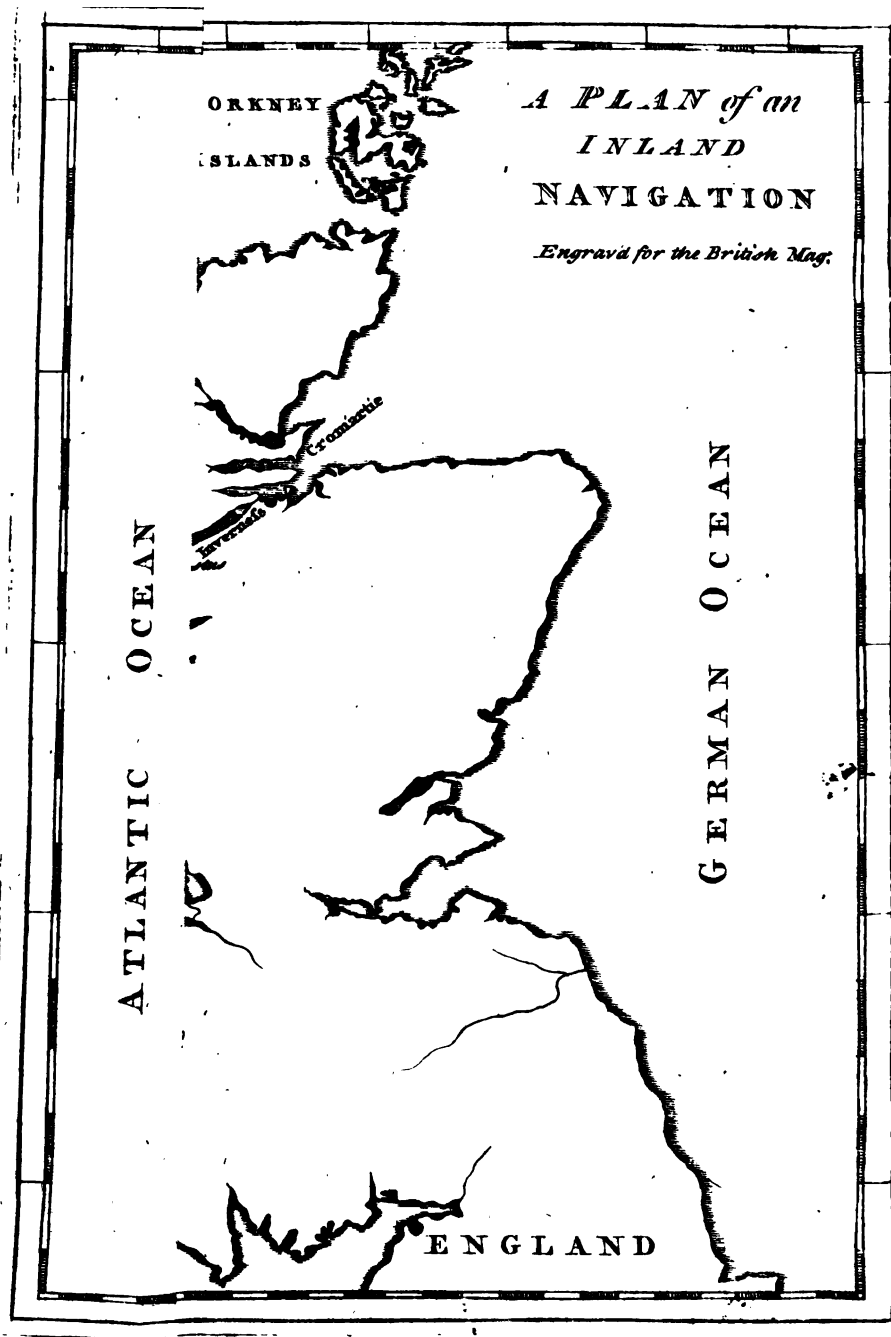
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ATLANTIC OCEAN

GERMAN OCEAN

ENGLAND

Mersey
Tyne



T H E
BRITISH MAGAZINE,
A N D
GENERAL REVIEW
OF THE

Literature, Employments, and Amusements of the
Times.

For J A N U A R Y, 1772.

*An impartial Review of the different
Administrations in the present
Reign.*

AS we profess to be guided by the utmost impartiality, we shall most cautiously venture into the regions of politics.

Amidst the clamours of party, and the noise of faction, it is exceedingly difficult for a well meaning man to form a just notion of the state of things; whether he hath recourse to conversation or reading, he finds from experience that both the speakers and writers are alike tainted with the general infection, and deal out only the sentiments of their respective political readers.

In order to pronounce upon the merit or defects of those who have obtained a sway in the cabinet, it is necessary that their characters should be truly developed. In order to criticize, with exactness, the public mea-

BRIT. MAG. Jan. 1772.

asures, whether past or present, we should make ourselves acquainted with the views, principles, and conduct of an administration.

It is a weakness justly chargeable upon the people of England, that ministers, *merely as such*, are odious to the nation. Without ever considering whether a man aims at the political good of his country or not, without giving a minister time to explain himself, the smallest mistake throws the nation into a ferment; some popular demagogue seizes the lucky opportunity, encourages the frenzy, and by exciting a general indignation against those at the helm, renders the *vox populi* subservient to his interest, and thus in time removes all impediments to his ambition. How far this description may in any degree be applicable to the present times, we shall not presume to determine; but as there hath been for a series of years an
A outcry

outcry against almost every administration, we shall present our readers with a detail of the different measures adopted by the different ministers who have guided the helm of state since the accession of his present majesty. This will be a means of guarding the public against every species of political imposition. When we are made acquainted with the different schemes which have been carried into execution by our men in power, we shall be enabled to determine for ourselves, and clearly to perceive who are, and who are not the genuine friends to the liberty and constitution of England.

Towards the end of George the Second's life, there existed in this country two ministries; the Newcastle party, and a kind of family faction, who had chosen Mr. Pitt for their leader.

The views of both parties seem to have been precisely the same, although they made use of different stratagems to accomplish their designs, an independent permanent power was equally the aim of both; but the Newcastle gentry placed their reliance on the treasury, by means of which, they could easily secure the parliament, whilst the family junto submitted their pretensions to popular disquisitions, and solely depended upon the favour and clamours of the multitude.

This plan might, in all human probability, have succeeded, had not the late king's death disconcerted those fine projects which were only calculated to gratify private ambition at the expence of public virtue.

Neither the Pelhams nor Mr Pitt were favourites at Leicester house; it was easy, therefore, to foresee that when a young monarch ascended the throne, who had been taught to conceive a dislike for both these parties, he should give way to his feelings, and make choice of a ministry in principles, at least, opposite to their predecessors.

Lord Bute accepted the seals, the Newcastle party began daily to decline, Mr Pitt, preserving his popularity, was continued in office, and the conduct of the war was entrusted almost exclusively to his management; *divide et impera* was however a maxim which this great commoner by no means relished; his capacious soul formed lofty ideas of autocratic power, and the very notion of controul checked the ardour of his unbounded ambition.

The court of Versailles, in the year 1761, talked about peace in too high a tone, and proposed terms for a negotiation, derogatory to the honour of Great Britain. Pitt rejected the propositions with a becoming dignity and spirit, and whether because he imagined it altogether impossible to obtain such a peace as might satisfy the nation, or whatever other cause induced him to take so decisive a step, can be known only to himself; but he suddenly resigned.

The reasons Mr. Pitt condescended to give the public for his resignation were as follow. He had been apprized of Spain's officious interposition when the treaty of peace between France and England was upon the tapis. The Spanish minister avowed such a step, and further acknowledged, that by the concurrence of his court, the differences subsisting between England and Spain were referred to France, by whose mediation they were finally to be adjusted. Pitt insisted that all neutral powers should be excluded from the treaty. He remonstrated; Spain evaded a categorical answer. Foreseeing that a Spanish war was inevitable, he strongly insisted upon the necessity, as well as good policy of commencing hostilities. He proposed the capture of the Spanish fleet, which was not then arrived, and urged that such a treasure would enable Great Britain to carry on the war, and proportionably diminish the ability

lity of her adversaries. This advice was not relished by the cabinet; Pitt therefore declared that it should be the last time he would sit in council, and signified his intentions to resign; urging as a reason, that "he would not be responsible for measures he was no longer permitted to guide."

That Pitt's apprehensions, with regard to Spain, were well founded, is demonstrable by the event which so speedily followed; for no sooner had the *flota* arrived from the West Indies, no sooner was the treasure secured in their ports, than the Spanish court, without disguise, evinced their hostile intentions against England, and a war was the consequence.

But still this great man may be censured for deserting the service of his country, at a juncture so extremely *critical and alarming*; nor will it avail to plead in justification of his conduct, ill usage, and relentment. A patriot, like a philosopher, ought to sacrifice many *private* feelings to *public utility*; if "then or never was the time to crush the secret machinations of our enemies, if the dignity and future prosperity of Great Britain was really at stake, if in a manner the national glory depended upon the measures which should *then* be pursued," if these things were as Mr. Pitt represented, his precipitate resignation, at a time when he might have been of eminent service to his country, was not justifiable upon the principles of *disinterested patriotism*; his aiming at an exclusive right to govern, betrayed rather the spirit of a *despot*, and his conduct, in short, during the whole of this affair, argued a degree of frailty inseparable from mortality.

In the beginning of November 1761, the new parliament was opened at Westminster, and Sir John Cust chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. Bute was the head of the ministry at this time; we shall therefore lay before our readers an impartial account of the measures pursued

during this unpopular nobleman's administration.

Previous to every other business, the parliament proceeded to make a provision for the queen, in case of the king's decease, a jointure of one hundred thousand pounds was settled upon her majesty, Somerset house was allotted for her *town*, and the lodge at Richmond old park for her *country* residence.

The first national affair agitated under Bute's administration, was, an enquiry into the propriety of carrying on the German war; the arguments urged against its continuance by the ministry, were, that it drained the exchequer; that pitching upon Germany for the scene of action, was giving our enemies an amazing advantage over us; that it connected us with Hanoverians and Hessians, a tribe of allies unworthy the friendship of Great Britain; that we paid the king of Prussia an enormous subsidy, whilst it could never be in his power to make us a suitable return; and lastly, that the electorate of Hanover, which we appeared so assiduously to protect, was not in reality worth a *fifth* part of the sum we had foolishly expended in its defence.

These arguments were answered by the opposition.

But the fact is, that this method of reasoning, however *forcible*, was yet *ill timed*; for although, *previous* to our entering into any German quarrels, it might have been admitted as a means to dissuade us from such disputes, yet after we *had* plunged into continental connexions, such considerations became useless. But these disputes soon gave way to matters more important.

From the intelligence Mr. Pitt had received, it appeared, that at the very time Spain affected to continue in a state of neutrality, she was busied in framing a draught of a compact entered into by the enemies of Great Britain, for the establishment of uni-
versal

versal empire, and total destruction of this kingdom. This is commonly called the *family compact*. The means by which Pitt became acquainted with this piece of secret history, the persons who procured him the rough draught, and the motives which incited different states to enter into this *solemn league*, these are curious particulars which deserve a separate consideration, and shall therefore be discussed in some future number; for the present it may suffice to observe, that one of the articles wherein Spain obliges herself to succour France, "if she is engaged with a maritime power," seems so evidently calculated against England, that the allusion is impossible to be mistaken.

France and Spain made an attempt to draw Holland over to their confederacy; but perceiving the ineffectuality of their threats and promises, they signified their intentions of making Portugal feel the heavy effects of their displeasure, if she refused to enter into conjunction, and pursue their hostile intentions. Here again they were disappointed; Portugal seemed determined to preserve a strict *neutrality*, and England was obliged to ship arms, troops, and warlike stores, for the defence of that kingdom.

The supplies granted this year by parliament amounted to upwards of eighteen millions sterling. But it must be confessed the national burthen was enormous; a war with France and Spain, a prodigious subsidy, or, if you please, *annual tribute* to the king of Prussia, and the expences attending the defence of Portugal; these were so many clogs on the wheels of government, that a kingdom less fruitful in resources than England must have suffered the disgrace of an universal bankruptcy. War, however, was carried on with vigour; and several successful campaigns in 1762 demonstrated that

Bute was not altogether destitute of abilities, or at least it evinced, that the administration was not that despicable junta the partisans of Mr. Pitt would make us believe.

The conquest of the Havannah, Martinico, and the spirited exertions of the British forces in Germany, clearly shewed, that although the great Commoner might abandon us to dangers, yet even his absence could not throw the nation into the gloomy horrors of despair. On the contrary, whilst the war continued, our seamen, as well as soldiers, seemed endowed with as great a share of intrepidity and genuine heroism, as when he *condescended to guide* the state machine.

Whilst our foreign affairs were in this situation; whilst our arms were crowned with a series of victories sufficiently important to make the haughty Bourbons *crouch*, faction at home had sown the seeds of civil discord.

A maxim had formerly been adopted at Leicester-house, that "*all party-distinctions should be abolished*;" and that the different appellations of *Whig* and *Tory* should, by being discountenanced, be rendered altogether obsolete. The Hanoverian succession was deemed now firmly established in the nation, and the exiled family was looked upon as a bugbear too contemptible to frighten even the vulgar. Agreeable to this system, the great offices of state were, during Bute's administration, occupied by men, some of whom perhaps carried their notions of monarchical power to unwarrantable lengths. This occasioned an outcry in the nation; and the vulgar, the illiberal, and the fordid, took advantage of the minister's country to foment divisions amongst the inhabitants of *two* kingdoms, between whom a sameness of views, as well as political connexion, ought to serve as the *cement of perfect union*.

The

The Whig party exclaimed at being banished from the royal presence; they deplored the fate of old Newcastle; and many who continued in office following his example, *resigned in ill humour*.

That the Tories (if Lord Bute's associates really were such) should exclude the opposite party from power, is natural, and easily accounted for. Besides, it hath been the constant practice, ever since the Revolution; and if it must be deemed a *fault*, it is a fault that the *Whigs*, whenever they have possessed the means, have made no manner of scruple to commit.

Perhaps it may be alledged, that "the Whigs, being staunch friends to the house of Hanover, are, on all accounts, the most proper persons to be about the Sovereign, and assist at his councils." But there is a necessity to inform those who adopt this proposition, that it is *not universally true*; because when James the Second, after abdicating the crown of England, resided at St. Germain's, the *Whig-party*, by whose means William was seated on the throne, actually entered into negotiations with James, in order to restore him to his crown and dignity.

This is capable of proof not to be contradicted.

Lord Bute, therefore, in pursuance of his plan, only expelled those who, if in power, would, from *principle*, have expelled him. We mean not to justify, but to be impartial. A strong opposition, however, was formed by those who had been disgraced; and every method imaginable was taken to counteract the measures of administration, by rendering the supplies uncertain. Hence, if the ministry found it difficult to continue the war, an opposition was ready to construe this *incapacity*. If, on the other hand, war was still carried on with success, terms of peace the most unreasonable would be demanded by the nation. In this dilemma, the

ministry turned their thoughts to *peace*. The French were well apprised of our internal situation; and as the great expences of war had reduced the state of their finances to the lowest ebb, they were now in earnest to put a speedy conclusion to carnage and desolation. On the part of France, the Duke de Nivernois; on the part of England, the Duke of Bedford, were chosen ambassadors. The last negotiation, which Pitt rejected, was made the basis of this treaty.

Our ally, the king of Prussia, by surmounting a series of difficulties, had rendered himself *formidable*; yet our ministry most readily agreed to drop his alliance. This, by men of sagacity, was deemed a flagrant blunder in politics. To divest an ally, at a time when his assistance might be of essential service, and effectually turn the scale in our favour; this was so singular a refinement upon common sense, that vulgar minds were altogether incapable of perceiving its propriety.

The disputes relative to Portugal were adjusted, on condition that all its territories should be evacuated without distinction.

As the war with France had originally been occasioned by some depredations committed on our territories in America, the boundaries of our possessions in that quarter of the globe were assigned with precision. Florida was accepted in lieu of the Havannah; but the most acute amongst the ministerial writers could not, in this particular, make even a tolerable defence for their master's conduct. The French were allowed in a manner a share in the Newfoundland fishery, at least they were permitted to fish within *three leagues* of the coast, in the gulph and river of St. Lawrence. Spain laid no claim to any fishing in those seas. In the West-Indies we retained the Grenades.

Spain,

Spain, as far as her word could go, assured our ministers, that the English logwood cutters should never in future be interrupted. The ministry were too polite to question the veracity of a nation renowned for honour in ancient story. They therefore accepted this declaration as a sufficient security for the stipulated conditions.

In Africa, Goree was restored; and in the East-Indies, whatever had cost us the most expence of blood and treasure. Belleisle was exchanged for Minorca, and the outworks of Dunkirk were to be demolished. The *family compact* was passed over as a trifle of no manner of consequence. Such are the outlines of the late peace, which was sounded by the ministerial trumpets, as safe, honourable, advantageous and lasting.

The opposite party, on the contrary, pronounced it the very *reverse*, and confidently asserted, that the seeds of future war were thickly sown in almost every article. The ministry urged the state of the nation, our treasures exhausted, money not to be raised but by the means of exorbitant premiums, our country towns depopulated, and yet our navy and army destitute of their proper complement of men. They argued, that in such a calamitous situation, the terms were better than could be expected. The opposers pronounced this a *false* representation of the case; and they alledged, that granting it true, France was still in a far *worse* plight, Spain unable to assist her; and therefore, that sooner than continue the war, they would have accepted *any*, even the most *humiliating* terms. "If, however, said the opposition, we must have a peace, let us, in the name of goodness, have such a peace as will be *lasting*; let the articles be framed with such precision, that all pretences to commence future hostilities may be removed."

That this last request was highly reasonable, is most certain; because by granting the French permission to fish within *three leagues* of the coast of Newfoundland, perpetual contentions might arise, and ample licence was afforded for chicanery or finesse. With respect to our logwood-cutters, the same observation will hold: they are left entirely to the mercy of Spanish faith, our negotiators having only required the king of Spain to pledge his royal word that they should *not* be in any manner molested: whereas Pitt insisted, as an express condition, that Spain should acknowledge our *exclusive* right to this branch of commerce: that in the definitive treaty no notice should be taken of the *family compact*, was certainly an oversight, which argued the weakness or pusillanimity of administration. They might have dissolved an agreement entered into by the contracting parties, for the sole purpose of this kingdom's destruction.

The definitive treaty being signed, and peace announced, Bute seemed to have established his power on permanent grounds; but raising the necessary supplies afforded opposition a recent opportunity to arraign his conduct: the whole of the grants amounted to thirteen millions and an half; and the provisions for these grants exceeded them by half a million and upwards. This was censured as great want of attention in proportioning the accounts; and it was justly observed, that a vote of credit in time of peace, was a manifest absurdity. This particular, however, excepted, the minister's scheme was hitherto unexceptionable; but when he proposed *a duty on cyder and perry to be paid by the maker*, and collected by the *officers of excise*, the nation was roused; and a spirit of opposition transfusing itself through all ranks and degrees of men, shook at length the seats of administration.

Had

Had Lord Bute exerted his ingenuity to devise a tax more odious than another to the people of England, he must at last have pitched upon something, in every respect, *similar* to the duty laid on cyder and perry.

The mode of collecting this duty, whereby the houses of peers, gentlemen, freeholders and farmers, were liable to be rummaged by an infamous banditti, culled from the dregs of the people. The impost itself, which was sufficiently large to destroy even the object of taxation, and levied when the necessity of an expensive war could be no longer pleaded as an excuse. All these circumstances conspiring, contributed to render the tax universally odious, and the minister execrable. A body of dissenting lords entered two spirited protests, one at committing, another at the passing of the bill. The representatives of London were instructed to oppose it, and petitions against the tax were presented to every different branch of the legislature. In short, Walpole's project for a general excise, raised not such a dangerous ferment throughout the nation.

The ministerial party attempted to make an apology for the scheme, by saying, that cyder being so cheap, ought to be taxed, in order to restrain its excessive use, and prevent the vice of drunkenness. As to the *mode* of collecting the duty, they urged, that it also was a cheap and expeditious method; and if a badge of slavery was a badge worn by the venders of malt, beer, spirits, and other commodities, that the *laws of excise* operating with regard to these articles, there could be no reason why they should not be extended to *cyder and perry*: which was only saying, that because an iniquitous scheme, planned by a most corrupt minister, had gained footing in the nation, therefore an *extension of despotism* was strictly justifiable; a plea that, with equal propriety, may be urged

in support of every species of ingenuity.

In the midst of these disputes, when virulent contentions were carried to the most unjustifiable lengths, when the nation anxiously waited for the decision of an event highly important to British liberty, Lord Bute suddenly deserted his post as first lord of the treasury, and—RESIGNED.

This precipitate, unexpected step, threw his friends into the utmost consternation: even his enemies were surprised, and the world in general criticised upon his conduct as the effect of an effeminate timidity. His adherents endeavoured, however, to exculpate him, by alledging, that he only entered upon the political stage to secure to this nation an advantageous peace; that even the favourites of the people had deserted their cause, and left their arduous task to be performed by Lord Bute. Having accomplished his designs; having discharged the debt due to his country and his king, he had a right therefore to consult his own ease, and thus prove, that a sense of public duty, not desire of gratifying private ambition, was the true motive which first induced his Lordship to assume the political character, and take the lead in administration. Thus far his Lordship's friends.

His dependants, on the other hand, censured his ill-judged retreat, and urged, that he quitted the field at the very moment when victory was certain. The support of prince and parliament would, with an ordinary degree of perseverance on his side, have enabled his Lordship to have triumphed over *all* opposition; and the clamours of the people without doors must, they said, have gradually died away, and left his Lordship in permanent possession of his seat at the treasury board; whilst men of penetration, intimately acquainted with human nature and the character of this nobleman, assigned, however,

very

very different reasons for his resignation.

They suppose him to have retired with chagrin, and imagine his conduct the effect of *disgust*. "Conscious, say they, of the rectitude of his intentions, and convinced that he had always meant the nation well, an opposition to his measures he construed into the highest ingratitude." He also, according to these gentlemen, mistook the noisy clamours of an *interested cabal* for the voice of the people at large: they allow, however, that his Lordship's pride rendered him *inaccessible*; and that by habit he had contracted a shyness of disposition, altogether incompatible with an able statesman. The theory of government, according to these apologists, he studied with success; but an *habit of resentment* is supposed to have circumscribed his knowledge of the practice within very *scanty* limits. He was endowed, if we believe his panegyrists, with *good sense*, and yet perpetually liable to be imposed upon by the designing, because he mistook an attention paid to his *situation as minister* for an actual attachment to his *person*. In other words, his vanity got the better of his understanding, and he thus became an easy dupe to flattery and adulation.

On the whole, from a transient view of this nobleman's administration; from the apologies offered for his conduct by his friends, and the sketches given of his character by even his most impartial adherents; from these collected circumstances, it appears extremely evident that his Lordship was never, by *Nature*, designed for *public life*. We may therefore safely venture to pronounce that *Lord Bute may be a very good man, but was in truth a very bad minister.*

Z.

Account of a burning Well at Broseley in Shropshire, from Mr. Martin, late Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge, to the Royal Society.

THIS well was discovered in 1711, but has been many years lost. It was sometime ago recovered, but in a lower situation; and 30 yards nearer the Severn.

For 4 or 5 feet deep, it is 6 or 7 feet wide. Within that is another less hole, of like depth, dug in the clay: in the bottom whereof is placed an earthen vessel, about 5 or 6 inches diameter at the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the sides well fixed in the clay rammed well about it. Within the pot is a brown water, thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion, beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noise, rising and falling by fits 5 or 6 inches, but no vapour appeared, perhaps because the sun shone bright. Upon putting down a candle at the end of a stick, at a quarter of a yard distance it took fire, darting and flashing in a violent manner, for about half a yard high, like spirits in a lamp, but with greater agitation. I was told that a tea-kettle had been made to boil in 9 minutes, and that it had been left burning for 48 hours together, without any sensible diminution. It was extinguished by putting a wet mop upon it, which must be kept there a small time, otherwise it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop, there succeeded a sulphureous smoke, lasting about a minute; and yet the water was very cold to the touch. The well lies 30 yards from the Severn, which in that place, and some miles above and below runs in a vale full 100 yards perpendicular below the level of the country on either side, which inclines down to the country at an angle of 20 or 30 degrees from the horizon, but somewhat more or less in different places, as the place is more or less rocky.

To the Authors of the British Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

If the following short essay falls in with your design, you shall hear further upon the subject from

A WELL-WISHER
to your undertaking.

*Observations on some parts of the
Newtonian Philology.*

I HAVE been frequently led to reflect upon the different systems of natural philosophy which have prevailed in the various ages of the world.

From the fragments preserved in the libraries of the curious, we may collect hints sufficient to convince us, that mankind, even in those times we call rude and barbarous, were surprisingly addicted to a contemplation of the heavenly bodies. The Egyptians and Chaldeans had each, I presume, their favourite dogmata, followed some sage who pretended to be in the secret, and readily embraced his account of things for a clear solution of the phenomena of nature.

The ancient Greeks were a set of excellent conjecturers; they had an admirable knack at *guessing*; and even those who travelled, with a view of improving their minds, set up for philosophers, upon the small stock of knowledge they gleaned from other nations. They drew, it is true, upon the credulity of their countrymen, who were ever ready to give them large credit for wisdom, and the gravity of a beard, or an austerity of countenance, made in some measure amends for other deficiencies, and served to convert these venerable antiques into so many dignified sages, from whom the vulgar received instructions with an implicit reverence.

If we examine their prevailing tenets of philosophy, we shall discover nothing but a motly mixture of er-

BRIT. MAG. Jan. 1772.

rors, and sometimes a jumble of incoherent nonsense, conveyed through the musty vehicle of an antiquated language. So far from understanding any thing relative to the laws of motion; so far from being acquainted with the true mundane system, the luminaries of antiquity were incapable of arriving at any determinate knowledge concerning the celestial bodies.

The Zabaists, if we believe Maimonides, although renowned for their acuteness and penetrating sagacity, yet held it as an incontestible truth, that the planets and other heavenly orbs were bodies; through the different parts of which, God, as a subtle spirit, was disseminated. I shall not fatigue my readers patience, by enumerating all those worthies famous for errors: it is quite sufficient to observe, that the divine Aristotle will allow of no *Spirits*; but such as, to avoid idleness, are employed in moving the celestial orbs.

Notwithstanding, however, these notions appear, to us refined moderns, too gross to pass upon men of sense for sacred truths, yet there is no manner of doubt but that similar absurdities were ratified by public authority, and were honoured with a degree of universal assent. We know there was a time, when to talk of the fixture of the sun would have been deemed little short of blasphemy; and a man would have hazarded something more than a good name if he even alluded to the antipodes.

On all these accounts, I am tempted to suspect, that, notwithstanding the plausible schemes laid down by certain dogmatists, we are yet arrived at very little, if any, improvements in the *theoretic* parts of natural philosophy. I speak of the *theory*, because, as far as the practical parts depend upon mechanical powers or mathematical principles, so far they are subject to the strictest demonstration; but we may reason justly, and draw logical consequences

B

from

from assumed, and even false data. I will explain myself.

Upon a supposition that the planets, or fixed stars, are placed at such and such distances from the earth, or from each other, we may deduce certain axioms, from which inferences may very fairly be drawn in support of the system we adopt: but altho' I may allow the reasoning from the axioms just and conclusive, yet I may be permitted to call the supposition itself in question; and I think there is great reason for so doing, with regard to the example I have quoted.

All sects of philosophers have differed in their accounts of the distances, as well as bulk, of the planets or the fixed stars; and it seems to me extremely natural that this *should* be the case. Our glasses, after all our ingenious improvements, must be defective; and if to this is added the weak texture of the human eye, and the continual vibration of the air; if these impediments are considered with impartiality, it should rather, I think, appear a matter of surprize that we are able to give *tolerable guesses*, than that our endeavours are not crowned with inathematical certainty.

What is above said of the eye, may with equal truth be predicated of the human intellect. It doth not seem endowed with strength sufficient to acquire an accurate knowledge of those immense and ponderous orbs which hang suspended in æther. I shall be told, indeed, of a Des Cartes, a Kepler, and, above all, of our immortal Newton; but having long assumed the privilege of thinking for myself, I will be bold to say, that the systems broached or adopted by those celebrated geniuses, carry, in some particulars, evident marks of the frailty of their respective authors. Were this not the case, their notions would obtain a greater degree of permanency. Were their doctrines founded on truth, they would stand the

test of ages; and the Cartesian vortices, once so celebrated throughout Europe, would not give place, without first disputing the palm of superiority, with the vis inertiz, gravity and attraction of Sir Isaac and his disciples.

There was a time when it would have been dangerous to have delivered one's sentiments so freely; but the heat of prejudice is abated; the charms and novelty of the Newtonian system ceases to captivate; the enthusiasm occasioned by admiration seems to have evaporated and spent itself in extravagant encomiums.

Taking therefore advantage of the philosophic temperature of the times, I shall occasionally examine those positions advanced by Newton, which appear, *to me at least*, the most *exceptionable*; and in the course of this discussion, my readers will probably be enabled to determine, whether that same thing called *attraction*, really deserves the oblique censure cast upon it some years since by Swift, who ventured to prophecy that *it*, like all other philosophic absurdities, would in time give place to a system of truths more conformable to nature, common sense and experience.

J.

Dutch *OEconomy*, and the *Mode of Book-keeping in Holland, exemplified in a singular Anecdote.*

EVERY nation hath its different characteristics: the French are famous for a certain *gaieté de cœur*, which renders them always lively, always pleasing, and extremely loquacious. Our countrymen, on the contrary, are very sparing of words, sententious, and silent to a proverb. The Dutch are heavy, dull and phlegmatic, to an excess.

Such different dispositions, as is natural, must produce very different customs and manners amongst the people. In Holland, the meanest trader

trader wears a gravity becoming a privy counsellor; and as the people are thrifty and parsimonious, they are prodigiously exact in keeping a regular account of the most minute article relative to expence. This is so national a virtue, that the moment a man becomes a bankrupt, he is censured or acquitted by the persons appointed to look into those affairs, in proportion as his accounts are more or less regularly adjusted. Hence the merchants have their books under various titles, all comprehending the whole of their receipts and disbursements. As a proof of the exactness of the Dutch in this respect, I will relate a story which I, the other day, heard from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity,

It happened that a shop-keeper, who had frequently sacrificed at the shrine of Venus, was accused of having gotten a willing damsel with child. The fact being clearly proved, the proper officer was sent to his house to demand a certain sum of money, as a security for the woman's issue not becoming burthensome to the public. Perceiving the tradesman's wife in the shop, the man expressed a desire to speak with him alone. The shop-keeper in return gave the messenger to understand, that he had no transaction to which his wife was not privy: "Why then, says the person, I am come to demand two hundred guilders, on account of a bastard child which you are the father of." "Two hundred guilders!" replied the dealer with some astonishment, "Why, I never paid more than half the sum a-piece for all the children I have got in my time:" then turning with great composure to his wife (who was present all the time) "Hand me down, says he, the book of *bastardy*;" and opening it, "There, says he; this will convince you that your demands are exorbitant;" when he shewed him, that for each child laid to his

charge, he had only paid one hundred guilders. The man, well convinced, accepted the one hundred guilders, half his original demand, and retired satisfied with the bargain.

Thoughts occasioned by the Frequency of Divorces.

WHEN the late infamous marriage-act was agitated with great warmth in the House of Lords, a distinguished nobleman declared, that "sooner than give his consent to have it pass, his daughter should be indulged with liberty to marry a footman."

This was carrying the matter to too great a length; but as his Lordship only intended to express, in the strongest terms, his extreme abhorrence of the bill; so the experience of late years may serve to convince us, that the nobleman's dislike was but too well founded; and that in the marriage-act are contained the seeds of all those ruinous vices, so destructive to the welfare of society in general, and the peace of private families in particular.

In a commercial state like that of England, all possible encouragement should be given to matrimony; because an increase of population is, to such a kingdom, an increase of riches. So far from an act of the legislature to *restrain*, there should be every inducement for young people to enter into wedlock, and the lawful commerce of the sexes ought, in sound policy, to be promoted by government.

Considering the parliament of Great Britain as a representative of the people at large, it is astonishing how the members, acting in that capacity, could ever consent to the passing a bill, which they must know the majority without doors would never approve.

A number of persons meet, under the pretence of transacting the *negotiations*

tion's business. The daughters of a few great men, following the dictates of nature, "marry." From an inconsiderateness inseparably annexed to youth, they make choice of a person every way improper; the senators take the alarm; their pride is piqued; and, to prevent such consequences for the future, they frame a bill, forthwith, prohibiting what they call "*clandestine marriages*;" that is, for fear *their* families should be disgraced, or their *vanity* mortified, they proscribe an inconceivable number from entering into that situation to which, by every law divine or human, and by every motive political or commercial, they ought to be animated.

Granting that the road to matrimony were *so easy*, as frequently to tempt some young lady of fashion to step into it with an unseemly partner; granting that a set of supernumerary parsons kept the gates of Hymen constantly open; is it because a few unthinking, giddy girls, precipitantly ventured in, that you are to exclude others, and not suffer those to enter, in favour of whom the consideration of nobility does not operate.

But the matter of fact is, that even the evil, designed to be remedied by the "*marriage-act*," still exists in a multiform variety of shapes. The daughters of the nobility, if they cannot follow the dictates of the heart, and give their hand to the man of their affections, will, I fear, make him a present of something more valuable: at least, I should tremble for the virtue of a young lady under such a critical temptation. Should this *not* be the case, what is the alternative? Why, that a fine young creature, who, like a new-blown flower, smells of the sweets of innocence, must, in obedience to her father's will, submit to the mortification of being joined with a man for whom, in all human probability, she

hath an utter abhorrence. What can be expected from such a match? Even that which generally happens; from the church to the arms of a *former lover*, and thence to Doctors-Commons, to sue for alimony, is no uncommon road. I wish, for the sake of my fair countrywomen, that the path was not so beaten. But I must, at the same time, lament the *cause* of these disasters. Selfish vanity, which gave birth to the marriage-act, is chargeable with all the destructive consequences that have followed; and I will venture to prophesy, that unless the bill for preventing clandestine marriages is speedily repealed; unless some effectual steps are taken by the legislature to promote, and not discourage *matrimony*; unless these, or similar alterations, take place, divorces will multiply, the kingdom will be depopulated, and a general dissoluteness of manners will universally prevail amongst both sexes.

A singular Anecdote of the famous Wortley Montague.

WORTLEY Montague, brother-in-law to Lord Bute, hath travelled through the East for a series of years.

Some time since, he fell into company with an European merchant and his lady, who, on a tour of pleasure, had visited Persia.

The lady being remarkably beautiful, soon captivated Wortley, who tried, but in vain, every stratagem to gain her affections, and seduce her from her husband. Observing his arts to have no manner of effect, he resolved to cultivate a warm friendship with the husband, and wait until time, chance, or opportunity, should favour his design.

The gentleman was entertained with Wortley's conversation, and, in short, conceived an high opinion of his honour. Although he originally proposed

proposed to visit Egypt, whither Montague was going, yet receiving some letters of consequence, he found himself obliged to return, for a little time, to his native country. Not, however, laying aside his design, he proposed to leave his lady at Constantinople until he had dispatched his affairs; when he determined to prosecute his tour, in company with Mr. Montague, who was to wait his arrival at Constantinople.

Matters being thus adjusted, the merchant embarked.

Wortley now began to think this a most favourable opportunity. He renewed his addresses to the wife, expressed himself in most passionate terms, and said every thing that our readers can conceive upon the occasion; but all in vain—the lady was deaf to his intreaties; she repulsed his ardor with coldness: in short, her virtue was impregnable.

Wortley, thus defeated, promised for the future to be silent upon the subject, and proposed a journey into some parts of the adjacent country. The lady agreed, and they set out.

Wortley, who from his youth had been hackneyed in every species of artifice, determined to accomplish by stratagem what he could not gain by fair entreaty: accordingly, he procured letters to be written to himself as from a friend; the purport of which was, to inform him that the lady's husband had died shortly after his arrival in his own country. The accident was deplored, and Wortley was requested, in these spurious epistles, to inform the lady of her misfortune in the most delicate manner, lest an excess of grief should impair her health, and injure her constitution.

Wortley, with an apparent sadness in his countenance, disclosed the dismal news. The lady was inconsolable; and, that she might have time to vent her griefs, Wortley abstained from seeing her for some weeks.

This artifice accomplished, still a great difficulty remained. The husband might in a little time arrive, and thus the whole design be rendered abortive. To prevent this, whilst the lady was deploring her loss, Wortley set himself down, and, in his *own* name, writ some letters to the husband, dissuading him from his intended voyage, and telling him that his wife had expired soon after his departure from Constantinople; and that, upon receiving proper directions, he would order the lady's corpse to be shipped on board some vessel bound to the place where the husband then resided. We leave our readers to judge of the misery the fond husband underwent, for he was passionately enamoured with his wife.

This task finished, Wortley returned to the lady, whose grief he found somewhat abated. The husband, supposing his wife no more, stopped, of course, all further remittances. The lady found herself embarrassed, in a strange country, and separated from every person in whom she might place the smallest degree of confidence.

Wortley knew the sex too well not to improve these advantages. He rehearsed his former story, urged the vehemence of his passion, pleaded the husband's death as a removal of the only thing that could be considered as an obstacle to his felicity; solicited the fair one's consent in wedlock; and concluded with intimating his intention of departing speedily for Egypt.

The lady hesitated—the low state of her finances seconded Wortley's design—in short, a thousand considerations arose in her mind—and she at length consented to entomb her griefs in the bosom of her dishonourable paramour. They were married according to the ceremonies of the country.

Let us now return to the husband. He had complied with Montague's request.

request, and sent particular directions about the transporting to Amsterdam (for he was a native of Holland) the corpse of his amiable wife. But, in the midst of his grief and confusion, a person, lately arrived from Constantinople, contradicted every syllable contained in Wortley's letters, and assured the injured man that his wife was *living*. In a fit of rage, he set out, in order to be revenged of the aggressor—he reached Constantinople—but, to increase his mortification, was informed that his wife had given her hand to Wortley, and that they were both set out for Egypt. He continued the pursuit—but in vain—Shocked at the villainy of a man whom he had treated as a friend, and enraged at the supposed perfidy of his wife, he returned to pine away a miserable existence in his native country.

Montague arriving in Egypt, found means to ingratiate himself with the famous Ali Bey. This man had been constituted viceroy by the Turks; but receiving, as he supposed, some slight injuries from the Porte, he formed a design of throwing off the yoke; and assuming an independent sovereignty. Wortley Montague was no sooner made acquainted with his intentions, than he offered his assistance to execute the project. Ali Bey listened to his proposals, adopted his plans, and, by following almost implicitly Mr. Montague's advice, he hath now nearly effected his ambitious purposes. In reward for Montague's services, Ali Bey constituted him his prime minister, in which capacity he at this time acts; and the lady, who by artifice was seduced from the arms of an affectionate husband, lives with Montague as one of his wives, and is treated with the respect due to a *Sultana of Egypt*.

A Description of Stirling-Castle, in a letter from a Gentleman, who, in the year 1757, made the Tour of Scotland, to his friend in London.

SIR, Stirling, Dec. 9, 1757.

I wrote to you last from Glasgow, from whence I came this morning, and put up here to-night. The distance from Glasgow to this place is only eighteen computed miles, but they would make thirty-six measured; and besides, the hills are so steep, that if you take in the Irishman's consideration, they would make fifty. However, I had time enough to have gone another stage; but I could not avoid taking a few hours to admire the fine situation of this town, and to consider the castle, that I might judge whether Blakeney had gained real honour by its defence against the rebels in 1745.

As to the first, it is much more extraordinary than any thing I ever saw before; and I think I may venture to affirm, the finest in the world, at least it surpasses any thing in Britain. Here I beg a small digression, for I am sure you will make your usual remark, that the last fine thing with me is always the most admirable. But really I think, in this particular, as well as in some others, I am quite *fixed*. To give you a description will not do the place justice from my pen; yet I will endeavour at it.

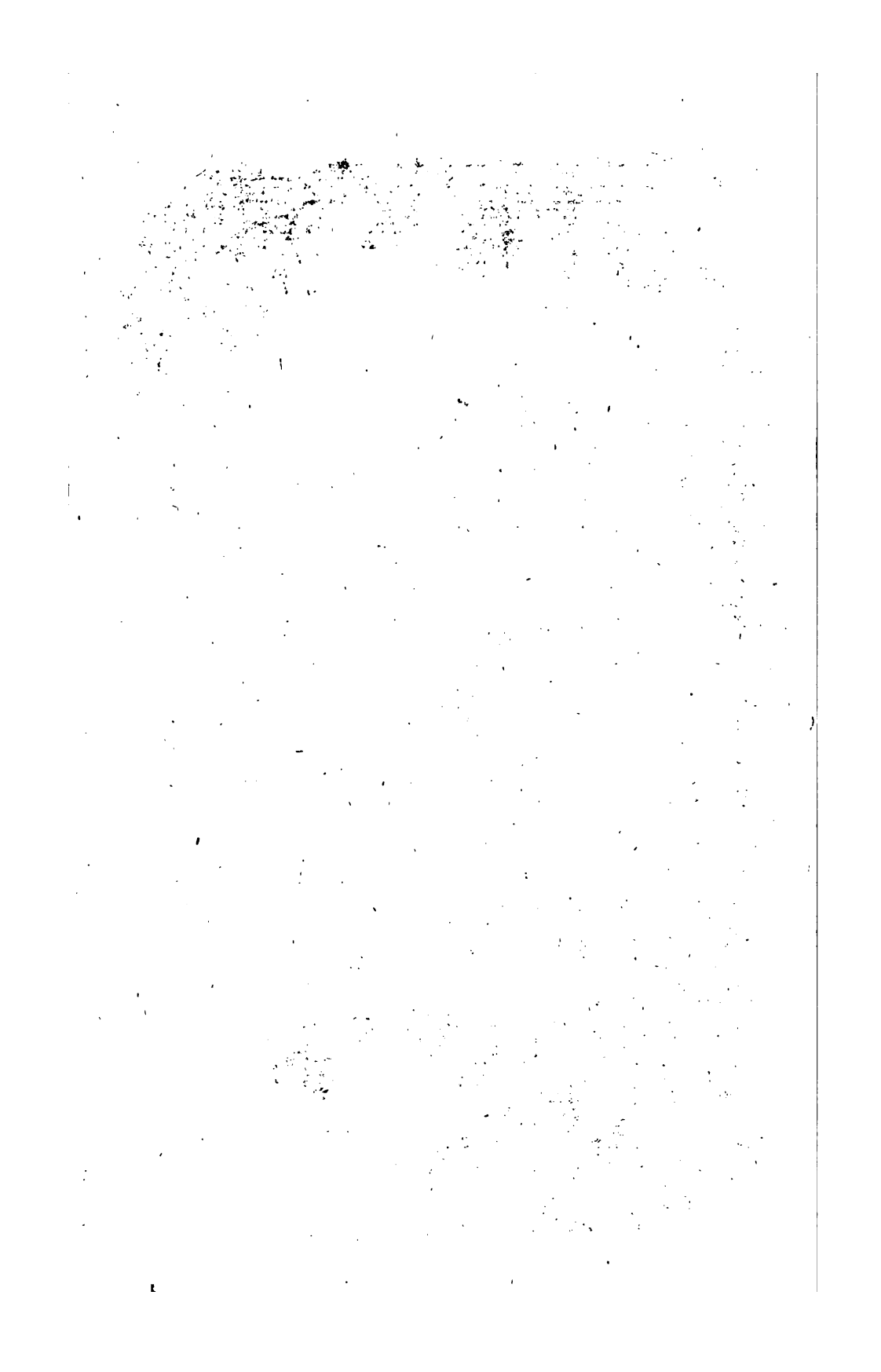
Before you come to the town from the southward, the ground (to speak in Philips's language) "*gently rises*" till you enter it; and then it is somewhat steep up to the castle for the extent of a quarter of a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are very neat, superb, and regular. As soon as one arrives at the foot of the castle, which lies to the north-west of the town, you see, to the northward, most lofty and venerable mountains,

Engraved for the British Magazine Jan. 1772.

Page 14.



Shilling Castle.



mountains, whose fronts are rock, and covered with driven snow, some of them at the distance of twenty miles. Betwixt these hills and the castle, under the cover of its guns, is the bridge over the Forth. From the north, eastwards to the southern point, is a vast, extensive, and fertile plain, in the middle of which runs, in a serpentine manner, the Forth, lined on each side, at a small distance from one another, with flourishing and populous towns.

As an instance of the various windings of the river, Alloa, which is only four miles from hence by land, is twenty-four by water. Kincairn, Borrowstonness, Limekills, Edinburgh, &c. are all in view. Nor is there any interruption in the prospect till you arrive at the main ocean, which is at such a distance, that my sight can scarce reach it. This small sketch, to you who have no particular attachment to this country, will be probably dry and insipid; therefore I will trouble you with no more particulars: if your curiosity wants further information, I hope soon to gratify it verbally.

The castle has, at first, been built without any design. What I can learn of its origin is, that the earl of Mar, who was prime minister to king James III. of Scotland, having a fine seat on that part of the eminence next the town, prevailed with his master to come and build a palace next to his house, probably urging the fineness of the air, prospect, &c. and the readier intercourse with the whole kingdom. This being in the centre, or at least more so than Edinburgh is, his real motive has been, as I think, (for few ministers consider their master's good without some reference to their own) to make his estate of more value by the court's residence on it. The king liked it so well, that he soon after built a parliament-house, so near his own, that there was a com-

munication betwixt them, that when they were at a stand, or puzzled about any thing, they could call the king, without the pomp of being drawn in state, to assist them in their councils. When, therefore, you now enter, you first see the earl of Mar's house, which is in a ruinous condition; and next to that the duke of Argyle's, who has given some few families, that are his borough-jobbers, the liberty of living in them free, provided that they put him to no expence in repairs.

At the distance of about two hundred yards, is the Palace or Castle-Gate; and to the northward of this antiquated seat of our ancient kings, the Parliament-house forms one part of the square. The western side is a building that was raised on purpose for the solemnizing the baptism of the first Scottish monarch of Britain, our James the Sixth. The south-west part is now magazines, but has been formerly, as I suppose, wine-vaults, cellars, &c. This part is very well guarded by a natural steep rock; the south-east angle by a small battery. The grand entrance is defended by a kind of a half moon, which can point on it four guns only. The greatest force of the place is opposite the bridge over the Forth, and has been built, I believe, since that bridge was made, on purpose to command that important passage.

This very strong place, which brings to my idea the Quakers' strong houses that they built in Pennsylvania, is mounted with thirty-two pieces of ordnance only, and is in itself in such a ruinous situation, that I think two mortar-pieces might be fixed at the head of the town, which would be sheltered by a kind of a hillock betwixt it and the grand battery, of four guns, that would reduce it to ashes in two hours.

You will naturally ask, then, how it could be so vigorously attacked by that mighty army of rebels, that
made

made the dauntless English tremble to hear them so much as named, and not carried? The most obvious reason to you will be the bravery and prudence of the old governor, who never stirred out of his room the whole time it was besieged, as I am now very credibly informed. But, my dear friend; that was very far from being the case; it was either owing to the surprising stupidity and ignorance of that mass of shepherds, for so the most of them were; or, as some say, their chief, nay, only engineer, was bribed by the well-affected of this place, that their town might not be made a place of retreat for the rebels, to lead them into a snare.

I have already observed, that the chief strength of the place lay towards the bridge. A little from the castle, I think, at the distance of 150 yards, is a little hill, but not near on a level with that on which the castle stands. Could you believe, that people in their right senses could have attacked the castle at this very place from that little eminence? No bomb could take place, because it was too near, and their whole battery of eight cannon could have been destroyed with three only. Such is the advantage of the situation at that place; and it was done without the loss of one man to the besieged. The rebels taking up their time, or risking their men before such a place, which could have been but of little or no service to them if they had succeeded, is a proof of the insatiation of all their proceedings.

If Blakeney behaved no better at Mahon, (and some say he did not) I hope we shall, sixty years hence, when circumstances are forgotten, have the pleasure of telling our children and grand-children, that an old dotard has been much honoured for what he did not do, and a brave admiral † put to death for what was not in his power to perform. I am, &c.

† Byng.

For the British Magazine and General Review.

Mr. Publisher,

IF you have no objection to set apart a column in your New Miscellany for the divertimento of the ladies, my pen, sir, is at your service. I am an ancient member of the Dillitanti Club; have devoted my life to the service of the fair; and, though rather old. I can walk a minuet, hand a divine creature into the front boxes, or adjust a tucker with any Macaroni in the capital: then, sir, I can furnish your female readers with sonnets, elegies, repartees, and love-songs; I can instruct a forward Miss in the arts of flirtation; and can always find ways and means to raise the *ready*, when a trip to Scotland is in agitation. In short, Sir, I adore the dear, delightful, charming creatures, and—but I desist: if you honour me with your commands, they shall be duly executed by

Your devoted

HARRY TATTLE.

Fruit-shop, St. James's Street.

If Mr. Tattle will favour us with a specimen of his abilities, we shall be better enabled to determine upon his merits.

To the Authors of the British Magazine and General Review.

GENTLEMEN,

As I perceive, by your Proposals, that your work is calculated to improve, as well as amuse, the following may perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. If it appears in your *First* Number, I shall think it coincides with your plan, and may probably trouble you again upon a similar subject.

Yours, &c.

The MORALIST.

IT is almost physically impossible for any man to take a transient glimpse

glimpse of the sublimities of the universe, and not acknowledge the existence of an *All-powerful Supreme!*

If we descend to the consideration of vegetables and animals, proofs innumerable will pour in upon and force us to confess, that infinite wisdom and intelligence *only* could plan, execute and adjust the wonderful works of nature.

Although the being of God is not to be controverted, yet men, anxious for the welfare of their species, have greatly differed with respect to the foundation, nature, limits and extent of moral duties. We shall touch these points lightly; not with the stiffness of an academic, but the freedom inseparable from a man of the world.

Writers, such as Clarke, Woolaston, and others, have taken wonderful pains to evince, that for such and such reasons we ought to be beneficent, generous, humane and honourable. They have laid down several scholastic axioms, which may probably be of infinite service to pedants, but seem in reality badly calculated for the world at large. The social duties should be generally practised; no rank is exempted from the obligations of morality; both the prince and the cottager are equally subject to its laws and penalties; consequently, what is thus incumbent on *every* person to perform, should be universally understood; and teachers ought to argue, in a manner, within the reach of every capacity to comprehend.

Instinct in brutes serves the place of reason in our species. By the guidance of this principle, animals are uniformly directed to perform such actions as contribute to the welfare and happiness of their respective natures. The reasoning faculty, therefore, in man, if properly exercised, would be productive of *similar* effects. An error in judgment, whether wil-

BRIT. MAG. Jan. 1772.

ful or involuntary, is generally the source of all our infelicities.

Properly speaking, we cannot lay down a system comprehending *every* branch of moral duty which it may be necessary to perform, because our situations in society depend on so many unforeseen contingencies, and are liable to such frequent alterations, that even the most penetrating are incapable of assigning a rule of conduct for every exigency to which humanity may be reduced. Here then the person must act from circumstances, use his reason with caution, and, if an hasty determination be necessary, he must give way to those affections only which he is certain cannot injure his fellow-creatures.

It will be obvious to the reader, that we here *suppose a case*, upon which it is impossible to determine with precision, until it actually happens: but in a well regulated society, and particularly in countries where Christianity is embraced, the social laws are deducible with the greatest exactness.

With regard to moral virtue, it is certainly interwoven with, and founded upon the nature of things. It hath for its object "*the happiness of the whole collective body of rational creatures.*" On which account, when about to commit an action, we have only to ask ourselves this plain single question, Shall I hereby serve or injure my fellow-creature? If the *former*, we may safely venture on the performance; if the *latter*, we should instantly desist.

But, say you, "By risking a very slight injury to another man, I may do myself an essential service." This reasoning is fallacious; and, if universally adopted, would tend to general confusion. For example, as an individual, I am only a *part* of *human* nature; upon the happiness of *each* part depends the happiness of the *whole* of human nature. If I therefore injure a *part*, I in some degree

injure the whole, and consequently *myself*; because I am *part* of that whole. By violating then the felicity of another man, I most assuredly store up a share of misery for myself; so that even prudence should, methinks, stimulate us to promote the felicity of every individual of which our species is composed, as the best, the surest, and most ready way to ensure our own.

The precise limits of moral actions cannot, however, be well ascertained, inasmuch as they depend on the various abilities we possess. What justly entitles one man to the epithet of generous, fixes upon another the indelible stigma of meanness. But if we sedulously attend to the cultivation of an exalted species of philanthropy, if our minds are *expanded*; if they are warmed with *universal benevolence*; we shall be only inquisitive after the *means of doing good*; we shall possess the *quintessence* of every social virtue; and, by our constant endeavours to alleviate the miseries of the wretched, and dispel the gloomy horrors of the despairing, we shall in a faint degree resemble that divine exemplar, "*whose tender mercies are over all his works.*"

O.

We shall think ourselves highly honoured by a continuance of this Correspondent's favours. He may rely on the strictest attention being paid in our Miscellany to the improvement of the heart; and we shall be very thankful for a perusal of the pieces alluded to in his letter.

Anecdote of Lord Chesterfield.

LOOKUP, who lately died at the Hague, was originally an apothecary. Early in life he quitted the trade of drug-selling, and exchanged the profession of an empyric for the more lucrative employment of a

gamester. Being one evening in the rooms at Bath, a gentleman present thus addressed Lord Chesterfield: "Pray, my lord, inform me who that man is?" (pointing to Lookup). "Why, replied his lordship, he is a fellow, who, not content with getting eleven-pence three farthings out of a shilling, must turn gambler, and be damned to him."

To the Printer of the British Magazine.

IF you keep up to the professions I made in your advertisement, yours will become one of the most useful productions that ever was ushered into the world under the title of a magazine.

Many of your brethren have most shamefully departed from their original promises, and palm common place transcriptions of other men's works on their readers as original productions. I hope you will act a worthier part. If you do adhere to the useful plan which you have laid before the public, my pen shall ever be at your service: but should you, like others before you, deviate into the balance of looking towards your own interest more than instructing and entertaining your readers, I shall openly censure your conduct, and bid adieu to the British Magazine.

My walk in life has been in the law; and as every man is more able to elucidate the intricacies in his own profession than that of any other, I hereby offer my services to any of your readers, in resolving any question that may be necessary for them to have answered in that dark and intricate study. I hope that I may be useful in this department, even to the richer part of your correspondents; but more particularly so to such as cannot afford to pay the high price which, as the practice runs, it is necessary to expend, before any tolerable opinion can be obtained, either when

when to pursue just rights, or defend oppressive attacks.

To relieve, therefore, the oppressed in any situation, whether rich or poor, any law question that may be sent to your Magazine, shall be immediately and impartially answered by me. Such an anonymous resolution of law questions must be much more to be depended upon than the usual manner of applying to an attorney to state a case for the opinion of council: for they *both* are interested in giving such dubious or flattering answers as may encourage litigation; for their profits arise from the tediousness of the suit. I shall have no such temptation, being unknown to the parties, to mislead them by any encouragement to go to law, but when I am convinced of the equity, justice, and lawfulness of the cause.

Sometimes, too, it so happeneth, that the attorney applied to may be engaged by the adverse party in a private manner, or may be attached to him by such connexions as the client cannot possibly conceive, and by that means his interest may be betrayed. No such risk can be run by a fair stating of the case to me through the channel of your Magazine. Another greater advantage may be enjoyed by your correspondents, in this public, open way, of their stating their cases, and receiving my opinion in their different affairs; that in this land of liberty, where every subject is freely discussed in the public papers, if my opinion should be erroneous, many of my profession will readily expose the falsity, and thereby your correspondents, by such investigation, will be able to know what dependance they may afterwards put on the opinion of the

LAWYER for the British Magazine and General Review.

Mr. Printer,

As the Society called the *Cuckoo Club* is now actually formed, I have procured a copy of their rules and orders, which I here transmit for the entertainment of your readers. As I propose being present at their future meetings, I shall from time to time send you a regular account of their debates.

I am, Sir, your's,

A CUCKOO.

Rules and Orders to be observed by the Members of the Cuckoo Club.

ORDERED, That no person be admitted a member of this very respectable society who hath not been proved a *cuckold* according to the rights and ceremonies of Doctors-Commons.

Ordered, That if any member shall appear to repire at his condition, or shall presume to cast any reflection upon the honourable state of cuckoldom, such member shall, on conviction, be forthwith expelled from this worthy society.

Ordered, That if the wife of a member of this society shall commit what is vulgarly called *adultery* with a person being also a member, both parties shall treat each other with fraternal affection, and live in perfect amity as brothers.

Ordered, That if any member shall have been twice married, and can give satisfactory proofs to this society that the *second*, as well as *first* wife, tipped him the favour, such member, on producing the proofs at a full meeting of the society, shall have the merits of his claim fairly argued; and if they appear well founded, he shall be voted perpetual president of this respectable society. But if, on enquiry, more than one member shall

be

be found to be in the same situation, then, and in that case, the *senior cuckoo* shall fill the chair. N. B. If the *second wife* shall be detected in a bed-chamber at an inn, with her stays unlaced, and a man in the room, such presumptive evidence shall be deemed complete proof, and superior to a *bible oath*.

Ordered, That a regular correspondence shall be kept up between this society and the Coterie; and that letters be written by the secretary of the Cuckoo Club to all the female members of the coterie, recommending them to take into consideration the state of this society, to exert their best endeavours to increase the numbers of our *cuckoo brethren*, and thus contribute to render this society flourishing. For which purpose, it is further ordered, that great deference shall be paid to every gentleman recommended by the Coterie; and that a certificate of his qualifications, signed by his wife's confidante, shall in many cases be deemed sufficient to establish his claim to the most honourable appellation of a *cuckoo*.

Ordered, That if a Maccaroni is proposed to be admitted a member of this society, he shall be ballotted for at three successive meetings, and his *pretension to horns* accurately enquired into, as in general the Maccaronies are *things* whom scarcely any lady of rank and fashion would even condescend to *dub*.

Ordered, That a sum of money, not exceeding one thousand pounds, be presented to Mrs. Rheda and the faithful Countess Dunhoff, as a reward for their industry on a late occasion, and an acknowledgment how much the members of this society think themselves indebted to their mutual labours for the acquisition of a most valuable brother.

Ordered, That a sum not exceeding *ten guineas* be given to the

chambermaid who found the breeches lately left at an inn at Barnet.

Ordered, That the said breeches, emblematically decorated, be presented by the secretary of this society to the Coterie.

Resolved, That Finchbeck be desired to make for this society a large pair of horns, properly gilt, to be hung over the president's chair in the club-room; and that he be further desired to furnish each member of this society with an elegant small pair for the pocket.

Resolved, That this society shall, if possible, meet in future at the house of a *Cuckoo*; for which purpose the secretary is requested to make the necessary inquiries, in order to find out a tavern-keeper in the same predicament as the members of this society. Should a difficulty arise, any member that chuses is at liberty to make a *Cuckoo*.

Ordered, That these rules, together with such as may be hereafter made, shall, when adopted by a full meeting of this society, be printed, and hung up in the most conspicuous part of the club-room, for the perusal of the members.

Ordered, That the next meeting of this society be on the thirteenth of February.

By order of the Society,

Sir CHA. SADBURY Secr.

Dinner to be on the table precisely at *five*.

General Shuffle in the chair.

For the British Magazine.

I HAVE been two and twenty years in the mercantile walk of life. I am now retired from business, and enjoy the fruits of my past attention to the avocations of commerce and industry. Yet I would not wish to

to be altogether idle; and I think my past experience, if properly displayed to young beginners, may be of singular service to them: therefore I will, from time to time, if you will give me a place in your new undertaking, treat of this important subject of commerce, in all its different branches.

The dignity of a merchant is not now sufficiently attended to. The haughty landholder looks down, with a supercilious contempt, on those valuable members of the commonwealth who have aggrandized them.

They pretend to despise the noble industry of the commercial world, who pampers their luxury, increases their wealth, and feeds their vanity, with the costly attire and decorations from the remotest part of the terrestrial globe.

They forget themselves, and haughtily imagine that the nobleman and the merchant were not originally on an equal footing in this once free and happy country. But let them know, that our Saxon progenitors raised every merchant who had crossed the seas on his own account thrice, to the dignity of a thane. And let these high-blooded pretenders to pre-eminence, who affect to call the citizens the scum of the earth, also consider, that the honours which they so much plume themselves upon, anciently accompanied a certain portion of land, which was then, and still is, in the power of most of the eminent merchants, to purchase; and is scarcely in the power of half the nobility of this kingdom, if they honestly pay their debts, to retain.

The benefits which these pampered sons of debauchery bestow are very limited, and their favours generally fall to the share of the most unworthy objects. Grooms, jockies, sharpers, gamblers, pimps, whores, waiting-women, and footmen, divide the spoil of the greatest part of the landed estates in England; whilst the bless-

ings of the noble merchant, like those from Heaven, are diffusive, general, and universal.

The mechanic, artisan, tradesman, farmer, and labourer, are cherished and supported by his ingenuity and labour. Nor is his own country alone benefited by his traffic; men in every quarter of the globe rejoice in his prosperity, because they reap an advantage from his success.

Besides these general good purposes of the merchants, which raise their characters to as high a pitch as any branch of the community can arrive at, particular instances may be given where they have, singly, saved kingdoms, and, jointly, supported sinking states. The emperor Charles V. when sinking under his unfortunate expedition against Tunis, was supported, and saved from utter destruction, by a single mercantile house, called the Fuggers of Auxburgh. And afterwards, with a degree of noble disinterestedness, only peculiar to merchants on receiving the honour of a visit from his Imperial Majesty, they regaled him with burning a faggot of cinnamon in their hall, in which they wrapped up the bonds and securities which his Majesty had given them for the money lent, and thereby, in such a generous manner, discharged the emperor's debt.

The famous James Cœur, merchant of Bourges, alone humbled the house of Burgundy, and fixed Charles the Seventh on the throne of France; so that to this merchant the present Bourbon family owe their royalty and kingdoms.

When Lewis the Fourteenth was reduced to the lowest necessity; when, for want of money, he was almost compelled to employ his forces against his own grandson, Philip the Fifth, then king of Spain; the merchants of St. Maloes being fired with indignation at the unnatural proposal of his enemies, laid thirty-two mil-

lions

lions of gold at the feet of the Grand Monarque, which enabled him to renew the war, and answered the purpose of the nation.

And the noble structures of the Royal Exchange of London, and the College for the cultivation of Liberal Arts, are monuments of the utility of one merchant to a large kingdom. Thus Sir Thomas Gresham, our own countryman, was honoured with the confidence of King Edward, and afterwards with the queen's Mary and Elizabeth; and, with an unparalleled probity and skill, managed all their money matters. He was so great a favourite with the discerning Elizabeth, that she came in person to the city, and proclaimed his edifice the *Royal Exchange* with sound of trumpet; created him a knight, which was a very great honour in these days; and stiled him the Royal Merchant.

And, much to the honour of this royal merchant, when Edward the Sixth's council could not devise a method to pay the debt owing to the merchants of Antwerp from the crown, without draining the nation of all its specie; he, by his skill in exchanges, so managed the matter, that he not only discharged the debt, but raised the exchange, in favour of England, more than four per cent. without sending any money out of the kingdom.

Such of the nobility or landed gentlemen as are not of a mushroom growth; those who have not started up since the days of Elizabeth, should greatly venerate the character of a merchant; for to one of their body, Thomas Sutton, Esq; they owe their honours, liberties, and estates.

This noble merchant, in the year 1587, when the Spanish Armada threatened destruction to England, by his dexterity in exchanges, procured the Spanish bills of exchange to be protested at Genoa; by which means their boasted invincible fleet

was retarded one whole year, which gave Elizabeth time to prepare for the defence of this nation; and, in all human probability, was the means of saving it from destruction.

This great man succeeded Sir Thomas Gresham, and founded the noble charity of the Charter-house in London, an act of benevolence by far surpassing any thing that ever was performed by the proudest of our nobility; a structure worthy of the greatest of princes. A thousand other examples might be produced to prove the great importance of commerce to this kingdom; and the noble deeds done by merchants in support of emperors, kings, and states, in past ages. But I will come home to our own days.

Many of your readers will remember, as I do, the time when the merchants saved this kingdom for the House of Hanover.

A plan was first formed in this country by the ministers of King William, and strenuously supported by their successors in the days of George the First and Second, to keep this nation always in debt, as the best security for preserving the Crown in the Brunswick line.

When the purposes of the people, in bringing about the Revolution, were defeated by the inundation of venality which succeeded; instead of a reformation, as they expected, in the law and constitution of England, when they found that their liberties were more effectually lapped and destroyed by bribery and corruption than any tyrant ever durst have attempted by open force, it was natural for the tools of oppression and violence to establish their power in something extremely remote from that which only should support a throne, the affection of the people. A new system of policy took place. The people, by various arts and devices, were to be gulled out of their money, by lending it, on usurious conditions,

ditions, to government. This stratagem prevailed, and every succeeding knave in administration hatched new ways to raise loan after loan; which filled their own pockets, and bribed a majority of the commons, till they strained the string too far; and that public debt which was in the beginning deemed a security to the reigning family, had near been the cause of its destruction.

In the late unsuccessful attempt of the young pretender to regain the throne of his forefathers, the matter chiefly depended on the support of our too greatly extended funds. Had public credit failed, the people would have execrated the family which had brought on the ruin and confusion that must have immediately followed; and no doubt the greater part would have joined the pretender's standard; and this must have been the dreadful situation of the Hanoverian family, had not the merchants stepped in and saved them from destruction: they associated in support of public credit, at so critical a time, that the nation was within a few days of a general bankruptcy.

Dependency was visible in every countenance, and a general panic had seized the whole nation.

Some trembled for such estates as had been given them out of the wreck of the exiled family and its adherents. Other noble families dreaded that their titles might not be confirmed by a prince that would naturally think, that the method by which they were obtained was the best reason with him for taking them away. In short, these baughty great ones, who now sneer at the city, shrunk back dismayed, whilst the noble merchants preserved his majesty's dominions, and secured their titles and their properties. I shall conclude this with the observation of Lord chancellor Bacon, that "*merchants and traders are, in a state what the blood is to the body.*"

Appearances often prove fallacious and deceitful; therefore, in criminal prosecutions, where the life, liberty, or good name of a subject is brought into danger, *prima facie* evidence, or the reasoning by a probability, ought never to be admitted. It is not sufficient to prove that a person was really murdered: it is not enough to alledge, from concurring circumstances, that such a one only could be the assassin: our law requires more, an absolute certainty, before a culprit should suffer death, that he was the identical person, without a possibility of a doubt, who had deprived another of life. For it was a maxim of the law of England, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons might escape punishment, than one innocent individual should suffer, in any degree, by mistake or uncertainty: yet modern judges, especially Lord Mansfield, have endeavoured to establish an opposite doctrine. To convict and to punish, right or wrong, on probable conjectures, without any positive, express, or complete proof of guilt, has been their constant study and pursuit. They have verified Lord Coke's observation, "that albeit the law of England was a law of mercy, yet it is now full of rigour and oppression." No examples will have the proper effect to guard them against the fatal effects of their past erroneous and hasty judgments. A Colman, who suffered an ignominious death at Kennington-Common, though entirely guiltless of the murder with which he was charged and convicted, as it afterwards appeared from incontestible evidence, cannot deter them from similar decisions, equally barbarous and absurd. The fate of a poor creature, who lately made his exit at Tyburn, a coachman, depended on this vague decision, "If he committed not the murder, who else did? To determine

on the face of things, without more certain evidence of guilt, is an inlet to the worst sort of murders ; that is, destroying an innocent person under the worst kind of oppression, a colour of law. That many have suffered, and may, in time to come, fall into the same danger, from external circumstances of guilt only, if once this doctrine is established, I will exemplify in one instance : the story is true, and may be attested to be so by many gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, now residing in London. Some years ago an elderly woman in Barbican had taken an attachment to a grave sober man, of about her own age, and of a similar disposition. They lived together under the same roof, and no other human creature dwelt in the habitation with them. They were supposed to be vastly rich, and that their store was in specie, under their immediate care and possession. The solitary manner in which they lived, emboldened an hardened, abandoned rogue, to form the plan of robbing their house. He had long watched for an opportunity, and at last one fell into his hands. The poor man was seized with a violent fever ; he was extremely thirsty in the night, and, prompted by the inexpressible desire of drink, as arises on such occasions, he got up from his bed, unbarred the door, and went to a neighbouring pump. The thief was watching for the occasion : in the poor man's absence he slipped into the house, with an intent to rob it ; but meeting with some resistance from the woman, agreeable to the shocking custom of French robbers, he stabbed her in several parts of the body with a clasp knife, and killed her. Immediately after perpetrating this horrid deed, before he had time to rifle the house, the man returned from the pump.

Amazed and confounded at his appearance, the murderer skulked behind the door ; and as it was dark, when he went out, he slipped in the bloody knife, with which he had stabbed the woman, into the man's pocket, and made his escape. The poor sick man, dreaming of no mischief, went to his bed, after shutting the door of the house ; and recovering from his disorder, he slept soundly, till the neighbours, on some particular business, called him up, late in the morning. He seemed, as they thought, to be in confusion ; his coat was bloody, and they soon found the melancholy remains of the poor old woman, covered over with ghastly wounds. They immediately seized on the supposed culprit : his own surprise confirmed their suspicions : they carried him before a judge ; he was searched, and behold the bloody knife was found in his pocket. Surgeons were employed ; and by their inspection of the murdered woman, the dimensions of the wounds corresponded exactly with the size of this knife which had made the incision. Here was a striking instance of *prima facie* evidence ! However, the man denied the charge of murder, but in vain. Poor creature ! There was not the smallest doubt in the breast of his judges ; they unanimously pronounced him to be guilty. He was executed on the wheel. I will not shock your readers with a recital of all the torments which he underwent : but at last the real murderer, after having been condemned to the gallies for some more trifling offence, was arraigned capitally : he was convicted ; and before he was executed, circumstantially confessed this inhuman murder, for which an innocent man had previously suffered an excruciating death. Let judges therefore beware of *prima facie* evidence.

To the Printer of the British Magazine.

YOUR plan pleases me so much, that I beg leave to become one of your correspondents.

The subject which I intend to treat of is highly interesting to Great-Britain, both in a commercial and political view. My design is to point out the neglected natural advantages of the different counties in Great-Britain, but more particularly that of *inland navigation*.

I have, for this purpose, travelled over this island on foot more than once, for other methods of conveyance are too quick to admit of such serious considerations as are necessary to make one master of the subject. Every county shall be noticed in the course of my letters; not, however, in any regular order, but giving preference always to the importance of the improvements which I wish to have made.

I will, for that reason, begin with the most extensive improvement that this country ever was, or is capable of; that is, to complete what nature hath almost already done, the navigation between Fort-William on the west of Scotland, and Inverness on the east. But as this great plan cannot be investigated in the space generally allotted for an essay in a magazine, I will give the outlines only now, and reserve the particular advantages and descriptions for future lucubrations.

Inverness is situated twelve miles from the German Ocean, on the east part of Scotland, and has a good harbour for shipping. At the entrance of this inlet is Cromartie Bay, a most noble and safe retreat for shipping from every sort of danger. Therefore the entrance in the east of this grand canal would be the most commodious, safe, and inviting, of any on the east coast of Great-Britain.

The river Ness runs, by an easy

descent, at the distance of about eight miles from Loch-Ness. This part of the work, being plentifully supplied with water all the year from the Loch, which is immensely deep, might be completed at a very small expence.

Having thus far carried the navigation into Loch-ness, for four and twenty miles this noble piece of water runs in a straight line towards Fort-William. Vessels are now upon it, and the navigation is perfectly safe and easy.

On the west part of this lake stands Fort Augustus; and from it, in a line westward, another river, from another lake, for the space of four miles, falls into the Ness from Loch Oiegh; and this being a very flat, level ground, might, at a very small expence, be deepened, there being at all times plenty of water, and no difficulty or obstruction in the way. From this loch to Loch-Lochy is about five miles distance, and no more; and this is the only cut that is wanting to join the Western and Eastern Ocean together. Was this spot as rugged as the Alps, was it mountains or rocks between, the greatness of the object should induce this kingdom to remove every surmountable difficulty to obtain such lasting advantages as must accrue to this nation from so useful an undertaking.

But what must succeeding generations think of our supineness, when they find that these five miles are on a perfect level, no difficulty in the way; no rocks or hills either to cut through or arch under: nothing but a little labour, and a small expence, to cut or dig a canal, which cannot amount to one half of the expence that General Wade's most excellent road did, and that road will run by the side of this grand canal from Fort-William to Inverness.

This loch and river Lochy runs westward to Fort-William, and from

D

thence,

thence, by a noble navigation, joins the Western Ocean. This harbour at Fort-William is the most capacious of any in Great-Britain. Some of his Majesty's ships of war of seventy guns have rode with ease opposite the fort, which is full thirty miles inland from the sea. Here would be a noble communication, between the Western and Eastern seas, secured on the east from all storms and danger by the bay of Cromartie, and on the west by the harbour of Fort-William. Here, on the eastern shore, the entrance would be guarded and defended by the strongest fort belonging to the crown of Britain, Fort-George; by Fort-William on the west, and Fort-Augustus in the centre; and a navigable cut made between the seas, by widening and deepening about fifteen miles of extent, and cutting only five miles in a level line. Yet the distance between the seas is more than one hundred and thirty miles. Nature hath completely finished more than one hundred miles of the distance, and has left no obstruction to the rest being done at a very small expence, without much trouble to the inhabitants.

The great advantage that would be reaped by this communication being opened between the Eastern and Western Ocean, through the heart of the least cultivated part of the Highlands of Scotland, is of itself past conception and calculation. So many thousand acres of land recovered from the state of uselessness in which it now lies, to be of equal advantage with the rest of the kingdom, which this navigation must certainly, in a short time, bring about, would alone be of infinite service to many individuals, as well as to the public.

The King would increase his revenue arising from the forfeited estates; the Duke of Gordon would soon treble the rents of his immense

Highland possessions, particularly in the neighbourhood of Fort-William. Every nobleman and gentleman in the Highlands would be greatly benefited by this plan, and it would soon make Inverness one of the most flourishing towns in Scotland towards the east, as well as raise Fort-William, from its present nothingness, to vie with any, for commerce and opulence, on the western shore. In short, it would make Lochabar, which is a very large district, as useful to the public as beneficial to the individuals who reside in it, whereas it is now barbarous and barren.

This plan would also be of general utility, without its being, in any the remotest degree, hurtful to any other place, situation, or person, in Great-Britain or Ireland. For though it will greatly enrich and civilize the Highlands of Scotland, yet it will correspondently aggrandize and be useful to the English nation; but, in a particular manner, it will operate to the advantage of the city of London.

I will give a few examples now; but it would fill a volume to point out every one that arises to my view.

There are some hundreds of western islands that are inhabited, right opposite to the western part of this proposed navigation, that abound with superior riches to Great-Britain than even Mexico and Peru are to the Spaniards: yet, though so many attempts have been made to make the proper use of them, they hitherto are almost of as little benefit to the metropolis as if they were sunk to the bottom of the sea. But, by the means of this grand canal, they would pour all their riches into London by a safe, commodious, easy navigation of one week.

At present, a voyage from London to the western islands would take up more than six months time, through many dangerous seas and straits;

by this superb plan, two voyages might safely be made in one month.

The produce of these islands, being an immensity of every sort of fish, from the whale to the periwinkle, cannot be brought (being of a perishable nature) to London round the Orkneys, nor by the Irish Channel; but through this cut, in a week's passage, the poor in London might be constantly supplied (if the fish-mongers were debarred from monopolizing) with the best sorts of every kind of fish, at three halfpence at the most, or probably a penny per pound; for it is water, not land-carriage, that can render fish plenty or cheap.

This plan alone would keep down the price of provisions, and remedy every complaint of that nature. Even the luxurious part of the English would taste of the delicious venison and kid of the Highlands of Scotland, at a low price, which they are at present utter strangers to. And the produce of this extensive territory, which is now lost, so coming to London, would be returned to these Islanders in such English luxuries as they cannot reach for want of such a communication as I am now describing. I will not mention the inferior articles of iron, which might be made in such abundance in these parts, as would render importation from Russia, Spain and Sweden, unnecessary; nor fir-timber, which might be, by means of this canal, brought at a lower price, yet of a better quality than even the Riga, much more so than that of Norway, into this country, and by that means save the hard cash that goes out of England for that article; the kelp, fern-ashes, tallow, which would reduce the price of candles and soap, poultry, feathers, eggs, and a thousand other articles so much wanted in this country, and so abundant in the western islands.

But I cannot omit mentioning the

prodigious increase of seamen which the encouragement of the fisheries round these islands would produce; and such fisheries cannot be effectually encouraged without such a canal; and, at the same time that it would be the means of rearing up seamen for our navy, it would open also a communication with the sea for, as fine oak timber for building ships of war as are to be found in any of his Majesty's forests in England, which is now entirely lost for want of the means of conveyance to the water-side.

If, therefore, the cultivation of such a large tract of country is worth attending to; if the raising so many thousands of seamen ought to be regarded; if the reducing the price of provisions is thought to be of general utility; if the cultivation of our fisheries round the western islands is worth our notice; if bringing a third part of Scotland, at least, into proper improvement; if these advantages deserve the encouragement and support of the British legislature, an act should soon pass for the navigation between Fort-William, on the west of Scotland, and Fort-George on the east; and then the noble canal of George the Third will far surpass in grandeur, as well as utility, the grand canal of Lewis the Fourteenth, from the Mediterranean sea to the river Garonne in the bay of Biscay.

I shall, for the present, conclude with one observation more. Most northern canals must be greatly interrupted, in the winter season, by ice, so that they may not be at all times kept open. But here, as if Heaven had designed it for the purpose, the waters of Lochness never freeze, and the salt water in that climate is exempted also from such an obstruction.

Therefore this navigation will, all the year round, continue open for commerce.

I doubt

I doubt not but your Magazine will succeed, and that it will be conducted in the manner you have proposed to the public. My endeavours to serve my country through such a publication shall not be wanted.

I am your humble servant,

P.

In order that the public may be better enabled to comprehend the plan proposed by this writer, we have procured the preceding draught, which we apprehend will give our readers a clear conception of the author's scheme. It may be necessary to observe, that in the times of Cromwell and Charles II. a project was on foot to render the western islands of some essential service to this country; but we do not remember that any person ever proposed a plan similar to that which is here laid down. We sincerely wish that so promising an undertaking may be properly attended to. We hope the improving spirit of the times will not neglect what appears to us preguant with national utility.

An Historical Abstract of the Laws and Customs of England, relative to the Jews: with a Scheme for rendering that People less obnoxious to Christian Society.

THE late atrocious misconduct and villainous conspiracies of numerous individuals among the lower order of Jews, having greatly excited the clamour and indignation of the people of this country, against the whole Jewish nation, a project has been suggested, by which a proper discrimination may be made between the honest and industrious, and the villainous and idle among them: the safety of society being at the same time provided for, by the former becoming a security for its indemnification against the frauds and depredations of the latter.

Preparatory to the publication of this project, it is thought advisable to give an historical abstract of the conduct of our English government in former ages, toward the Jewish nation; which we shall therefore copy from a very scarce, but valuable tract, printed about the year 1730, on this subject.

“The kings of England, by the law and their prerogative, may in sundry cases erect new corporations of their own subjects by their charters: yet, notwithstanding, no corporation of Jews, being meer aliens, can or ought to be erected in England, against the fundamental laws and constitution of this realm, but only by full consent in parliament; it being one of the greatest intrenchments that can be upon the subjects of this crown, and the greatest invasion of their rights, liberties, customs and privileges, and a general violation of all the antient franchises to them granted by the great charter of England, to put outlandish men upon the same footing with the native subjects.

The kings of England are, by their oath, and so are the lords and commons in parliament, indispensibly obliged by their trust, and our laws, to advance, uphold, preserve, keep and maintain the safety and welfare of the Christian religion in England; and to keep out, suppress and remove by the wholesome laws, all Judaism, Arianism, Socinianism, Schism, Superstition and Heresy, and to cause the severity of the laws to be put in execution against all blasphemers; and to remove all such mischiefs, inconveniencies, and dangerous positions out of the realm, lest the impiety of such teachers and holders-forth may poison the people, and pollute the land.

“The statute made for the expulsion and banishing the Jews out of England, will shew their re-admission is against the said statute, and no ways

ways consistent with the welfare, safety, profit and honour of the church, realm, subjects, people or religion of England, but will be great mischief, grievances, and extraordinary inconveniences, and dishonour to them all, as by the sequel will appear; and that the return of the Jews is by the said act (made in the 18th of King Edward I.) death, and no law, edict nor ordinance, from that day to this, made in any parliament to the contrary, but the same act is in full force and vigour, and every subject may in his own right have the same statute put in execution against the Jews.

“And as the banishment of the Jews was by the full consent of king and parliament, and not by the king alone, and this banishment total and likewise final, never to return into England; whence it may be inferred and concluded, That by our fundamental laws, no freeman can be justly banished or exiled but by special judgment, edict, act or ordinance of parliament, as is evident by Magna Charta, cap. 29, and as in the case of both the Spencers, father and son. *Tottles f. Magna Charta*, 50, 51. The double banishment of Peirce de Gaveston out of England. *Offensu communi procerum & magnatum*, and of the king in parliament. *Wolingham Hist. Angl.* pag. 68, 71, 72. But Gaveston returning, in contempt of the authority of parliament, he was (without consulting King Edward II.) taken in Scarborough castle, and beheaded; and by the same precedent and authority, all the Jews in England may be cut off; though God forbid Christians should be so unmerciful as to do any such thing to the Jews; so that none, once banished by parliament, can, may, or ought to return, be restored or recalled again, but only by a like judgment, act or ordinance in parliament, for in those cases, the king can neither protect nor pardon any such banished

persons, without special provision, but in full parliament. As in the case of Belknap, and other judges banished into Ireland, in the 21 of Rich. II. they could not return until that act was repeated. And as for the statute of the 18th of Edward I. made for the entire banishment of the Jews, it was never repealed to this day, which renders their lives and fortunes (in England) subject to penalties and forfeitures, for their coming into this realm in open contempt of the act of parliament, as before-mentioned.

“The principal grounds for their banishments, after that they had resided in this kingdom for two hundred and twenty years, was for their blasphemies, and for their stealing and crucifying of Christian children, for defacing or clipping the coin, for their impiety and immorals, for their infidelity, usuries, and forgeries of charters, for falsifying money, for imposing upon, and cheating of English merchants, and for attempting to pervert Christians to Judaism; which so highly reflected upon the king and kingdom, that the commons gave the fifteenth penny to the king for to have the Jews banished out of England, as hereafter more at large shall appear.

“As for the great liberty which the Jews now take (in this realm,) it is evident, That by our antient laws and decrees, they have no pretence, or the least colour of law or right, to claim any such privileges here; and that the impious and immoral freedom which the Jews take amongst us, is depending upon the force and power of their money, which (as we have just reason to believe) runs thro’ many secret channels (in this kingdom) corruptly, to support the impious and blasphemous doctrine of the Jews against the gospel of Jesus Christ; a taste of the ordinances of the Jews I shall here subjoin, which seems strongly to plead against their

re-admission or return into England. The laws of King Alfred, and Guthorne, *lex* 1. 2. of King Ethelred in the council of Emtam, cap. 1. 3, 27, 29. 30. of Habam, cap. 1. with the laws of King Cnute the Dane, *lex* 1. 27, 28. All which enacts, That whosoever shall deny Jesus Christ, or shall teach or preach against the gospel, or renounce the New Testament, shall be punished with death. See the Chron. of John Brumpton, coll. 829, 901, 908. Lambordi Archæion, and Spelman Council, p. 376, 513, 515, 521, 522, 549, and 599. From these antient monuments of religion and piety we may infer, That in Great Britain there were no Jews in those days; for of the Jews we find not one word upon our rolls, memoirs or antient histories of the realm, before William the Conqueror's time; and though Sir Edward Cook, in several places, makes mention of the Jews, and of their being here in the time of Edward the Confessor; yet all the chief historians of the kingdom assert against Sir Edward Cook, and all of them agree, That William the Conqueror transplanted the Jews from Rhovan to England; and Antopine, in his Chron. tit. xvi. cap. 5. records, That William the Conqueror, king of England, translated the Jews from Rhovan to London; and adds thereto, that it was done *ad numeratum pretium*, for a sum of money. With him agrees Ralph de Hollingshed, vol. iii. p. 15. where he writes thus: Amongst the other grievances which the Saxons sustained by the hard dealings of the Conqueror, he brought the Jews with him from Rhovan, and appointed them a place to inhabit in England. And John Stow says the same in his Annals of England, p. 101.

“ But William Rufus encouraged the Jews to that degree, that he gave them leave to enter into disputation with the bishops, and swore by the face of St. Luke, that if the former

should get the better of the latter, that he would himself turn Jew: whereat the Jews grew so insolent, that they openly derided the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, ridiculed the Christian religion, and scoffed at the bishops; they thought for a sum of money to corrupt that king and some of the bishops, and to pervert them to Judaism: but they soon found their own mistakes, and were forced to fly for shelter and sanctuary out of London, and to defend themselves against the people, whose rage grew incorrigible against the Jews; which so terrified them, that many of them became Christians; two hundred Jews (in one day) were turned, to the Christian faith at Dunstable: all the pilgrims, with those who had entered into the order of the Holy Cross, were by their oaths obliged to spare none of the enemies of Christ, and killed the Jews wherever they found them.

Ralph and Samuel, two Jews, who in the year 1230 made a large discovery of the many Christian children, to the number of eighteen, stolen and crucified on Good-Fridays by the Jews, gave the names of the children's parents, the time when they were stolen, and where concealed, and when crucified, and where buried, all their relations appeared in every part to be so true, that some of the Jews, at the place of their execution, did confess the same, to the great terror of the Christians, and great confusion of the Jews. And that which rendered these crimes the more capital, and the more unpardonable, was, that all the Jews then in England consented to the crucifixion and murder of so many innocent children; and that it was, and still is the principle of all the Jews in the universe to do the like; and to this day, it is asserted by undeniable authorities, that the Jews hold to the same tenet, but by their corruption and bribes, most

most Jews escape corporal punishment; as it was instanced by the commitment and judgment against seven corrupted judges, in the reign of Edward I. who by their underhand juggle with the Jews, and other foul practices, were discovered and committed to the Fleet-prison, where four of them paid forty thousand merks fine to the king, and more, besides vessels of gold and silver, and the other three were banished out of the kingdom. The words of the record take as followeth, *in anno 1288. In carceratio iusticiariorum domini regis scilicet Tho. de Weylond, Johan. de Lovelot, Gulielmi de Brampton, & Adae de Stratton, de quo dominus rex habuit quadraginta mille marcas & amplius preter vasa aurea, & argentea. Ad Flatam dissertatio per Seldenum. cap. 10. pag. 549. Stow. Anno 1289.* A sum of money, in that age, more than five hundred thousand in this; and if those judges had not that sum, they could not have paid it; and their having and paying so much, confirms the corruption whereof they were convicted. The detestable practices of the Jews in Yorkshire, so impoverished the nobility and gentry by their extortive and excessive usuries, that they were forced to take up arms to relieve themselves against the Jews.

In the year 1235, they were imprisoned by king Henry, for stealing and crucifying a child at Norwich; and in 1243, those Jews paid the king fifty thousand merks in silver, and four hundred merks in gold, besides what others paid to save themselves from execution. The Jews crucified a child called Robert, in St. Edmund's-Bury, of whose death and miracles, in the church of St. Edmund's-Bury, there were great reports, according to Gervasius De-robernenfis, in his Chron. Col. 1458.

King Henry III. had the Jews proceeded against for clipping, where-

of several being found guilty, they accused one another, and to the number of three hundred of them acknowledged the fact; they confessed themselves traitors to the government; about forty of them were hanged, the rest bought themselves off: this was in the year 1250. In the year 1253, they stole out of a chest a charter, whereby the abbot and convent of St. Alban's were discharged of a great debt. In the same year, the Jews had prepared wild-fire at Northampton, to burn the city of London, for which about forty Jews were burnt. In the year 1259, they laid a plot to poison all the barons, which poisonous liquor was found in the house of one Elias a Jew, who, at the place of execution, confessed the same, for which seven hundred Jews were slain in London. And in the year 1266, the Jews were killed at Lincoln, their synagogue and book of the law were burnt. In the annals of those times all our historians agree.

An ancient Tête-a-tête, or Affignation between Pope Alexander the Sixth and Julia Farnesca.

THE world have lately heard so much of modern tête-a-têtes, and the licentious amours of our contemporaries, that it may not be amiss to contrast the behaviour of our present fine ladies on such occasions with that of Julia Farnesca, on her assignation with Pope Alexander the Sixth, to whom she was secretly conducted by her own brother, the famous Cardinal Farnesca, bishop of Ostia; preferred to that dignity on account of his sister's beauty, and its influence over the amorous pontiff.

"Sister, said the cardinal to Julia some time after his preferment, it is but too sure that the bishopric of Ostia and the cardinal's hat are wholly owing to your beauty. The
 pope,

pope, by a discovery of his heart, hath convinced me to what degree you possess it; and I do not believe that ever passion was more violent than his." "If any but yourself should speak to me after this manner, (replied Julia with a very angry countenance) I much question whether I could keep my temper. And, pray, how did you answer this fine confidence; and with what face could you bear an attempt upon a sister who hath never hitherto made you blush?" "As a man ought to answer the trust a sovereign reposes in his subject, (replied the cardinal, coolly) and I see no reason why I should incur his anger, by abusing his goodness: is he the cause of the chains you lay upon him? is it not rather an effect both of your destiny and his? I am neither so base nor selfish to solicit you to any thing unworthy of you: but supposing you should have a little complaisance for him, who is master of all, what dishonour can that be? If you would arm yourself with the severity of the first Roman ladies, it will stop all those paths of the Vatican which would lead us to places, pleasures. "I had rather a thousand times (interrupted Julia) open those of death to us both, than be the instrument of a shameful fortune; and embrace the austerities of a convent, than expose myself to the reproach that follows vicious actions." "But (answered the cardinal) it would make Valerius desperate, to see the charms he so much adores confined to a monastery." "Valerius (pursued the provoked Julia) loves me with such purity, as to submit his will to mine, and would sacrifice his very repose, if I desired it." "Methinks you put yourself into a passion without occasion, (continued Farnesà;) you know I never opposed your inclinations for Valerius, not finding any amongst the Romans who deserves them better; but, dear

sister, I must beg one proof of your friendship, after which I promise to exact nothing more from you as long as I live: I have assured the pope that you will not refuse him a private conference." "O God! brother, (exclaims the impatient Julia) this is a most detestable design, and you quite forget yourself." "You are a strange woman, (added the cardinal;) the pope will see you in a chamber where I shall be present, and only desires that it may be at the castle of St. Angelo, to avoid the Argus's of the Vatican: I shall conduct you thither, and what need you fear with me?" "Every thing, (replied Julia) were I not better assured of my own discretion than your's; but, to free myself from your importunities, I shall grant what you ask, on condition, that after this breach of exact decency, which I make in favour of your vanity, you never repeat the same request. Remember what I have told you several times, viz. that you shall never be pope at the expence of my honour and conscience; and that the nobleness of our blood obliges us to fly from infamy. But shame is not the only thing I fear. I likewise dread futurity: and though I am born and bred a Romanist, I cannot be imposed upon with the infallibility of the holy chair; for that prerogative which ambition affixed to it, is, in my opinion, so contrary to common sense, as well as human powers, that I cannot but admire, in that respect, the malice or stupidity of men. Pray, brother, is this amour of the Pope's, which you come to tease me about, a divine inspiration, or a work of corruption? Really, I must either accuse your reason, or condemn your hypocrisy." "Prepare for your visit, (replied the cardinal, laughing) and let us not enter into these knotty considerations, to which the peevish humour you are in would perhaps subject your wit."

Night

Night came at length, and the cardinal Farnesa conducted his sister to the castle of St. Angelo: the pope was already at the rendezvous, without attendance. The castle seemed dark, which darkness was effected, to make it look the more mysterious. Julia being impatient to finish her task, led the cardinal such a dance, that he told her, "he hoped her eagerness was a good omen to the pope." "You shall judge of that presently," replied Julia, "for I fully resolve to make you our confident." Having crossed the court, she walked up stairs, and went into the chamber where his Holiness was: but all Julia's anger could not prevent her solemnizing the surprise that the extraordinary figure of Alexander the sixth put her into, by a fit of laughter, which lasted so long that it put him quite out of countenance.

As Julia, among other reasons, had alledged the gravity of his habit, he thought it necessary to appear more showy; and, to that effect, metamorphosed the order of his dress in the most comical manner in the world.

He had a straw-coloured doublet of perfumed leather, with long skirts, trimmed with silver footings; and scarlet breeches and cassock, laced with the same: the flying garment, which he negligently wore upon his left shoulder, was lined with a brocade green and silver: white leather bulkins accompanied a pair of green silk stockings, which turned down, and were rolled up with fine starched linen: about his neck he wore a ruff, set after the Spanish fashion, with several rounds of lace: cuffs of the same appeared above a pair of perfumed gloves, embroidered down to the wrists: the apostolic mitre gave place to a light curled peruke and little grey hat, adorned with a plume of white feathers and green ribband: To these numerous charms the holy father added a patch upon

BRIT. MAG. Jan. 1772.

his cheek: by his side hung a long fencing foil, which did not a little encumber his legs; and in his hand he carried a cane, made very fine with several sorts of ribbands. As the mournful Heraclitus himself could not certainly have looked upon this object without laughter, (though his fantastical philosophy condemned him to weep eternally) so Julia Farnesa, who went to the castle of St. Angelo in a very peevish, angry humour, laughed so heartily, and so continually, that she thought she should never compose herself to gravity; for no sooner did her risible muscles begin to relax, but the pope's awkward steps, fencing foil, patch, tottering bows, and the languishing and tender airs which he affected, still gave her fresh provocation.

Cardinal Farnesa being much more composed, did nothing but make signs to his sister to give over: at length, finding a book upon the table, which was probably laid there on purpose, he turned his back upon love, and busied himself with reading, while the pope drew near the visible divinity which had so transformed him. "I am very glad madam," said he, "to find your mind is at liberty to be merrily disposed; for though I have none but serious discourses to entertain you with, yet, since Cupid is a lover of mirth, it is necessary you should not be too grave." "Really," answered Julia, "if I was upon my mother's grave, the figure which your Holiness makes would be enough to disperse all my grief: I do not believe the holy chair ever saw the like." "Because they who possessed it, were not always followed," replied the pope: "But, madam, this dress, put on merely to please, and make my love more familiar to you, is not the thing in question; it is rather love itself which comes to conjure the power it adores, to have some sense of pity. I con-

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“fels, it is probable that you are too nice to find any thing taking in my person; but are there no charms in the undivided possession of a heart which the singularity of my condition sets some value upon? And can you be so inhuman to inflict sufferings upon him who is able to release you from the miseries of purgatory, or multiply them out of revenge.” “If these threatenings are not more hurtful than dreadful,” answered Julia, “they will never be very formidable; and I think it is sufficient that you have the power to make us do penance in this life, without extending it to the depths of the next.” “But if you add no faith to the universal authority of a sovereign pontiff,” pursued the pope, “your beauty is very heretical. Well! err, if you please, in point of religion, provided you be favourable to my love. I die every moment; and am sure, if my torments endure much longer, I must infallibly renounce either life or reason.” “I do not understand why you persist in the indulgence of a weakness, which ought to be drowned in a river of holy water,” replied Julia; “for if it has the virtue to extinguish fire, drive away evil spirits, and put a stop to thunder; why should it not have the same power over love? Methinks, the devil has a fine time of it, while he hears the head of the Roman church speak a language so contrary to the gospel, and preach up impurity, under the figure of a rope-dancer, to a virgin. . . .” “Yes,” interrupted the pope, “I do speak to a virgin, and to the most beautiful virgin in the world, in my eye.” “I should rejoice much more if you thought me the wisest,” replied Julia, “that being the only quality I aspire to; you should rather employ your elo-

quence in public discourses, to restrain the irregularities of the Romans, than to think of seducing innocent souls. What can you require of me, after all? Supposing our inclinations did agree, could you marry me? And ought any man in the world to speak to me of love, who is not in a condition to receive the title of husband? You know my birth is very illustrious; and, I do assure you, my sentiments are too noble to believ. These are no premeditated objections, but such as were born with me, and such as you cannot be ignorant of.” “But, Madam,” replied Alexander, “do you not know, that what would be a crime in common men, is but a trifle in me; besides, you may favour me with a safe conscience, but cannot make me miserable without hazarding your salvation.” “I shall never be concerned for my salvation,” interrupted Julia, “as long as I keep the road I am in: God made hell for unclean and polluted souls only; but mine, blessed be his goodness, being of another stamp, will, I hope, find a happier mansion.” “Cruel Julia,” answered the pope, “you have studied a barbarous morality, which I beg of you not to put in practice; you know the greatness of my passion, and ought to set a higher value upon it, consider, there is no human fortune to which I cannot raise you: Are you for the treasures of the Vatican and church? the least of your favours would purchase, and make a full retaliation for them all.” “How!” replied Julia, “Do you then add impiety to your weakness! reflect how dearly you may pay for it, and that you will never recover this disorder in your brain, if you give way to it: but this irrational conversation has lasted

and GENERAL REVIEW.

“lasted long enough; I wish you
“may perfectly recover your reason:
“I am going to provide for the
“security of mine.”

*To the worthy Liverymen of the City
of London.*

Guildhall Jan. 20, 1772.

GENTLEMEN,

THE dignity of the office which your favour conferred upon me, forbids my engaging in a news-paper controversy, begun in a most unbecoming manner, and carried on with little argument, but much indecent passion, by such men as Mr. Robert Holloway, Mr. W. F. Jackson, and Mr. James Stephen. The gross personal abuse, with which the press has spawnd for many weeks, I regarded with contempt; but the strong desire I feel at all times to give you the fullest information of my public conduct, and of the faithful execution of those powers, with which I am intrusted, will not suffer me any longer to remain silent, or to leave their calumnies unrefuted.

I am accused of violating the laws by permitting the bailiffs to apprehend persons for debt, and afterwards continuing them in prison, by the authority of my office. The charge against me personally is highly aggravated by these men from the circumstance of my having stood forth in defence of the personal rights of the subject against *General warrants*, and the frightful picture of the cruel confinement of many objects, now languishing in prison for debt by my abuse of power, there receives a very deep and black colouring, and indeed from the contrast becomes the most striking and tragically alarming. The present complaint however is not an ingenious discovery first broached in my Sheriffalty, nor has the question of the unlawfulness of imprisonment for debt been started as a new matter of debate and uncer-

tainty since I was sworn into office. In November 1770, the merits of the case on the petition of these men were argued before the Judges of the court of King's Bench. They were unanimous in the opinion, that the law of the land justified imprisonment for debt, and then remanded to prison a debtor, who was brought before them by *habeas corpus* on purpose to try this very question. At the same time they pointed out to the unhappy prisoners the only possible relief they could receive, an application to parliament for the alteration of the laws now actually in force respecting debtors. I have not heard that any such application has yet been made, or that my predecessors in office were served with actions for false imprisonment, because they obeyed the customary writs of a superior court of justice. The question was long agitated, and in a variety of shapes, but that litigious mode of proceeding was deferred to the year of my Sheriffalty, by the subtle contrivance of a wicked and vindictive administration. It was reserved as a mark of vengeance against me, the devoted victim of their malice. I do not intend, gentlemen, at your fair and impartial bar to avail myself of the plea, that if I had taken upon me to release all debtors in this city and county, imprisoned by the ancient process of law, I should have been liable to innumerable actions for escapes, and to the payment of their respective debts. I despise the cowardly meanness of such a defence. I have never shrunk from any danger in the support of the laws of my country. But I aver, that upon a close examination of the statute law of this kingdom, the deliberate judgment of one of our superior courts of justice, and the private opinion of the soundest lawyers, whom I consulted, I thought it my duty to direct the usual warrants to issue in my name, as a ministerial officer of law. I could not think myself justified, from
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a motive of compassion, which in every case of distress I feel, but in this had no right to indulge, if I had ventured to commit a manifest injury against a great number of creditors, who were pursuing the accustomed course of actions at law for the recovery of their property. I was not to decide on the wisdom or equity of the law. My province was to obey, when it appeared clear and certain. My brother Sheriff, than whom freedom has not a firmer friend, agreed with me in opinion of the law, as it now stands, and of the duty of our office. The sentiments of the whole legislative body on this subject have been demonstrated from time to time by the frequent acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, one of which passed in this parliament. Although an infamous majority in the House of Commons robbed the freeholders of Middlesex of their right of representation, and of consequence deprived me of the satisfaction of giving my vote for so merciful an act, I rejoiced that the rigour of the law was mitigated by the interposition of parliament. I hope that such an act will soon pass to operate regularly at stated, short periods, under certain restrictions, or that we shall have an entire, new code of laws respecting debtors, to reconcile the rights of a free people with the interests of the most commercial country in the world. Yet while the law remains in its present state, I think it incumbent on a good subject not to obstruct its operations, but to yield a ready obedience,

The words of the great charter I hold sacred, "No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land;" and permit me to assure you, that, while I continue in office, through the extent of the jurisdiction you have assigned to me, no person shall suffer an illegal imprisonment. I acknow-

ledge no authority but what is founded on the laws and the constitution. As a private man, I was engaged for many years in an important struggle for the liberty of the subject against the great officers of the crown. It was at length terminated by the annihilation of the power, which they had usurped. I am at this time armed with your authority to withstand every encroachment on the personal rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects in this city and the county of Middlesex. They shall therefore now find relief in the most effectual and summary way. I should blush, if any person suffered an injury, which I had the power, but wanted the spirit to redress. If illegal violence shall be exercised, I will oppose it with vigour, should the usurpation originate from any man, or body of men, however respectable, or be supported by any power, however formidable. The law alone shall determine on the liberty of each individual, nor shall the wanton caprice of a wretched set of despotic ministers sport with the imprisonment of their equals, the freemen of this land. A very short period shall be put to such lawless oppression. I am happy in the hearty concurrence of my worthy colleague, with respect to the whole plan of future conduct. We rest in an entire confidence that we shall experience your steady support in the due execution of our office. On my own part I firmly promise that thro' life I will continue the guardian of the laws, and the friend of the people. The same arbitrary faction, who the last winter trampled on the privileges of the nation, and the franchises of the capital, still continuing in power, and to-morrow begin to resume their baneful and dangerous deliberations, we may soon expect a like atrocious invasion of our rights. Prudence therefore calls loudly upon us to unite and prepare for a defence of whatever is most dear to us as men,

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as Englishmen, against these common enemies of our liberties. I am sure you will not be wanting to your own honour and security, to the glory of your ancestors, and the welfare of your posterity. In your Sheriffs you will find men determined to serve you with fidelity and spirit, and zealous to obey the commands of the Livery of London.

I am, Gentlemen,
With much respect,
Your grateful and
Obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

For the British Magazine.

THE public attention is at present drawn to the late marriage of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, a daughter of lord Irnham, and sister to col. Lutterel. The prying eye of too refined politicians prognosticate innumerable evils to this kingdom, from such a connexion. Their active fancy brings home, to our view, all the horrors of the intestine wars, that some centuries ago made such devastation in this country, in the contest for sovereignty between the houses of York, and Lancaster. And to remedy or prevent such idle grievances, they tell us that either a divorce should be voted by parliament, or a bill of exclusion, to prevent the heirs of his Royal Highness, with an alliance of the daughter of a nobleman of this country, even if it should fall to them by the regular course of succession, from mounting the throne of our Great Britain. Give me leave to offer my sentiments to the public on this so seeming important subject. To draw any just comparison from the marriages of Princes with their subjects, so as to ground even a probable conjecture of their being the cause of contention, or bringing on civil wars at this enlightened period, is truly ridiculous. The succession of our kings are as fixed and well-known

as Lyttleton's tenures; and never more can be drawn into question. Therefore marriages between a Sovereign, or heir apparent, and much less so with respect to so remote a branch as the Duke of Cumberland is to the throne, with a subject, cannot be of the least bad tendency to the peace of the British Realm. Besides, it should be considered, that the origin of the wars between the house of York and Lancaster, did not take its rise from the same cause, and therefore are entirely dissimilar.

It was the ingratitude of Richard II. to the family of John of Gaunt, to whom he was under the greatest obligations, that raised Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. into so great a degree of popularity, as to be able, first, to dethrone, and afterwards destroy, the poor deluded favourite-ridden hereditary Monarch; who, with all his faults, had virtues enough to deserve a better fate. The favourers of rigid measures against the Duke of Cumberland should take warning from the ill-timed, unjust, severe banishment of Richard against this Henry IV. For oppression overwhelms the tyrant, and elevates the injured party. So may persecution lift up his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, notwithstanding the follies of his youth, to an equal degree of glory with his royal predecessor, Henry V. who, tho' he passed his junior days in the character of a drunkard, thief, and rioter, shook off his follies all at once, and put on the great man to such an eminent degree, as surprised his warmest friends, confounded his enemies, and amazed his contemporaries, as much as it has done succeeding generations. This reformation took place at a later period of life than the Duke of Cumberland has as yet attained to; and who knows but he may as nobly atone for his past indiscretions, as that great Harry, the conqueror of France, did in former days, who in

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his youth had been guilty of vices and follies of a blacker die than ever were ascribed to his Royal Highness of Cumberland, by his greatest enemies. But why all this clamour against a Prince of the blood royal? what has he done amiss? what law hath he transgressed by his late marriage? The king's brothers in England are not his slaves — they are free men. The law of God commands them, like other men, to multiply their species; and the only lawful way of such propagation is by holy matrimony. The restrictions by the canon law, or the laws of reason and common sense, are but very few: let us see whether his Royal Highness has transgressed any of those. Is his Dutchess within either the limits of prescription, either in regard to proximity, or consanguinity? clearly not. Is there any prior contract, that is binding in law? I never heard there was. Is there any lawful impediment, why they should not be joined together, — that is, in a refined way of thinking, whether there is any natural impotency in either of the parties; and still further, whether there is any madness runs in the blood — a *Kings evil*, or any such calamity, to be handed down to posterity, as would render existence a curse to their descendants. If that is the case — all such marriages should be rendered null and void. But if the parties themselves complain not, who can legally arraign them? and calumny itself has not hitherto arraigned the present Dutchess of Cumberland of any sort of bodily disqualification for the marriage state.

Can the Duke be blamed by the good and virtuous, for having entered into the connubial state, with the amiable object of his desires, when the former part of his conduct with regard to his amours had given such just offence to the whole kingdom? Yet, such is the absurdity of the times, that those who censured him for his

loose disorderly pursuits, now also condemn him for his pious resolution of entering into chaste connexions with the daughter of a nobleman, of unfulfilled reputation. I cannot believe that his Majesty would suffer, much less encourage, any disgrace to be put on his brother, for what cannot either in the sight of God or man be deemed any sort of an offence. But should bad council so far prevail over his native goodness of heart, as to urge on any such punishment as is now threatened, by bill of exclusion, or divorce, the evils which they pretend to frustrate will be established. The parliament have no right to supersede the laws of God, nor of England. They may as well take upon themselves the authority of repealing the ten commandments, which were given to Moses, as presume to separate those whom God has joined together in lawful wedlock, or by an *ex post fact* statute attempt to deprive lawful issue of their natural inheritance. The piety and virtue of our present sovereign would be greatly impeached, should he support his brother in an adulterous pursuit, so far as to pay the price of his iniquity for him, and afterwards set his face against his own blood, for pursuing his duty as a man, a subject, and an useful member of the community.

To the Printer of the British Magazine.

SIR, Poole, in Dorsetshire.

I AM much obliged to you for sending me the plan of your new undertaking in the literary way. I am convinced that no man on earth has better intentions than you have, and few are better adapted to conduct any production which tends to the instruction, amendment, or reformation of mankind. You have entered upon a very large field, culture and cultivation will be wanted to make it succeed. But I doubt not
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but you have engaged proper labourers for the vineyard, and will render the British Magazine of general entertainment, instruction, and utility. What small assistance I can give you shall not be wanting. A biographical account of the many odd creatures who inhabit this place may not prove unentertaining, and my long residence amongst them, enables me to give your readers a perfect account of their birth, parentage, and education, lives, characters, and behaviour, &c. I will for the present relate one of the most iniquitous instances of injustice, cruelty, and barbarity, inflicted by our late mayor, on a poor unhappy Irishman, that ever disgraced any age or nation. This victim to superlative ignorance and shocking inhumanity, was accused of having stolen a sheet from out of a public house, and was tried at the quarter sessions before the worshipful John Skinner, Esq; then mayor of this honourable corporation. After every effort was tried to influence the jury, that a confus'd jargonical kind of a speech, which this compound of ignorance and infamy had tagged together for the occasion, they returned a verdict, that the prisoner at the bar was Not guilty. Not guilty! cries his worship in a rage; but I tell you that he is guilty, for he confessed the theft to me.

This inquest being truly what in this country is stiled a Pool jury, though they had acquitted the man the moment before, and consequently could have no further charge over him, obsequiously went out again, at the order of their barbarian chief, and soon returned, servilely finding the man (who they had before thought innocent on their oaths) guilty of the theft, because, forsooth, the judge Skinner had said from the bench, that the prisoner had confessed himself to him to be so. The unhappy stranger, finding himself so unlawfully entrapped, and within

their power, begged hard not to be disgraced by a sentence of whipping, but to be transported to some of his majesty's plantations in America, where he hoped he might become again a useful member of the community. Here he again was interrupted by an infernal sneer from the mayor, who, exulting over the man's misery, cried out, What, transport an Irishman by way of punishment? That would be a bull with a witness. No, no; you shall be whipt, and that handsomely too; I can tell you that, friend, for your comfort: and pass his sentence accordingly; that he should be publicly whipt at the cart's tail through the town. One would have thought that his worship had then fully gratified his savage disposition, and have suffered the sheriff, as is usual, to carry the sentence into execution: but his nature is so very malignant, that he chose to go through the whole of this barbarous deed himself. He sent for the beadle, and strictly charged him to perform his duty with rigour. If the dog cries out, said he, lay on him the harder—I will have him lustily whipt; and if you spare him an inch, I will have you tied up and flogged in his place. The poor beadle was shocked at the intended severity. He begged to be excused, and like a conscientious minister, when his task was to be so unmerciful, he begged his worship would give him leave to resign his office. But all would not do. The mayor bullied the beadle into compliance, and prescribed the bounds of the culprit's sufferings. His round was full three quarters of a mile. Give him, says he, one good lash at every three yards distance. Let him have three before every public house, and ten good ones when he passes by my door. This diabolical sentence was carried into execution. The man, which was very extraordinary, underwent it, crawled afterwards over a few fields, made a fruitless attempt

attempt to put on his cloaths; but his flesh was so torn he could not do it: he moaned, prayed for a drop of water, said he was dying, and was heard of no more. I have heard a thousand cruel stories told of the late emperor of Morocco, but this of the mayor of Poole's transcends them all. The body of the poor man was never found. Probably it was smuggled away, to prevent an enquiry by the coroner of the county. This man has been illegally destroyed by the word of John Skinner, and yet this John Skinner stands a liar confessed under his own hand, and it was published, at his own expence, in all the public papers. You shall have more particulars, relative to this murder, in my next. I am determined to hang these monsters up to public view, as the only means that is in my power to put an end to such inhuman cruelties.

An Account of the celebrated Mr. COXE's intended Exhibition, at Spring Gardens.

THE improvements daily making in almost every branch of manufacture, must afford a pleasing satisfaction to every lover of his country. The noble protection already granted by his majesty to the royal academicians, has been attended with the most happy effects. The French boast a superiority to all the world in art and invention. We have long been told that no artists can equal, much less surpass, the beauty, nobleness, and perfection of their designs, which, peculiar to themselves, have that *je ne sçai quoi* which ever characterizes true taste. That this doctrine, however erroneous and false, has gained credit, and brought numbers over to that opinion, is indisputable, from the immense sums constantly expended by our nobility and gentry for French manufactures, to the no small emolu-

ment of our enemies, and injury to ourselves; at the same time there is hardly a species of our manufacture that does not equal, and many far exceed their most boasted performances. Their last great improvements in browze and gold, so eagerly purchased by our nobility, have, on the first attempt of Bolton and Fothergill, been far out-done, and it is not doubted will be carried by them to still greater degrees of excellence, and that the large sums annually sent to France for the purchase of those ornaments will be expended here, especially when they plainly appear to be not only better executed, but 50 per cent. cheaper than those from Paris. His majesty, in testimony of his royal approbation, and to encourage the design, has been graciously pleased to order the making of several capital pieces, and which is room to expect will be followed by still greater marks of royal favour. If, from so shining an example, the nobility and gentry are inclined to give the preference to English manufactories, as it will lessen the trade of France, so will it increase our own, and convince that haughty and conceited people, that there are in England men of capacity and genius equal to the most accomplished Frenchman. In the age of Lewis XIV, many elaborate works were executed, and pieces of art constructed, that are the pride and boast of France to this day; yet how must even these yield in every respect to the superior productions of this country! The works of the ingenious Cox eclipse their most boasted performances, and from the account given of his approaching exhibition, the most extraordinary things are expected. The preparations making are immense, and the sums expended stagger belief. The principal artists in the kingdom are said to be employed, and such astonishing pieces of art completing, that for mechanism, magnificence and splendour,

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Engraved for the British Mag.



The Chinese Chronoscope.

splendor, exceed description. The few specimens of the kind he has already obliged the public with the sight of, have gained him in every part of Europe, and all over the Eastern world, a reputation acquired before by no one in so eminent a degree. The palaces of China are adorned with them, as well as those of Indostan. The courts of the king of Delhi, Sujah Dowlah, and princes of the Decan, are decorated therewith, and are esteemed the first and most sumptuous ornaments of every palace, kingdom, and empire, where they have been sent. It is as a museum or repository for these curious pieces of art, that the ingenious artist has fitted up the late exhibition room at Spring Gardens, in the most splendid and costly manner, where the public may have an opportunity of seeing them before they are consigned abroad. The splendor and magnificence of an exhibition of so great a number and variety of these masterpieces of art will naturally be conceived to beggar all description. To give our readers, however, some idea of what kind of performances they are, we have obtained a drawing and description of one of them called a chronoscope, or time piece, one of which now graces the palace of the emperor of China, and another still more sumptuous is deposited in the museum, which is expected to be opened in a few days.

A Description of the magnificent Chronoscope, a view of which is given in the Plate annexed.

THE pedestal of this superb piece is a table of iron, overlaid with ornaments that cover the iron in every part. It is raised from the ground on casters, of a peculiar construction, that move with great facility.

Four bulls, at equal distances, on a ground of curious workmanship, support the table; between the bulls four dolphins, and in the same divi-

sion, dragons of five claws, looking upwards at the bulls; opposite the dolphins are storks, or paddy birds, fixed to the castors, which, by turning, decline or elevate it to a perfect level.

Two instruments are fixed to it, by which its horizontal position is easily discovered, or rendered so when it is not; bullrushes, and other shrubs, enamelled green, with lizards twining about them, add to the ornaments of the pedestal. The border of the table, which is an octagon, is gadrooned, and otherwise decorated. At the eight corners hang large swinging circles of flowers and palm branches, the flowers set with stones of various colours to imitate nature. Within the circles are loories (Indian birds of great estimation) copied from and as large as life; in their bills a branch of laurel, with leaves and fruit of jewellers work; between the birds tygers heads, holding each a swivel in their mouths, to which hang eight rich watches.

The plane of the table is of the finest variegated tortoiseshell, upon a red ground, on which stand eight lions, supporting a magnificent gallery, decorated with pillars, arches, festoons, and pots of flowers of jewellers work, and other curious designs. Behind the lions, in eight divisions, are paintings of birds and beasts, two in each compartment, covering a large circle or frame of brass, which contains a chime of twelve bells, playing twelve tunes; also the mechanical contrivance by which the lions, the gallery, and what it contains and supports, may be turned round at pleasure, so as to be seen on every side with conveniency.

The ground within the gallery is of gold stone, with a double circle of blue and gold, forming a platform of excellent workmanship, upon which stands a very rich and curious elephant, that is moved by springs, and other mechanism fixed in the body of it,

it, which has communication even to the trunk, so as to move it in many respects like life, extended, and contracting it as if actuated by voluntary motion.

On the neck of the elephant is fixed a small but rich gallery, all of jewellers work; in the midst of it, on a beautiful transparent ground, of an emerald colour, stands a Tartar figure as guider of the elephant, with the sort of instrument in his hand that is used for that purpose. Joining to the gallery, on the back of the elephant, is a most curious horizontal eight day clock, that chimes, strikes, and repeats in a very extraordinary manner, and is contrived with three dials in the front, and at the sides the same as if there were three distinct clocks, all from one movement. The front dial is of rich crystal, is divided into three lesser dials, has a second, a minute, and an hour hand, besides a fourth, which divides the minutes into two hundred and forty parts, and is so contrived, that the motion and running of the wheels, which is extremely curious, may be seen through the transparency of the dial.

The fourth side, next the tail of the elephant, is also of crystal, through which the balance and other parts of the motion may be seen.

The case of the clock is of gold, decorated with jewellers work, and curiously enamelled of a most beautiful blue colour, exhibiting on every side a different representation of the most curious and rare birds and beasts, that are in estimation in the East. At the four corners are pillars of the Corinthian order, fluted, and set with several hundred stones, as are also the circles of the dials on every side; the hands of the clocks are of diamonds.

The furniture and caparison of the elephant is extremely rich of jewellers work, adorned with ornaments, fringes, and tassels of pearls. The various holes to introduce the keys for winding up the clock-work, mu-

sic part, and mechanism, are all fixed by ornaments formed for that purpose; other ornaments are also contrived to shift the tunes, make the music play for a short time or perpetually; likewise to make the elephants go round or move their trunks at pleasure. On the top of the clock is a rich gallery, composed entirely of jewellers work: within the gallery is a range of twelve bells, finely polished; before the bells are two automaton figures of a man and woman, in Turkish habits, all of solid gold, in their turbans, crescents, and feathers of rubies and diamonds; before them is a desk, and on it a music book enamelled, with the notes: over the book is a lamp of five branches, the figures appear as if singing, and hold a hammer in each hand, and by the touch of a spring, also by the going of the clock, play on the bells seven different tunes, their feet assisting, and striking those bells that are not played on with their hands, the elephant going round at the same time. The gallery in which they sit has a door on each side, which opens and shews the motion of the feet of the figures, which is extremely curious.

Over the music gallery, supported by pillars, is a second gallery, smaller, but equally rich of jewellers work, in the centre of which a single bell is fixed; at the four corners are four figures proportioned in size to the gallery, three of which have musical instruments in their hands, and feathers set with diamonds and rubies in their caps; the fourth holds in each hand a hammer, with which, though at a considerable distance, and no visible communication with the clock, he strikes on the bell the hours and quarters, perfectly agreeable to the going of the clock below.

Above the second gallery, is a pyramid of twenty-four stars of jewellers work; the stars, which gradually

gradually diminish in size, are placed vertically in a spiral form, in six rows; their motion is pleasing and curious. On the top of the pyramid is a gold shell, with ornaments of stones and pearls, in which is four dolphins, their heads looking upwards, and their tails meeting in the centre; which, together with an ornament of jewellers work, forms a rock, on which stands a dragon, richly set, his wings and barbed tail extended, and his head over one of the dolphins in an animated posture; and during the motion of the stars, he moves his wings as if flying, and drops from his mouth gold, silver, and pearls, which are received by one of the dolphins, and by an extraordinary piece of mechanism, carried up again into the dragons; the gold, silver, and pearls, passing through the dolphins and dragons, ascending and descending in a constant motion with the stars, for a considerable time together.

In the centre of the rich gallery, round which the elephant is made to move, is an obelisk of most curious workmanship; four elephants, ornamented with jewellers work, at the four corners, support it.

The pedestal square, with hollow corners of gold stone; the tops and bottoms of lapis, blue and gold; the sides of ruby-coloured agate, covered with ornaments and embellishments of jewellers work, extremely rich.

Within the body of the obelisk is the mechanism that gives motion to the whole, by which, on every side, stars of various magnitudes, spiral worms, and endless screws, all of jewellers work, are set in motion, forming the most pleasing and delightful variations.

At the four corners are golden eagles, their wings extending upwards, so as to be even with their heads, on each of which rests a golden escalop shell: over the eagles on the top of the pedestal, stand four large flying dragons, with forked extended wings,

ribbed with green, and stones of various colours, holding their heads downwards towards the shells, into which they drop gold, silver, pearls, diamonds, and precious stones, of a globular shape, which descend through the shells, and by an admirable piece of mechanism ascend again into the dragons, which, as every ball passes, catch it between their teeth and forked tongues; and when a succeeding ball presents, let one go and catch the other, moving their wings at the same time in the most animated manner. Under the feet of the dragons are horns of plenty, filled with and dropping down on each side a profusion of rich ornaments of jewellers work. Between the dragons, under the column of the obelisk, are other embellishments, set very rich, from whence issue serpents, turning towards the right and left; and in the front divisions, over the satyr's face, is a crescent and star, by which the whole may be set in motion, or stopped at pleasure.

To the back of the dragons, the column part of the obelisk is fixed, as supporters of it. It is plated with the finest silver, overlaid with leaves and flowers formed of shells, of the most beautiful colours, on a crimson ground. Upon the four sides are placed four snakes, each upwards of a foot long, and four lizards, in proportion, all of gold, of various colours, curiously jointed, so as to bend into the most serpentine forms, to extend or contract their bodies and scales, to turn themselves in almost any direction; and by a curious piece of mechanism to move on the plane and surface of the obelisk, following each other over the sides and corners, ascending and descending in the most exact forms and motions of life, passing through vines, with which the obelisk is decorated, which, as it were, grow up from the four corners: bunches of crimson and purple grapes, of various sizes, hang on the vines;

number

numbers of flies and insects, set with pearls, diamonds, and other stones, are fixed on gold springs to various parts of the leaves and branches, and in motion, as if hovering over them. The stalks, the leaves, and grapes, are all of jewellers work, set with many thousand stones, and contrived with great ingenuity, so as not to obstruct the serpents and lizards in their motion, but to add greatly to the curiosity of it.

Above the vines, in letters set with stones of a ruby colour, is the name of the ingenious artist who designed the whole, *J. Cox, fecit, London*. Upon the top of the obelisk above the name, is a figure of an old man finely executed; his feet on the neck of a serpent that twines round him, the tail in his right hand, the forked tongue issuing from its mouth, as if alive, is in constant motion; round his body is a girdle of jewellers work, and on his back a large rich sphere, made with immense skill and art, the feet of which elegantly set with stones of various colours. Upon the zodiac are the twelve signs, curiously chased of solid gold, upon a beautiful red ground.

The motion of the sphere is not oblique, but parallel to the horizon, and communicated to it through all the other motions, in an almost invisible manner, and so artfully contrived as to move vertically twelve splendid stars round the frame in which it is fixed.

Upon the top of the sphere is a vase, ornamented with festoons of flowers, of jewellers work, upon which stands celestial and terrestrial globes enamelled on copper, which, though not two inches in diameter, are as perfectly drawn and divided as those that are ten times the size, the divisions of the earth, &c. being all perfectly expressed on the one, as the various signs and fixed stars are on the other; their motions are parallel to the horizon, in which they move a

triangle of large stars, as seven spiral points, round the frame of the globe horizontally; the points of the stars spirally, and the centre star vertically, in constant motion with all the other stars, without any distinct separate movement, but by a secret and curious connexion with the whole machine, which requires but once winding up to set the whole in motion together.

Above the globe, to make an agreeable termination, is a large spiral worm set with stones brilliant cut; within the spiral, and in motion with it, is a twine of serpents, of a beautiful emerald green, and upon the top of all, on a small gold globe standing on one foot, with wings extended as if flying, is a golden figure of Fame finely executed, having in one hand a wreath of laurel, in the other a trumpet held to its mouth as if sounding it.

The spiral worm receives from the first power a circular motion in a proper train, by which it catches the eye, and seems to be winding up without end; and notwithstanding its motion is quick, by which the figure that stands on it might be expected to receive the same velocity, yet is it so contrived as to move slow and regular.

The height of the whole, from the bottom of the pedestal to the top of the figure, is eight feet; the whole so contrived as to take into different parts, for the conveniency of packing and carriage.

Besides the great weight of gold employed in various parts of this magnificent piece, there are near one hundred thousand stones set in ornaments and embellishments of it, including diamonds, rubies, emeralds, precious stones, and pearls.

The luxuriance of the fancy, the assemblage and profusion of such almost numberless motions and inventions, the richness of embellishments and ornaments, the magnificence of the

the composition, the immense skill, taste, and elegance therein displayed, is great even to astonishment.

Every class of artists therein employed, seem to have vied with each other to excel in their different departments, and no pains or expence have been spared to make it complete.

The mechanical parts, though delicate and curious beyond description, are so excellently constructed, so strongly and carefully executed, and so highly finished, that nothing but violence can injure them, or prevent their performing their various and extraordinary motions for a long duration.

TO JOHN WILKES, Esq.

SIR,

WHEN truth is opposed to falsehood and misrepresentations the conquest is easy; I doubt not, therefore, but I shall fully answer the long address you have made the Liverymen of London, to the entire satisfaction of every discerning man in the kingdom.

You complain of abuse from Mr. Holloway, Mr. Jackson, and from me, joining us altogether in the same design; but without offering or intending any affront to Mr. Holloway, I publicly declare, that I am not in the least acquainted with that gentleman. With respect to Mr. Jackson, it is otherwise; and from the intimacy which subsists between him and me, I am enabled to declare that he was always Mr. Wilkes's fast friend, till you abjectly deserted your own original professions of supporting the constitution of England, against every bad custom.

The abuse against you from the press, I will not comment upon. Let every candid reader, for himself, judge with what degree of propriety, Mr. Wilkes can complain of the liberty or even the licentiousness of the press.

You say that you are *accused* of violating the laws, by *permitting* your bailiffs to apprehend persons for debt; I accuse you of more than *permitting*, I say you actually, by your own warrants, arrest and imprison, both men and women for debt, which you ought not to do. You seem galled at the aggravation of your guilt in this offence, being on a parallel with general warrants. I defy you to bring one argument for the destruction of general warrants, but what is much more applicable against the bad practice of imprisonment for debt.

It is true that I started this question before you was elected into your office, but it is also true, that this matter never was agitated, before any other Sheriff, but John Wilkes and his colleague in office.

You say, that this question was argued in November 1770; but it is not true, as you assert, that the Judges were then unanimously of opinion that the law of the land justified the imprisonment of men's bodies for debt; conscious of the contrary, they declined entering on the argument. Yet I confess, they did remand me, who was then the prisoner, for debt before them, back to the King's Bench prison, without giving any reason.

Poor Wilkes! Are you at last reduced to the necessity of taking a leaf out of these corrupt Judges book, for your own justification in this important matter? You say these upright Judges, recommended the prisoners to apply to parliament for a redress of their grievances; and you seem to think, that was a sufficient answer. Pray let me ask you, whether you would have thought such an evasion sufficient, when you was confined by a general warrant from the Secretary of State.

So much for your preface.

The heavy melancholy part is to come — "But that litigious mode of

of proceeding was deferred to the year of my Shrievalty, by the subtle contrivance of a wicked and vindictive administration. It was reserved as a mark of vengeance against me, the devoted victim of their malice." I congratulate myself upon being thought so important, by the arch patriot Wilkes.

I first started the subject of the unlawfulness of imprisonment for debt. Depressed beyond measure with my own misfortunes, yet at the same time, sympathizing with others in the same condition with myself, I was prompted to seek redress; from what I thought then, and now know to be, an oppression, contrary to the fundamental laws of this kingdom. I sought that remedy in open court, at Westminster; justice agreeable to law was denied me then, though none had the hardiness to say, that the practice was lawful; Judge Aston, alone urged that the custom had prevailed for 400 years, and rested the contest on custom only. Failing in my purpose of relief, from those whom you call bad Judges, I had recourse to you, who would be thought the incorruptible patriotic Sheriff.

I own I reserved the question for your Shrievalty, and I confess myself guilty of a mistake in so doing. I had hopes that you would not dare to act ministerially against the great charter, and that was my only reason for applying to you.

You say that you acted by the statute law; that you was guided by the judgment of one of the superior courts of justice; and the opinion of the soundest Lawyers in this kingdom.

When you refused taking bail for a trespass, I aver, that the only judgment, that ever was given on the subject of holding the body of debtors, was against the present practice. I say you cannot produce one statute, which explicitly autho-

rises such confinement; nor can one sound lawyer be found, that will either say, that it is not contrary to Magna Charta, or that its being so, you ought ministerially to obey any writ for that purpose.

I do not desire you to consider of the wisdom or equity of a law, I tell you again, there is no law for confining of debtors, and that you ought not to execute a writ that is not warranted, either by the common or statute law of the land.

You say "the words of the great charter I hold sacred, no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, &c. but by the judgment of his Peers, or the law of the land,"

Here I close with you.

Had you the judgment of the Peers of Mr. Grimshaw, when you imprisoned him, by your general warrant, of a trespass, and also for a debt? or can you say, that the then common law, when Magna Charta was made, and no bad usage since can become so, authorised the confinement of debtors' bodies? I wonder you could have had the assurance, ever more to have mentioned this glorious Charter, which you daily counteract, and, as far as your power extends, destroy.

Complain not of the ministry in this case. You know they have nothing to do in this process. I wish they had, for the sake of the insolvents. But you know that you have encouraged this struggle for the liberty of the lower clats of men, and the unfortunate. I speak it to your honour, though when the matter came to the criterion, you had not the spirit, even with Magna Charta on your side, to act up to what you know was your duty to perform. But no doubt the profits arising this year from the practice of confining debtors to yourself and your unlawful deputy, Reynolds, pleaded strongly on the opposite side, and made you wish to defer the matter

ter till your interest should be out of the question.

You say that the majority of the House of Commons are venal and corrupt, and yet to them you refer the insolvents for relief. Should they refuse to hear their complaints, should the Judges deny justice according to law, yet you ought to have done your duty; and by one exertion of the powers of your office, you might have destroyed a corrupt practice, which has long deprived the state of thousands of its inhabitants, who idly waste their hours away in gaols; thousands who are driven abroad into foreign lands to seek for shelter from a practice that shocks humanity, and is a disgrace to the English nation, without being of the least degree of usefulness.

I shall be happy in bringing you to open shame and punishment, for omitting, when you had it so fully in your power, to do such a meritorious act; and I shall glory in doing it as one unsupported person, unconnected with any party or body of men, either in public or private life. But it is not the man, but your conduct that I am at variance with, and therefore subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,
Middle Temple,

Jan. 22. JAMES STEPHEN.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Mercurii 22 die Januarii, 1772.

Ordered,

That the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do, from time to time, take into his custody any stranger or strangers that he shall see, or be informed of, to be in the House or Gallery, while the House or any committee of the whole House is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody, without the special order of the House.

To the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Gentlemen,

I AM not surprised to find the preceding order upon your Journals. For what may we not expect from those who erased a judicial record, and imprisoned magistrates for adhering to the law and the religion of their oath? But I am surprised, and much surprised too, at the tameness of the nation in enduring such an unreasonable and despotic usurpation. In the case of Henry Carr, tried by Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, for publishing articles of news disagreeable to court, that infamous Judge openly declared it to be not only his opinion, but that of all the Judges, that no news touching the government ought to be printed but by authority. This doctrine so pregnant with danger to the liberty of the press, and consequently to the constitution, raised so general an alarm, that the national representatives who had not then lost all sympathy with their constituents, and were not become callous to shame, and deaf to the dictates of duty and honour, censured Scroggs, and fixed a mark of reprobation upon the opinion propagated by him and the other eleven sons of Belial.

To take any notice of your proceedings you call a breach of privilege; a mystical phrase originally meant as a safeguard against the encroachments of prerogative, and not as a preservative from the scrutiny of your constituents. It was never suspected that you would plead privilege against their inspection and superintendence. But what may not happen in the silent lapse of years? In this case we see that the servants exclude the masters from their own house. Hence the people in general must for ever remain ignorant of your conduct; because their political reading is almost solely confined to news-papers. Hence the law of the land, as well as the law

law of parliament, must continue unknown to all but a few adepts.

You cannot approve the honesty, however you may applaud the policy of the Catholic clergy, who would have the people good Christians, and yet keep the bible wrapt up, like the Sibylline verses, in the mysterious obscurity of an unknown language. How then can you tread in their steps? Nay, how can you make an additional advance, and keep them in total darkness? For what else but total darkness ensues from the the shutting of your doors upon the people, whom you are pleased to call *strangers*, perverting the ambiguity of a word, which formerly meant *foreigners*, to their prejudice. It is in vain that the nation claims the liberty of discussing national affairs, if it must not be indulged with the requisite intelligence and the true state of facts. They cannot reason and judge without the proper data. And what intelligence, what facts or data are more necessary, than those which come to light in your house? In my opinion the most useful of all your powers is your power of enquiry, if the result of it is made public; because though you should fail in correcting abuses, or punishing defaulters, the people will, sooner or later do themselves justice, or extort justice from you. With what face then can you refuse the nation this useful knowledge, and declare it to be an indignity to you, and a breach of your privilege that any person should presume to give any account of your proceedings in a news-paper? where did you acquire this privilege? Has it existed from time immemorial; or is it coeval with your origin? No; it is but of yesterday. It is not much older than the privilege of filling the house by co-optation, which you assumed at the time of the Middlesex election. You can trace it no higher than the year 1728, a period at which you had no right to establish a new privilege. In

the famous case of Ashley and White, which was prior to that era, the house of Lords circulated throughout the island a protest that affirmed that neither house had a right to assume a new privilege. How then can you imagine that the people strengthened by such an authority will allow you to make such a dangerous encroachment? They will certainly oppose such an unconstitutional power as much as the erasure of records. For why I beseech you should men be allowed to take notes of the arguments and proceedings of a court of justice, and not of those of the house of commons? Is it because the transactions of a court of justice are more interesting than yours to the nation? That is impossible; for in your deliberations their general liberties, properties and lives are at stake. Is it because such a step would check the freedom of debate? That suggestion is equally absurd.

Our lawyers find themselves entirely at ease in that respect, though the court be open, and every man at liberty to publish his remarks and observations. Why then should the House of Commons dread any inconvenience from the adoption of this practice? The only danger to be apprehended by them is that some *honourable* members would be obliged to mention their constituents with a little more respect. Their voice would not be deemed so insignificant; nor would they be insulted with the opprobrious names of miserable mechanics, sturdy beggars and scum of the earth. Every little wrangler would be upon his guard, and tremble as he ought, more at the majesty of the people, than he now does at the majesty of the crown.

Moved by these and similar considerations, erase the above order; and let this be the last session that it is seen in your journals. Such a step will do you more honour than the erasure of a judicial record.

A Re-

A REVIEW of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS.

published in JANUARY, 1772.

A Supplement to the Second Edition of the Treatise on Reversionary Payments, &c. Cadell. 8vo. 1s.

AS individuals cannot too gratefully express their acknowledgements to the learned author of the *Treatise on Reversionary Payments*, for his laudable endeavours to prevent their being deceived in so important a concern as that of making a comfortable provision for old age; so may the public in general confess an equal obligation to him, for those ingenious investigations which affect the well-being of the state, and the prosperity of the nation, in regard to the most important of all political concerns, national population. The present Supplement contains five tables, calculated, as the author observes, to exhibit in the most striking light, the difference between the state and duration of human life, in great cities and in the country. "It is not possible, says he, to make the comparison without concern and surprise: a comparison from which it appears with how much truth great cities have been called the *graves* of mankind. It must also convince all who will consider it, that, according to the observation at the end of the fourth essay, it is by no means strictly proper to consider our diseases as the original intention of nature. They are, without doubt, in general, our own creation. Were there a country, where the inhabitants led lives entirely natural and virtuous, few of them would die without measuring out the whole period of pre-

sent existence allotted them; pain and distempers would be unknown among them; and the dismissal of death would come upon them like a sleep, in consequence of no other cause than gradual and unavoidable decay."

Our author proceeds, after the example of Muret, to make his reflections on the general causes that obstruct population; among which he insists chiefly on luxury, and the engrossing of farms. "In consequence," says he, of the easy communication lately created, between the different parts of the kingdom, the London fashions, and manners, and pleasures, have been propagated every where; and almost every distant town and village now vies with the capital in all kinds of expensive dissipation and amusement. This enervates and debilitates, destroys virtuous industry, and brings on poverty, dependence, and venality.—With respect, particularly, to the custom of *engrossing farms*, Mr. Muret observes, with the highest reason, that a large tract of land, in the hands of one man, does not yield so great a return as when in the hands of several, nor does it employ so many people; and as a proof of this, he mentions two parishes in the district of Vaud, one of which (once a little village) having been bought by some rich men, was sunk into a single *demesne*; and the other (once a single *demesne*) having fallen into the hands of some peasants, was become a little village.*—How many facts of the former kind can this country now furnish?—And there

* By the laws of Licinius, no Roman was to hold more than seven *jugera* of land. "Only revive," says Mr. Sufmilch, this law; or that of Romulus, which limited every Roman to two *jugera*, and you will soon convert a *barren desert* into a busy and crowded hive."

there is reason to apprehend they will go on increasing.—The custom of engrossing farms, *cafes, landlords* of the trouble attending the necessities of little tenants and the repairs of cottages.—A great farmer, by commanding the markets, and drawing to himself the profits which would have supported several farmers, is capable, with less culture, of paying a higher rent. Our superiors, therefore, find their account in this evil.—But it is, indeed, erecting *private* benefit on *public* calamity; and, for the sake of a temporary advantage, giving up the nation to depopulation and misery.—We have, for many years, been feeling the truth of this observation. The high price of all the means of subsistence, occasioned certainly by this practice, as well as by the heavy weight of our taxes, has long been the object of universal complaint; and it is growing more so every day, and spreading every where, checking marriage, loading our manufactures, and diminishing the number of our people.

“Dr. Davenant (the best of all political writers) tells us, that at Michaelmas, in the year 1685, it appeared by a survey of the hearth-books,* that the number of houses in all England and Wales was 1,300,000, of which 54,631 were houses of only one chimney. See Dr. Davenant's works, vol. ii, p. 203.—In his *Essay on the Arts and Means*, &c. vol. i. p. 33, he gives a particular account of the number of houses in every county,

according to the *hearth books* of Lady-day 1690; and the sum total then was 1,319,215.—At the *restoration* it appeared by the same hearth-books, that the number of houses in the kingdom, was 1,230,000.—In the interval, therefore, between the *restoration* and the *revolution*, the people of England had increased above 300,000; and “of SMALLER TENDMENTS, Dr. Davenant observes, “there had been from 1666 to 1688, “about 70,000 new foundations “laid.”—But what a melancholy reverse has taken place since!—In 1759 the number of houses in England and Wales was 986,482; of which not more than 330,000 were cottages having less than seven windows.—In 1766, notwithstanding the increase of buildings in London, the number of houses was reduced to 980,692. According to these accounts then, our people have, since the year 1690, decreased near a *million and a half*.—And the waste has fallen principally on the inhabitants of cottages; nor indeed could it fall any where more unhappily; for, from cottages our navies and armies are supplied, and the lower people are the chief strength and security of every state.—What renders this calamity more alarming is, that the inhabitants of the cottages thrown down in the country, fly to London and other towns, there to be corrupted and perish.†—I know I shall be here told that the *Revenue* thrives. But this is not a circumstance from which any encouragement

Both Mr. Muret and Summich observe, that the increase of *pasturage* has the same effect with the engrossing of farms; much more ground, when employed in this way, being necessary to maintain the same number of people than when employed in *tillage*.

* At this time there was a tax of two shillings on every *fire-hearth*; which was taken off at the *Revolution*, because reckoned “not only a great oppression to the “poorer sort, but a badge of slavery to the whole people, exposing every man's house “to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him.”

† Dr. Davenant says, from Mr. King's observations, “that the supply of London “alone takes up above *half* the neat increase of the kingdom.”—Is it then to be wondered at, that the supply of the waste in *all* the towns of the kingdom, added to that increase of luxury and taxes, and of the drain to our *armies, navies, and foreign settlements*, which has taken place within these 70 years, should have so far exceeded the increase of the kingdom, as to produce the depopulation I have mentioned? *It has been*

agement can be drawn. It thrives by a cause that is likely in time to destroy both itself and the kingdom; I mean by an increase of luxury, producing such an increase of consumption and importation,* as secretly accelerates ruin, while, at present (as far as the Revenue is concerned) it overbalances the effects of depopulation.—What remedies can be applied in such circumstances?—This is a question of great importance, which requires a more deep and careful discussion than I am capable of giving it. I will, therefore, only answer generally and briefly in a style and language similar to Mr Muret's.

“Enter immediately into a decisive enquiry into the state of population in the kingdom.—Promote agriculture—Drive back the inhabitants of towns into the country.—Establish some regulations for preserving the lives of infants.—Discourage luxury, and celibacy, and the ingrossing of farms.—Let there be entire liberty; and maintain the public peace by a government founded not in constraint, but in the respect and the hearts of the people.—But above all things, if it be not now too late, “find out means of avoiding the miseries of an impending bankruptcy, and of easing the nation of that burden of debts and taxes under which it is sinking.”—But I am crying in vain. Corruptions and follies of the worst sort have, I am afraid, taken too deep root among us.”

been asserted by political calculators, that no population can bear more than one soldier for every hundred souls. This is saying a great deal too much; but were it true, the number of our soldiers and sailors, even in peace, would alone be sufficient to reduce us to nothing in a little time.

A flourishing commerce, though favourable to population in some respects, is, I think, on the whole, extremely unfavourable; and while it flatters, may be destroying: Particularly by increasing luxury, the worst enemy of population as well as of public virtue; and by calling off too many persons from agriculture to unhealthy trades and the sea-service.—Suppose 50,000 sailors, added to other burdens, to have been formerly the whole number the nation could bear without decreasing. In such circumstances, it is plain, that any causes which doubled or tripled that number, would depopulate with rapidity.

* For Example. In London, those who used to satisfy themselves with one house, or perhaps half an house, must now have two houses. Those who used to live plain must now live high; and those who used to walk must now be carried. This is the reason of the increase of consumption and of buildings in London, and not an increase of the inhabitants, for the number of inhabitants is certainly less now than it was forty years ago.

Free Thoughts on Seduction, Adultery and Divorce. With reflections on the Gallantry of Princes, particularly those of the Blood-royal of England, occasioned by the late Intrigue between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Henrietta, Wife of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor. Also remarks on the Trial at Law, between his Lordship and his Royal Highness, in consequence of that illicit Amour; with Observations on the Depositions since taken, in the Cause depending in Doctors-Commons, between Lord Grosvenor and his Lady. By a Civilian, Bell; 8vo. 5s. 3d.

A Midst the infinite number of trite and insipid performances, of which the teeming press is constantly delivered, it would be hard indeed if we had not sometimes a production fraught with novelty and spirit. The work before us is of this kind; and as its title had to us something of the air of a catch-penny, we own we were both agreeably and profitably disappointed in the perusal of it. The critics indeed have universally done the author justice, in their general encomiums on his work; which it is therefore needless to repeat. For the gratification of our readers, however, we shall do what they have omitted; give the writer an opportunity of speaking for himself on such particular topics as we think most new or ingenious.

One of the principal points which our Civilian insists on, and which is supposed by some to be new and heterodox, is "that the carnal commerce of a married man with a woman, whom he does not know, or has not reason to believe is married; is not adultery in the man, whether the woman be married or single: while, on the contrary, a married woman is guilty of adultery, by carnal commerce with any man but her husband; because she cannot be inconscient of her own marriage, and therefore must know that she is both principle and accomplice, in the lying with another man's wife; which is of the very essence, as the schoolmen say, of adultery."

"This distinction, (continues he) between adultery and simple fornication is perfectly conformable to the ancient canons of the christian church, and the judgement of the ablest scholiasts; before they were superseded by the modern innovations of popery. Thus Theodore Balsamon, in his scholium on the 48th Apostolic canon, says that, if a married man has to do with a single woman, he does not commit adultery, but only fornication; but if he lies with a married woman he is an adulterer. Whereas, if a married woman has the carnal knowledge of any man whatever, except her husband, she commits adultery."

"The same doctrine is laid down also in the canons of St. Basil, and appears to be universally received by

the primitive fathers of the ancient Greek and Latin churches.

"Nor was this doctrine merely preceptive; it was confirmed by discipline: for the husband was permitted, nay enjoined, to put away his wife for adultery; but the woman was expressly forbid to leave, or put away her husband for fornication, or even adultery."

"In the ninth canon of St. Basil, it is declared, in the authority also of Hieremias, that "if a married woman goes astray with a man, she shall not be returned to her husband; but remain in her pollution. For to live with an adulteress is absurd and impious."† At the same time the same canon declares, and is strenuously seconded by the scholiasts, that a married woman cannot lawfully leave, or put away, her husband, though he be a fornicator and even an adulterer."‡

This doctrine appears to bear very hard on the ladies, and will probably be little relished by modern English wives; the author however seems to have clearly proved that it is no heretical novelty, but ancient and orthodox: not but that he admits the husband to have been divorceable even in the primitive ages, under certain circumstances, tho' he denies the force of female recrimination as admitted in our spiritual courts. "Admitting says he, that in all such cases, the plea of female recrimination were justifiable, I have already made

* Scias autem, quod vir quidem, si adhuc constante matrimonio cum aliqua muliere libera rem habeat, fornicationem, non adulterium, committit: non ita, autem, si cum ea quæ viro conjuncta est; tunc enim ut adulter punitur. Mulier autem, si cum alio quocunque, constante matrimonio coeget, ut adultera punitur. See *Reveridge's Synodicon*. Tom. I. p. 32.

† Si fuerit mulier cum alio viro, non revertetur ad virum suum, sed polluta polluetur. Qui habet adulteram *stultus et imerus*? Bas. Can. IX.

‡ Mulier siquidem, quæ a viro secedit, alterique adjungitur, adultera judicatur, nec amplius a viro suo recipietur. Virum autem, etiam si fornicatus fuerit, aut adulteratus, mulier relinquere baud potest. *ZONAR de can. 12. Basilii.*—The same scholiast, in his note on the 48th Apostolic canon, expresses himself also as follows, "If a married man have to do with a woman not his wife, we judge him guilty of fornication; but we have no canon that subjects him to the punishment of adultery, if the woman he lies with, be unmarried: the wife therefore must receive the husband returning from fornication, but the husband may turn his incontinent wife out of doors." "Si vir uxori cohabitans, cum altera fuerit, fornicatorem

made it sufficiently clear, that the mere carnal knowledge of a woman by a married man (if such woman be not, or be not by him known or believed to be, married) is not according to the canons of the christian church, to be denominated or adjudged adultery. So that a married woman, accused of adultery by her husband, must alledge farther than, that such husband has had carnal knowledge of loose women; otherwise she offers not the adequate compensation required even by the professed rules of the court.

"I have indeed gone farther, and shewn that, if she could even prove adultery in him (that is, his wilfully and knowingly lying with another man's wife) that alone would not, according to the apostolic and primitive canons, be a sufficient ground for her leaving him. Not but that the primitive church did, in some cases, admit of a woman's leaving or putting away her husband, on good grounds of divorce.

"Of these the most applicable to modern manners and pertinent to the present purpose, are the three following. 1st. When the husband, by *laying a trap* for her, assists or connives at her seduction, and countenances her prostitution to another man. 2d. When, having accused her of adultery he cannot make good his accusation by sufficient proof.* 3d. When he holds carnal commerce with another woman in his *own house or neighbourhood*; and, be-

ing admonished by the wife or her relations, still persists in such practice.†

"We see here that the ancient canons very justly distinguished between the simple act of secret fornication; which was regarded in a venial light, and the open commission of such act in the presence, or with the knowledge, of the wife: and, for a very good reason: because, though such act in the husband, abstractedly considered and unknown to the wife, was judged a matter of indifference, the keeping a strumpet in his *own house*, or *under her nose*, as the vulgar emphatically express it, was justly held to be an insufferable insult; which might possibly provoke her to revenge it, by being on her part guilty of adultery; which is a most heinous and abominable crime. Hence mere fornication in the husband, so circumstanced, became a reasonable cause of divorce, to be pleaded by the wife."

Our learned Civilian proceeds to consider the nature of the marriage contract, as entered into according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; urging a very subtle and acute argument to shew that the man and woman become husband and wife on very unequal terms: and those by no means to the advantage of the latter. We cannot say, we are clearly convinced by the author's reasoning on this head; but he has so deeply and artfully entrenched himself, as well behind the

"torem talem iudicamus: Non tamen habemus canonem, quo adulterii crimini subijciatur. si sit in non-nuptam peccatum. Uxor itaque a fornicatione redeuntem maritum suum recipiet; maritus vero pollutam ab ædibus suis excludet." *Beveridge's Synodicon, ubi supra.*

* It is here to be observed that, in favour of the ladies of antiquity, though not much to the credit of their modesty, this sufficiency of proof was no very easy matter. Balsamon, in his scholium on the 8th canon of the council of Neocaesarea, tells us that, by several laws, a woman could not be convicted of adultery, unless *five witnesses* would depose on oath they saw her in the *precise act*. Diversæ leges jubent mulierem non aliter condemnari ut adulteram, quam per apertas probationes; id est, per quinque testes jurantes se vidisse in 1750 ACTU fieri adulterium. *Vid. Beveregii pandecta canonum, &c. Tom. I. page 408.*

- † 1. Si pudicitia conjugis infidias, struens alius eam stuprandum tradere conatus fuerit.
2. Si maritus, uxore adulterii accusata, rem non probaverit.
3. Si alia cum muliere coeat in eodem domo, vel eadem civitate, ac monitus ab uxore, vel parentibus ejus non velit abstinere. *Magn. Mon. Syn. Alp. Lit. G. Clap. 13.*

law as the gospel, and hath raised such formidable redoubts of learning both sacred and profane, for his security, that he will not be attacked without danger, whatever may be his opponent's success. In treating this subject, the author is necessarily led to speak of polygamy, as permitted among the Jews; on which head he observes that almost all our divines have mistaken the meaning of a remarkable injunction of our Saviour, respecting divorce.

"According to the laws of Justinian, it was not lawful to have two wives at a time, nor even a concubine with a wife. The canons of the church also confirm this prohibition, under pretence of its being founded on the words of our Saviour, in his reply to the Pharisees. But, if we turn to the text, we shall find that no such prohibition is there either expressed or implied.

"I say unto you, whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." Matt. xix. 9.

"Very true, but if, *without putting away his wife*, he marry another (as was the case with Jacob; when after marrying Leah, he married also her sister Rachel) it does not appear that he would commit adultery.

"It is the unlawfully putting away the first wife only, that made the marrying a second, adultery. Nor is even this a direct commission of that sin, but an indirect one; as such dismission of the first would naturally tend to make her form a connection with some other man; which would be direct adultery. This is plain from the words, in which the same prohibition is expressed in another place, by the same evangelist.

"I say, unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery." Matt. v. ver. 32.

"It is true that some of our most

learned divines have been of opinion that the adultery lay in marrying the second wife and not in the putting away the first. But in this, they have shewn themselves to be better canonists than casuists. Even Bishop Cosens says, it is not the dismission of the first wife that is adulterous but the marriage of the second. But this is clearly a mistake; not only, because polygamy was allowed at the time when our Saviour's injunction, respecting a man's putting away his wife, was promulgated; but because the contrary appears on the very face of the text.

The pharisees did not ask Jesus about the lawfulness of a plurality of wives; but merely about putting away their wives: and though he answered them in a fuller manner than they seemed to require, he cannot be supposed to mistake the full drift and sense of their query.

The question was, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" The reply is, "Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication (and shall marry another) committeth adultery." That is indirectly, by depriving her of the protection of a husband, and reducing her to the necessity of accepting that of some other man; agreeably to the words of the text before quoted, "causeth her to commit adultery."

Our Saviour indeed goes farther and explains his meaning distinctly in adding, "And whoso marrieth her which is put away, doth commit adultery." But how so, unless the criminality depended on the incapacity of the first husband to put her away? This indeed made it adultery in the man marrying a woman thus unjustly divorced, because she was still the first man's wife, and not lawfully separated."

With respect to the application of the above doctrines to the case of lord G. and lady G. it is sufficient to observe, that our casuistical Civilian has

has discharged himself in a very logical and lawyer-like manner; that is not forgetting the illiberal practice of throwing sarcasms and personal abuse on the parties. In regard to the publication of them, however, he has been not a little censured by some critics, who have conceived that they tended rather to promote, than suppress matrimonial infidelity. How far the author hath justified himself from this aspersions in the following passage, we leave to the judgement of the reader.

"Let it be observed, by the way, that the writer of these observations is very far from meaning, by any thing advanced in them, to encourage acts of gallantry in married men; although, in their exculpation, it may be truly affirmed, that both the cause and effect of incontinence, in the different sexes, are widely different; and that, not merely in a publick and political view, but also in a private and personal one."

"What man is there, of the least sensibility and delicacy, that does not return from his momentary debauch with disgust at the objects of it? What husband, not totally degenerated, does not return with increased regard and affection for a virtuous unbraiding wife; whose character must rise, exalted in the odious comparison? He must be a grovelling, a tasteless wretch, indeed, whose mind can be alienated from an agreeable and virtuous partner of his bed, by

— the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unendear'd;
Casual fruition! sought in court-amours,
Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight
bath. PAR. LOST.

"But is it the same with the other sex? Far otherwise. The advantage taken of a woman's person, may constitute the least part of the injury done her husband. A wife cannot violate the marriage-bed till her affections are totally estranged; her heart, her mind, must be contaminated; she cannot be guilty of in-

continence without laying wilful perjury to her soul, in the breach of her matrimonial vow. She cannot admit a stranger to her embraces without abandoning her husband, "him and his utmost hopes;" without robbing, and exposing to scorn, him and his whole posterity. She must hate, abhor, despise the man, she has so highly wronged; for they who commit such injuries never forgive the injured. On the other hand, there are no men, perhaps, who set a juster value, or entertain a higher respect for their wives, than those, who, by having imprudently indulged themselves in occasional acts of gallantry with loose women, are taught to hold in proper contempt the vicious and abandoned part of the sex.

"It is not expected that our English ladies will give readily into this doctrine: but if they do not; it is because they are either too foreigly modest to care for their husbands at all, or that they cherish an infantine selfishness, which will not let them see their own interest. The best of them are often like children, who shew their fondness for a favourite animal, by persecuting it with caresses, till they kill it with kindness, or till it escapes, disguised, from such offensive proofs of absurd affection. Neither the fondness of childhood nor the dotage of age, are, by any means, that kind of love, which lays the foundation for lasting happiness in the marriage-state. It is an affection, founded on reasons which making a difference between faults and foibles, distinguishes by practical effects, and not fanciful speculations, between vice and virtue. For, after all that can be said on the subject,

If men would have the *nuptial union* last
'Tis *VIRTUE* only that can *bind* it *PART* I"

This piece is generally attributed, with what truth we know not, to the multifarious pen of Mr. Kearick.

A short Account of the wonderful Conversion to Christianity, of Solomon Duitich, late a learned Rabbi and Teacher of several Synagogues, extracted from the Original, published in the Dutch Language by himself, and translated, with a Preface and Remarks, by the Rev. Mr. Burgman, Minister of the Protestant Lutheran Chapel in the Savoy. Wilkie, 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

CONVERSIONS from Judaism to Christianity, are things which so seldom happen, that every instance of the kind is considered as an uncommon phenomenon, and carefully recorded by some pious hand, for the comfort of the children of God. In the case before us, the proselyte himself hath vouchsafed to favour the world with a minute detail of the many conflicts he underwent, of the variety of buffetings he received from Satan and his brethren the Jews, during his transition from darkness unto light. The original being written in the Dutch language, was designed, we presume, for the edification of those amongst whom the author now resides, but the Rev. Mr. Burgmann hath translated and enlarged this rhapsody, in order that *our* countrymen might not lose the benefits, the spiritual food, scattered through this leaven of enthusiasm. Whether the sensible English will think themselves indebted to the minister of the Lutheran chapel in the Savoy for his labours in the vineyard of fanaticism, we shall not presume to determine; but we may safely pronounce, that the republic of letters will not consider the treatise before us as an acquisition, in any sense of the word. Lest, however, our readers should think our decision founded on partiality, or dictated by libertinism, we shall present them with a specimen of the work. Mr. Solomon Duitich (if we credit his relation) was born at Temeswar in Hungary, in 1734, his father being a Jew, he

was naturally educated in the principles of the Jewish faith, finishing his studies at Prague: he soon after married the daughter of a wealthy Jew. Solomon devoted himself to the study of the Talmud, to the neglect of the Bible. The first method God took (to use Solomon's own words) to "work upon his heart, and manifest his love" was by killing his wife, who died suddenly on the 5th of April, 1760, leaving the disconsolate Solomon a daughter six years old. The death of his wife caused such "strange and uncommon emotions" in the breast of poor Solomon, that in three months' time, he married Sarah, his wife's second sister. Improving in his studies, he commenced teacher amongst the Jews, and assumed in consequence, the title of Rabbi. Whilst he was attentively perusing a religious book, he heard something like a distinct voice, saying "Arise out of darkness." The first call Solomon paid no attention to. Studying the Talmud the following night, the call was repeated. "Arise out of darkness." This second warning had no effect, but the following night, hearing the voice roar out, "Arise out of darkness," this *third* time did the business; poor Solomon felt a cold sweat and something like the agonies of death. To run through all the lights, revelations and dreams which Solomon saw, heard and thought, would transgress the limits of our plan; the upbraidings of his wife, however, who appears to have been a woman of sense and spirit, we shall give our readers in her own words. As Solomon was one night weeping, grunting and groaning, his wife entered his study, and gave him this sharp reproof, "Why, my dear, do you weep and torment yourself in such a manner? this is the ready way to *lose your senses*, and bring a disgrace on *me* and *my* family. You are no longer a *man*, you only *resemble* a human being. Where is *your* reason in forfeiting *your*

your honour and good name so foolishly? Your brethren, the Jews, lay the blame on me, for indulging you in such reveries; I am desirous to raise your spirits by taking a walk, playing at cards, or carrying you to some musical entertainments; but thy friends little know that I have tried all ways to divert thee: pray think on me, and have pity on this innocent babe in my arms. Why will you torment yourself with such trash and idle stories?" After this remonstrance, the wife very judiciously left the visionary, and fled with the child to her parents. In this situation, some roman catholic priests attack Solomon, and refer him for comfort to the *mother of God*. After this Solomon slumbers, but is awakened by a loud voice, saying, "Rise, get thyself out of thy country, I will be with thee." In obedience to which CALL, he begins his travels. The difficulty Solomon had to part with his beard he thus describes "As I was reading in the bible, I turned to the fifth chapter of Ezekiel, and in the first verse read "and thou, son of man, take thee a sharp knife, take thee a barber's razor, and cause it to pass on thy head and on thy beard." This occasioned great emotion in my mind; I strove against the thoughts, but could find no ease or rest; I fell down therefore on my knees, sighed, and said, O Lord, strengthen me to fight against my wicked heart: then I took the Scissors in my right hand, a glass in my left, and began to cut off my beard, *trembling and shaking*, it is inexpressible what misery I felt during this transaction, which lasted two hours, at last I laid myself down to rest, and when I awakened my heart was so comforted that I could praise the Lord heartily for the help and assistance he had given me to cut off my beard."

If the reader wants a farther recommendation to this work, He may be informed, that the reverend translator hath added in a note, a dissertation upon *dreams*, which he divides into

natural, wicked or devilish, and divine. Indeed, in our estimation, both translator and author seem formed by nature for companions; we therefore wish the Rev. Mr. Burgman and rabbi Solomon Duitfch were situated near each other in any place but England, for we want, God knows, no *supernumerary fanatics*.

Discourses upon the Divine Covenants, or an Enquiry into the Origin and Progress of Religion, natural and revealed. By James Hingeston, M. A. Hingeston, 8vo. 5s. bound.

THE design of the author, in the work before us, is to shew that God hath vouchsafed to enter into a variety of covenants with man; that there are privileges and sanctions peculiar to each; and that these covenants are as numerous as the promises of God, "all which, to use the author's own expression, become, on his part, so many sacred and irrefragable compacts." The first discourse is chiefly employed in explaining the nature of covenants in general, which are agreements, the author says, between two or more parties; for the reciprocal attainment of some proposed end. He then states the difference between what he calls an *equal covenant*, wherein the advantages to both parties are reciprocal, and an *unequal one*, wherein an inferior only reaps the emoluments. The former, the author justly observes, is supposed to be the case of all human, the latter of all divine compacts. In the one case, the advantage being mutual is reciprocally considered by the parties as matter of *right*; in the other *one* party only being benefited, the advantage is not a matter of *right* but of *privilege*, proceeding merely from the generosity of the other party. Having established these distinctions, the author proceeds, in his second discourse, to explain "the covenant of nature," which according to his definition, is an engagement entered into by the Deity, immediately

ately after the creation of our species, whereby he undertakes to confer temporal felicity upon all those who practise the duties of religion and morality. Here our author strenuously contends for the particular Providence of God, and refers to examples sacred and profane for proofs of a punishment inflicted by divine justice upon such as have violated the conditions of the covenant of nature. Some particular instances, we confess, may be selected in favour of this hypothesis; but the strange inequality of temporal affairs, the uninterrupted success of those persons who appear almost wholly inattentive to every kind of moral obligation, in short, the present state of the world seems rather to dissuade us from expecting any thing like a retribution in this life.

The author, in his third discourse, treats of what he calls the "covenant of incorruptibility." He understands the Deity to have placed the first man in a situation whereby he was not to become subject unto death; and he supposes the "tree of life" to have been the sacramental means of conveying to Adam the glorious privilege of immortality.

The remaining discourses of our author are upon miscellaneous subjects, which bear, however, a relation to the covenants about which he had before treated. Thus he enquires into the several grants of food after the fall; he shews how the sentence pronounced upon Eve was executed; and portrays the dreadful consequences of our first parents' transgression, which naturally leads our author to enquire further what method God pitched upon to render man an object fit to receive terms and conditions of salvation, and he supposes the means of redemption to have been clearly revealed to Adam, in that prophetic sentence, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." For our author very rationally argues, that "to suppose this, or any other promise made to Adam,

unintelligible, is absurd, because it is a contradiction in terms to call that a revelation which is so obscure as not to be understood by the party for whose benefit it is made." Our author now, therefore supposes us to be under what he calls the "covenant of redemption," whereby we are raised beyond the primitive condition of the covenant in Eden to that of being the sons and heirs of God and consequently partakers of an heavenly inheritance. Our author, in a discourse about "the nature of the faith and sacrifice of Abel," hath several observations in favour of the divine institution of sacrifices in general, which appear to us almost decisive. We shall take the liberty of quoting a few particular passages.

"Although, saith our author, it must be acknowledged that the scripture is silent about the divine institution of sacrifices, till the solemn covenant God made with Abraham, yet is it express in a matter which strongly implies such an institution: the command laid on Noah not to eat blood." And in another place the author observes, that "it is no hasty conclusion to say, God did himself ordain sacrifices; because, saith he, we find that he clothed Adam and his wife with the skins of beasts, the flesh of which was not then allowed for food, and if the beasts were not slain for food, there is a great probability that they were slain for sacrifice: to which we may safely add, that they would not have been slain by Adam without a warrant from his Creator." The author hath added some discourses on prophecy, and dissertations upon particular passages of Holy Writ. The work concludes with arguments against polygamy, and in favour of the observation of the Sabbath. We think the author's notions, in some respects, rather singular, and we much doubt whether his interpretations of Scripture are altogether conformable to truth; however, he is certainly a man of learning,

learning, ingenuity, and piety: we therefore venture to recommend his work as a pleasing performance, from the perusal of which the reader may reap advantage.

The Philosophy of the Passions, demonstrating their Nature, Properties, Effects, Use and Abuse. 2 vols. 8vo Almon. 9s. bound.

THE method adopted by the author, in the work before us, is first to treat of the passions in general, their nature, number, disorder, regulation, and close alliance with the virtues and vices. Secondly, he treats of the particular passions as opposed to each other, and points out their good or ill effects as inducements to follow or disobey them. Passion, according to the author, is "a motion of the sensitive appetite, caused by the imagination of a real or apparent good or evil, which *changes the body contrary to the laws of nature.*" We have many objections to make to this definition; but supposing passion to be "a motion of the sensitive appetite," is not such motion in many respects perfectly *natural*? If so, how can it "change the body *contrary to the laws of nature*?" If the motion, or, according to our author, passion was even *disorderly*, the change wrought in the body being also disorderly, would still be an effect *conformable* not *contrary* to the laws of nature. After a long harangue about the sentiments of Plato and Aristotle, our author, when speaking of the number of the passions resolves them all into *one*: he is an admirer of unity, and therefore supposes that *one passion*, like Aaron's serpent, swallows up and contains the rest. Our readers will naturally ask, to which of our passions the author gives the pre-eminence? The answer is, the most amiable of all, *love*. This he supposes the only passion which agitates us: hence, according to the author,

all those various movements that trouble our souls are but so many distinguished loves, our fears, desires, hopes, despairs, pleasures and pains, are so many visages assumed by *love*, according to the good or ill-success it meets with. Love in masquerade is therefore, gentle reader, the sole cause of all thy various agitations.

The author lays it down as an incontrovertible proposition, that *nature alone*, without the aid of *grace*, cannot conquer or regulate the passions; and as he pronounces our happiness to consist in governing the passions and preserving a proper equipoise or philosophical harmony between them, we shall quote a passage as a specimen of the manner proposed by our author to regulate these "ferocious monsters," as he calls them.

"Take, saith the author, *blindness* away from love, and it will be no more criminal; for it is lawful to entertain a love for subjects that deserve it. Take away error from hatred and it will be rational; for a man may *bate* with justice. Desire and flight are innocent, so they are moderate; joy and grief are only blameable by their excess; hope is not unjust but when it does not measure its strength; and despair is only criminal when it proceeds from pusillanimity. Courage is laudable when it exposes itself to a danger which it may conquer; and fear is prudent when it avoids a peril which it cannot surmount. Envy is generous when it excites us to virtue; jealousy is not odious but because it loves over-much.

"When we thus, saith the author, philosophize, thus regulate our passions, we promote virtue, internal peace, and happiness, because neither virtue nor happiness can subsist but by the harmonic proportion we maintain through all the moving springs of our soul."

We cannot pretend to say that the philosophic reader will meet with any thing *new* in the work before us:

the author, however, writes in a florid, pleasing style, and seems to aim at embellishing his subject with a multiplicity of similes. His arguments are composed of rhetorical figures, and graces are called in at every emergency, to perform the Herculean labour of keeping our passions under any tolerable degree of restraint.

Hoc opus hic labor est.

A Tour in Scotland. By Thomas Pennant. 8vo. White. 7s. 6d. sewed.

THIS judicious traveller has given a most excellent description of the sundry parts of Scotland, through which he has past, in a tour of three months. It is indeed surprising that the industry and ingenuity of the most indefatigable enquirer should be able to collect and discover such a variety of speculations in such a short space of time. Candour and impartiality are eminently displayed in every particular description which he hath given of our sister kingdom, either in respect to its soil, situation, natural advantages, policy, or the character of the inhabitants. And the subject is treated of in a free, new, easy, and masterly manner. Yet we cannot help observing, that he has been misinformed in many instances, and mistakes in some of his observations. Buchan Ness is not the seat of the Earl of Etrick, as he observes; his lordship's residence is at least four miles South from it. There is no dog-fishery carried profitably on from that coast; on the contrary the unwelcome visit of those destructive creatures, by breaking and destroying their lines, often proves the ruin of the fishermen. And again, Loch Ness is not prevented from freezing by reason of the deepness of its waters, as he says, but from the sulphu-

reous bed on the one side of the lake meeting with the calcareous washings from the other, which mixtures cause such a kind of heat or ebullition, as is the occasion of the hotness of the waters at Bath in Somersetshire. However such accidental blemishes are redundantly compensated for in the numerous beauties of this performance.

The two following extracts from this work may serve to shew the author's style and manner.

"The courtship of the highlander has these remarkable circumstances attending it: after privately obtaining the consent of the fair, he formally demands her of her father. The lover and his friends assemble on a hill allotted for that purpose in every parish, and one of them is dispatched to obtain permission to wait on the daughter: if he is successful, he is again sent to invite the father and his friends to ascend the hill and partake of a whisky cask, which is never forgot: the lover advances, takes his future father-in-law by the hand, and then plights his troth, and the fair-one is surrendered up to him. During the marriage ceremony, great care is taken that dogs do not pass between them, and particular attention is paid to the leaving the bridegroom's left shoe without buckle or latchet, to prevent witches * from depriving him, on the nuptial night, of the power of loosening the virgin zone. As a test, not many years ago, a singular custom prevailed in the western Highlands the morning after a wedding: a basket was fastened with a cord round the neck of the bridegroom, by the female part of the company, who immediately filled it with stones, till the poor man was in great danger of being strangled, if his bride did not take compassion on him, and cut the cord with a knife given her to use at discretion. But such was the tenderness of the Cale-

* An old opinion. Gesner says that the witches made use of loads as a charm, *Ut vim corundi, ni fallor, in viris tollerent.* Gesner de quad. ovi. p. 72.

doniaa spouses, that never was an instance of their neglecting an immediate relief of their good man.

"The manners of the native Highlanders may justly be expressed in these words: indolent to a high degree, unless roused to war, or to any animating amusement; or I may say, from experience, to lend any disinterested assistance to the distressed traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in passing the dangerous torrents of the Highlands: hospitable to the highest degree, and full of generosity: are much affected with the civility of strangers, and have in themselves a natural politeness and address, which often flows from the meanest when least expected. Through my whole tour I never met with a single instance of national reflection! their forbearance proves them to be above the meanings of retaliation. I fear they pity us; but I hope not indiscriminately. Are excessively inquisitive after your business, your name, and other particulars of little consequence to them: most curious after the politics of the world, and when they can procure an old newspaper, will listen to it with all the avidity of Shakespeare's blacksmith. Have much pride, and consequently are impatient of affronts, and revengeful of injuries. Are decent in their general behaviour; inclined to superstition, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a most distinct account of the principles of their faith. But in many parts of the Highlands, their character begins to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily less attached to their chiefs: the clans begin to disperse themselves through different parts of the country, finding that their industry and good conduct afford them better protection (since the due execution of the laws) than any their chieftain can afford; and the chieftain, tasting the sweets of advanced rank, and the be-

nefits of industry, dismisses from his table the crowds of retainers, the former instruments of his oppression and freakish tyranny."

This instructive and entertaining itinerary is illustrated with eighteen well-designed and elegantly engraved plates of views of the country, castles, and ruins, as also of certain animals peculiar to North-Britain.

Select Essays from the Encyclopædy, being the most curious, entertaining, and instructive Parts of that very extensive Work, written by Mallet, Diderot, D'Alembert, and others, the most celebrated Writers of the Age. Leacroft, 8vo. 5s.

THE appearance of a compilation of this kind cannot fail to affect those, who have the honour of English literature at heart, with considerable regret. The reflection that the French Encyclopédie was founded, and in a great measure raised, on the English Cyclopædia of Chambers, should certainly have animated our countrymen, long before this, to make reprisals on the continental literati, and profit in like manner on the amicable spoils of genius and erudition. It is, notwithstanding, ten or twelve years since the Encyclopédie was finished, and we have hitherto had no improved edition of Chambers, or any tolerable dictionary of arts and sciences in the English language.

The consequence has been, that the voluminous, and in many parts puerile, French dictionary has had an extensive sale even in this country, to the discredit and loss both of British authors and British bookellers. The misfortune is, that works of this nature are made trading jobs, of which, partiality and prejudice have the direction, while avarice is intent on nothing but the profit.

As to the essays before us, their selection does no greater honour to the

the French compiler's taste and judgment, than the English version does to the author's abilities as a translator. It is a sad mistake, which translators are too apt to fall into; the supposing that an acquaintance with the language in which books are written capacitates them for translating books on every subject. A translator should understand the subject of his author as well as his language, or he will make poor work of it. We have in the present translation many proofs of this truth; some of them ridiculous enough. Thus in speaking of Mr. Locke and Mr. Molineux of Dublin, the English translator gives the name of the latter the Latin termination of *Molineus*, as if he had been some German professor, ashamed of the guttural termination of his native tongue.

That the translator may have no reason to complain of partiality, we shall give a short extract from the article entitled *Love*; of which passion its ingenious author enumerates several kinds.

"*The Love of Glory* gives its votaries a natural authority over the hearts of others, which must be as pleasing to them, as any of the agreeable sensations. Those who affect to talk of its nullity in a rallying manner are perhaps the least capable of enduring the contempt of a single person. The void of great passions is commonly filled up by a number of little ones: the contemner of glory values himself for dancing well, or some equally insignificant qualification. They are so blind in understanding, as not to comprehend, that in all their favourite trifles, it is glory they are so vainly, curiously, and anxiously in pursuit of.—'Glory,' say they, 'is neither virtue, nor merit.' So far they reason right: it is neither, but is the reward of both. By her, mortals are aroused to action, and to virtue; and through her energy we often

render ourselves estimable from the very hope of becoming so.

"The thoughts of the multitude are in general obscure and groveling, relatively to virtue, glory, &c. but the more trifling objects of life have their acknowledged proportions. The oak is a great tree, *near the* cherry-tree: equally different is man from man.—What are the inclinations and merits of men who despise glory? Have they ever deserved any?

"*The Love of Science, and of Literature*, resembles very much in principle the former; for they both spring from an internal sense of the void that is owing to our imperfection: but the one would fain shine out of us, a new being as it were; while the other concentrates itself in cultivating and extending the internal fund. The passion of glory wants to make us great without; that of the sciences, within ourselves.

"The mortal who has no taste for letters has neither a great soul, nor a sagacious mind. The arts are dedicated to delineate the complexion of beautiful nature. The arts and sciences embrace all that appears great or useful to the human mind. Therefore to those who reject them, nothing is left for their enjoyment, but objects equally unworthy of being taught or delineated.

"It is a false pretension of theirs, to say, that they are satisfied with possessing objects, about which others occupy themselves, merely in the contemplation.—It is not true that people possess what they do not understand; or can esteem the reality of those things, whose representation they despise. They are proved liars by experience; and reflection confirms the charge against them.

"Most people honour letters, as they do virtue; that is, as a thing which they are not desirous of knowing or loving. However, but very few, if any, persons can be so ignorant, as not to know that good books are in a manner the quintessence of the

the most cultivated minds, the precious abstract of their knowledge, and the golden fruit of all their researches. With the entire study of a whole life, a person capacitated may be made acquainted in a few hours. How valuable a succour! how inestimable a treasure!

"If we were wise, we would confine ourselves to a few branches of knowledge, in order to make ourselves completely masters of them, by reducing them, as it were, into a familiarity with us, and into the practice of life. The most elaborate theory instructs but imperfectly, and would be of very little use to a man who should never practise. To possess theoretically the rules of the art of dancing would be of very little advantage to one who was never to practise. The same may be said of all the arts dependant on the human mind.

"Nay, we may safely make this farther assertion; that study is but seldom of great utility, if, at the same time, it is not enlivened by an intercourse with the polite world. These two articles ought never to be separated; the one teaches us to think, the other to act; the one to speak, the other to write; the one to plan our actions, the other to render the execution easy. A commerce with the polite world gives the farther advantage of thinking naturally; and an application to study, that of thinking solidly.

"By the result inevitable from these principles, they who are deprived of both these advantages disclose the weakness of the human mind. Does nature then produce no where else, but in the midst of courts and flourishing cities, well-formed and amiable geniuses? No doubt, she has the right of producing them indiscriminately every where: and though she cannot put all men upon an equality, she leaves them (supposing that they are endowed with the like talents, and like application)

at the same equidistance, with which they came into the world. But at all events, what good can accrue to an individual, or the state, from fine natural parts neglected?"

Elements of Linear perspective demonstrated by geometrical principles, and applied to the most general and concise modes of practice, with an introduction containing so much of the Elements of Geometry, as will render the whole rationale of perspective intelligible, without any other previous mathematical knowledge. by Edward Noble, for T. Davies, 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

AN ingenious work and far less abstruse than the generality of such productions. "If says the Author, the rays of light which flow from a luminous body, fall on any object; they are again reflected from that object, every way in right lined directions, and if any of these reflected rays encounter the eye of a spectator, they are by the humours of the eye made to converge on the retina, and excite a sensation which is called the *appearance* of that object. If the rays proceeding from any enlightened object to the eye are interrupted by a transparent plane, the section of these rays with that plane, will form thereon, what is called the *perspective representation* of that object. From this account continues the author, it is evident, that when a person looks through a glass-window, at the objects out of doors, he sees the *perspective representation* of those objects delineated on the glass, which in this case is the *plane of the picture*, and if this representation was traced over, and the outlines filled up with the colours, and shades of the *original objects*, of the pane of glass, it would at all times excite the same ideas in the mind, the natural objects themselves did when they were first viewed, provided the eye is always placed in the same position,

tion, and at the same distance with respect to the glass, for the rays will then come from this picture to the eye, exactly in the same direction as they did from the original objects." In another part of this work, the author having explained some particulars, relative to vision by a *convex lens* and a *sheet of paper*, he makes the following observation. The manner in which the eye performs its function of making us sensible of the figures of enlightened objects (which sense we call vision) having been thus explained by the nature of lenses, it will be found that the chief furniture of the eye answers to the *convex lens* and the *sheet of paper* in the manner already described, and that the other parts display the most amazing contrivance to adjust the part which answers to the lens, in such a manner to that which answers to the paper, that the pencils of rays passing through the former, may always converge on the latter. Where there no other proof, this, saith the author, shews that there must have been, an *intelligent being*, who was perfectly versed in *optics*, before an eye was formed. A mathematician's card of compliments to the Deity.

A Voyage round the World. Performed by Order of His Most Christian Majesty, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769. By Louis de Bougainville, Colonel of Foot and Commander of the Expedition, in the Frigate La Boussole, and Storeship L'Etoile. Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster, F. A. S. 4to. Davila, 21. 1s.

THE translator of the work before us tells his patron that he presents him with a performance written by a learned, intelligent, and judicious traveller, which abounds with remarkable events and curious observations. The author himself, disclaiming all pretensions to equi-

dition and ingenuity, tells us he is a voyager and a seaman: that is (to use the words of the translator) a bar and a stupid fellow in the eyes of the haughty and indolent literati. The truth is, that neither of the above insinuations are true. The author, though no professed scholar, writes well enough to deserve a better translator; and yet there is nothing in his work that requires the abilities of a scholar to comprehend, or the pen of a good writer to relate. It will indeed appear astonishing to the busy inhabitants of populous cities, that a voyage round the world, intentionally made with a view to new and important discoveries, should prove so barren of interesting events and entertaining information.

That publications of this nature have their use is indisputable, and to those who mean to take a voyage round the world, they are valuable acquisitions; and that the more so perhaps for the barrenness of that entertainment, which would recommend them to the generality of readers. The fidelity of a seaman's journal will scarcely compensate for its sterility, with those who can reap no profit from the perusal; and yet that fidelity is of the utmost consequence to the navigating and commercial world. In this light, the relation of the present voyage, which is illustrated with several neat and seemingly accurate charts, appears to merit every recommendation. Sterile also as all narratives of this kind generally are, we meet, now and then, with some descriptions, particularly of the customs and manners of savage and half-civilized nations, that relieve, and may even amuse the most incursive and uninterested reader. As a specimen of the work, we shall give one or two of these passages.

It is observable that Mr. De Bougainville gives a somewhat different account of the famous Patagonians than was done by the late voyagers that

that accompanied Commodore Byron.

" These Americans are the same with those seen by the *Etoile* in 1765. One of our sailors, who was then on board that vessel, now knew one of these Americans again, having seen him in the first voyage. They have a fine shape; among those whom we saw, none was below five feet five or six inches, and none above five feet nine or ten inches*; the crew of the *Etoile* had even seen several in the preceding voyage six feet (or six feet, 4.728 inches English) high. What makes them appear gigantic are their prodigious broad shoulders, the size of their heads, and the thickness of all their limbs. They are robust and well fed; their nerves are braced, and their muscles are strong and sufficiently hard; they are men left entirely to nature, and supplied with food abounding in nutritive juices, by which means they are come to the full growth they are capable of: their figure is not coarse or disagreeable; on the contrary, many of them are handsome: their face is round, and somewhat flattish; their eyes very fiery; their teeth vastly white, and would only be somewhat too great at Paris; they have long black hair tied up on the top of their heads; I have seen some of them with long but thin whiskers. Their colour is bronzed, as it is in all the Americans, without exception, both in those who inhabit the torrid zone, and those who are born in the temperate and in the frigid ones. Some of them had their cheeks painted red: their language seemed very delicate, and nothing gave us reason to fear any ferocity in them. We have not seen their women; perhaps they were about to come to us; for the men always desired that we should stay, and they

had sent one of their people towards a great fire, near which their camp seemed to be, about a league from us; and they shewed us that somebody would come from thence.

" The dress of these Patagonians is very nearly the same with that of the Indians of Rio de la Plata; they have merely a piece of leather which covers their natural parts, and a great cloak of *guanaco* or *serillo* skins, which is fastened round the body with a girdle; this cloak hangs down to their heels, and they generally suffer that part which is intended to cover the shoulders to fall back, so that, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, they are almost always naked from the girdle upwards. Habit has certainly made them insensible to cold; for though we were here in summer, Reaumur's thermometer was only one day risen to ten degrees above the freezing point. These men have a kind of half boots, of horse leather, open behind, and two or three of them had on the thigh a copper ring, about two inches broad. Some of my officers likewise observed that two of the youngest among them had such beads as are employed for making necklaces.

The only arms which we observed among them are two round pebbles, fastened to the two ends of a twisted gut, like those which are made use of in all this part of America, and which we have described above. They had likewise little iron knives, of which the blade was between an inch and an inch and an half broad. These knives, which were of an English manufactory, were certainly given them by Mr. Byron. Their horses, which are little and very lean, were bridled and saddled in the same manner as those belonging to the inhabitants of Rio de la Plata. One of the Patagonians had at his saddle

* This is to be understood in French measure, in which the French foot exceeds the English by .788 of an inch; accordingly, in French measure, 3 feet 6 inches = 5 feet, 10.334 inches English; and French 5 feet, 10 inches are = 6 feet, 2.3744 inches English. F.

gilt nails; wooden stirrups, covered with plates of copper; a bridle of twisted leather, and a whole Spanish harness. The principal food of the Patagonians seems to be the marrow and flesh of *guanacos* and *vicuñas*; many of them had quarters of this flesh fastened on their horses, and we have seen them eat pieces of it quite raw. They had likewise little nasty dogs with them, which, like their horses, drink sea water, it being a very scarce thing to get fresh water on this coast, and even in the country.

"None of them had any apparent superiority over the rest; nor did they shew any kind of esteem for two or three old men who were in their troop. It is remarkable that several of them pronounced the Spanish words *manana*, *muchacha*, *bueno*, *chico*, *capitan*. I believe this nation leads the life of Tartars. Besides rambling through the immense plains of South America, men, women, and children being constantly on horseback, pursuing the game of the wild beasts, with which those plains abound, dressing and covering themselves with skins, they bear probably yet this resemblance with the Tartars, that they pillage the caravans of travellers. I shall conclude this article by adding, that we have since found a nation in the South Pacific Ocean which is taller than the Patagonians."

This nation of taller people than the Patagonians, are the inhabitants of the island of Taiti, of which our traveller gives us the following account:

"The inhabitants of Taiti consist of two races of men, very different from each other, but speaking the same language, having the same customs, and seemingly mixing without distinction. The first, which is the most numerous one, produces men of the greatest size; it is very common to see them measure six (Paris) feet and upwards in height. I never saw men better made, and

whose limbs were more proportionate: in order to paint a *tercero* or a *Mars* one could no where find such beautiful models. Nothing distinguishes their features from those of the Europeans: and if they were clothed; if they lived less in the open air, and were less exposed to the sun at noon, they would be as white as ourselves: their hair in general is black. The second race are of a middle size, have frizzled hair as hard as bristles, and both in colour and features they differ little from mulattoes. Autourou, the Taiti man who embarked with us, is of this second race, though his father is chief of a district; but he possesses in understanding what he wants in beauty.

"Both races let the lower part of their beard grow, but they all have their whiskers and the upper parts of the cheeks shaved. They likewise let all their nails grow, except that on the middle finger of the right hand. Some of them cut their hair very short, others let it grow, and wear it fastened on the top of the head. They have all got the custom of anointing or oiling it and their beard with cocoa-nut oil. I have met with only a single wrinkle amongst them; and he seemed to have been maimed by a fall. Our surgeon assured me, that he had on several of them observed marks of the small-pox; and I took all possible measures to prevent our people's communicating the other sort to them; as I could not suppose that they were already infected with it.

"The inhabitants of Taiti are often seen quite naked, having no other clothes than a sash, which covers their natural parts. However, the chief people among them generally wrap themselves in a great piece of cloth, which hangs down to their knees. This is likewise the only dress of the women; and they know how to place it so artfully, as to make this simple dress susceptible of coquetry. As the women

women of Taiti never go out into the sun, without being covered, and always have a little hat made of canes, and adorned with flowers, to defend their faces against its rays; their complexions are, of course, much fairer than those of the men. Their features are very delicate; but what distinguishes them, is the beauty of their bodies, of which the *contour* has not been disfigured by a torture of fifteen years duration:

"Whilst the women in Europe paint their cheeks red, those of the Taiti dye their loins and buttocks of a deep blue. This is an ornament, and at the same time a mark of distinction. The men are subject to the same fashion. I cannot say how they do to impress these indelible marks, unless it be by puncturing the skin, and pouring the juice of certain herbs upon it, as I have seen it practised by the natives of Canada. It is remarkable, that this custom of painting has always been found to be received among nations who bordered upon a state of nature. When Cæsar made his first descent upon England, he found this fashion established there; *omnes verò Britanni se vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem*. The learned and ingenious author of *Recherches philosophiques sur les Américains*;^{*} thinks this general custom owes its rise to the necessity of defending the body from the puncture of insects, multiplying beyond conception in uncultivated countries. This cause, however, does not exist at Taiti, since, as we have already said above, the people there are not troubled with such insupportable insects. The custom of painting is accordingly a mere fashion, the same as at Paris. Another custom at Taiti, common to men and women, is to pierce their ears, and to wear in them pearls or flowers of all sorts. The greatest degree of cleanliness further adorns this amiable nation: they

constantly bathe, and never eat or drink without washing before and after it.

"The character of the nation has appeared mild and beneficent to us. Though the isle is divided into many little districts, each of which has its own master, yet there does not seem to be any civil war, or any private hatred in the isle. It is probable, that the people of Taiti deal among each other with unquestionable sincerity. Whether they be at home or no, by day or night, their houses are always open. Every one gathers fruits from the first tree he meets with, or takes some in any house into which he enters. It should seem as if, in regard to things absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life, there was no personal property amongst them, and that they all had an equal right to those articles. In regard to us, they were expert thieves; but so fearful, as to run away at the least menace. It likewise appeared, that the chiefs disapproved of their thefts, and that they desired us to kill those who committed them. Ereti, however, did not himself employ that severity he recommended to us. When we pointed out a thief to him, he himself pursued him as fast as possible; the man fled; and if he was overtaken, which was commonly the case, for Ereti was indefatigable in the pursuit, some lashes, and a forced restitution of the stolen goods, was all the punishment inflicted on the guilty. I at first believed they knew of no greater punishment; for when they saw that some of our people were put in irons, they expressed great concern for them: but I have since learnt that they have undoubtedly the custom of hanging thieves upon trees, as it is practised in our armies.

"They are almost constantly at war with the inhabitants of the neighbouring isles. We have seen the great periaguas, which they make use

* Supposed to be the Marquis de Pau.

of to make descents, and even in sea-fights. Their arms are the bow, the sling, and a kind of pike of a very hard wood. They make war in a very cruel manner. According to Autourou's information, they kill all the men and male children taken in battle; they strip the skins, with the beards from the chins, and carry them off as trophies of their victory, only preserving the wives and daughters of their enemies, whom the conquerors do not disdain to admit to their bed."

Mr. de Bougainville has annexed to his work a vocabulary of the Taiti language, which seems however to be extremely deficient and imperfect.

It is remarkable, that on one of the islands in the Great Pacific ocean, these French voyagers met with the remains of an inscription, left there, as our author supposes, by the Swallow sloop, which set sail from Europe with the Dolphin in 1766, and which M. de Bougainville followed and overtook before it returned.

Our traveller's remarks on the conduct and policy of the Dutch East-India Company, respecting the Moluccas or Spice Islands, may be worth the attention of the English.

"The police which they have there established does honour to the understanding of those who were then at the head of the company. When they had driven the Spaniards and Portuguese from thence, by the most sensible combination of courage with patience, they well guessed, that the expulsion of the Europeans from the Moluccas, would not secure them the exclusive spice-trade. The great number of these isles made it almost impossible for them to guard them all; and it was not less difficult to prevent an illicit intercourse of these islanders with China, the Philippines, Macassar, and all smuggling vessels or interlopers that should attempt it. The company had still more to fear, that some of the trees might be carried off, and that people might succeed in

planting them elsewhere. They resolved therefore to destroy, as far as they could, the spice trees in all the islands, only leaving them on some small islands, which might easily be kept; then nothing remained but to fortify well these precious depositories. They were obliged to keep those sovereigns in pay, whose revenues consisted chiefly of this drug, in order to engage them to consent that the fountain thereof should be annihilated. Such is the subsidy of 20,000 rix-dollars, which the Dutch company pays annually the king of Ternate, and some other princes of the Moluccas. When they could not prevail on any one of these sovereigns to burn his spice-plants, they burnt them in spite of him, if they were the strongest; or else they annually bought up the green leaves of the trees, well knowing that they would perish, after being for three years thus robbed of their foliage, which the Indians were doubtless ignorant of.

By this means, whilst cinnamon is gathered upon Ceylon only, Banda alone has been consecrated to the culture of nutmegs; Amboina, and Uleaster, adjoining to it, to that of cloves, without its being allowed to cultivate either cloves at Banda, or nutmegs at Amboina. These places furnish more than the whole world can consume. The other stations of the Dutch, in the Moluccas, are intended to prevent other nations from settling there, to make continual searches for discovering and burning all the spice-trees, and to furnish subsistence for those isles where they are cultivated. Upon the whole all the engineers and mariners employed in this part, are obliged, when they leave the service, to give up all their charts and plans, and to make oath that they keep none. It is not long since that an inhabitant of Batavia has been whipped, branded and banished to a distant isle, for having shewed a plan of the Moluccas to an Englishman.

“The

"The spice-harvest begins in December, and the ships which are destined to take in ladings of it, arrive at Amboina and Banda in the course of January, and go from thence for Batavia in April and May. Two ships go annually to Ternate, and their voyages are regulated by the monsoons. There are likewise some fleets of twelve or fourteen guns, destined to cruize in these parts.

"Every year the governors of Amboina and Banda assemble, towards the middle of September, all the oroncaies or chiefs in their department. They at first give them feasts and entertainments for several days; and then they set out with them in a kind of large boats, called *coracles*, in order to visit their governments and burn all the superfluous spice-plants. The chiefs of every particular factory are obliged to come to their governors-general, and to accompany them on this visitation, which generally ends with the end of October, or at the beginning of November; and the return from this tour is celebrated by new festivals. When we were at Boero, M. Ouman was preparing to set out for Amboina, with the oroncaies of his island.

"The Dutch are now at war with the inhabitants of Ceram; an island that is very rich in cloves. Its inhabitants would not suffer their plants to be extirpated, and have driven the company from the principal stations which they occupied on their ground; they have only kept the little factory of Savai, situated in the northern part of the isle, where they keep a serjeant and fifteen men. The Ceramese have fire-arms and gun-powder, and they all speak the Malayo pretty well, besides their national jargon. The inhabitants of Papua are likewise constantly at war with the company and their vassals. They have been seen in vessels armed with pedereroes, and containing two hundred men. The king of Salviati,* which is one

of their greatest islands, has been taken by surprize, as he was going to do homage to the king of Ternate, whose vassal he was, and the Dutch keep him prisoner.

"Nothing can be better contrived than the above plan, and no measures could be better concerted for establishing and keeping up an exclusive commerce. Accordingly the company have long enjoyed it; and owe that splendour to it, which makes them more like a powerful republic than a society of merchants. But I am much mistaken, or the time is nigh at hand, when this commerce will receive a mortal stroke. I may venture to say, that to desire the destruction of this exclusive trade would be enough to effect it. The greatest safety of the Dutch consists in the ignorance of the rest of Europe concerning the true state of these isles, and in the mysterious clouds which wrap this garden of the Hesperides in darkness. But there are difficulties which the force of man cannot overcome, and inconveniences for which all his wisdom cannot find a remedy. The Dutch may construct respectable fortifications at Amboina and Banda; they may supply them with numerous garrisons; but when some years have elapsed, an almost periodical earthquake ruins these works to their very foundations; and every year the malignity of the climate carries off two-thirds of the soldiers, mariners, and workmen which are sent thither. These are evils without remedy; the forts of Banda, which have thus been overthrown three years ago, are but just rebuilt; and those of Amboina are still in ruins. The company may likewise have been able to destroy, in some isles, a part of the known spices; but there are isles which they do not know, and others too, which they are acquainted with, but which defend themselves against their efforts."

Speak-

Speaking of the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, our author observes, that "the Dutch plantations have spread very much on the whole coast, and plenty is everywhere the consequence of cultivation, because the cultivator is free, subject to the laws only, and sure of his property. There are inhabitants almost 150 leagues off the capital; they have no other enemies to fear than the wild beasts; for the Hottentots do not molest them. One of the finest parts of the cape is the colony, which has been called Little Rochelle. This is a settlement of French, driven out of France by the repeal of the Edict of Nantes. It surpasses all the rest in the fertility of the soil, and the industry of the colonists. They have given this adopted mother the name of their old country, which they still love, though it has treated them so hardly.

"The government sends caravans out, from time to time, to search the interior parts of the country. One was out for eight months in 1763. This detachment advanced to the northward, and made, as I was told, some important discoveries; however, this journey had not the success which one might have expected; discontent and discord got amongst them, and forced the chief to return home, leaving his discoveries imperfect. The Dutch got sight of a yellow nation, with long hair, and seeming very ferocious to them.

"On this journey they found a quadruped of seventeen feet high, of which I have given the drawing to M. de Buffon; it was a female, suckling a young one, (fawn) which was only seven feet high. They killed the mother and took the fawn alive, but it died after a few days march. M. de Buffon assured me that this is the animal which the naturalists call the *giraffe*. None of them had been seen 'till that which was brought to Rome in the time of Cæsar, and shewn there in the amphitheatre.

About three years ago, they have likewise found and brought to the Cape, a quadruped of great beauty, which is related to the ox, horse, and stag, and of which the genus is entirely new. It only lived two months at the Cape; I have likewise given M. de Buffon an exact drawing of this animal, whose strength and fleetness equal its beauty. It is not without reason that Africa has been named the mother of monsters."

But we must here take leave of our enterprising traveller, who was so successful as to perform his long voyage in the space of two years and four months, with the loss only of seven men of his whole company.

Something new, in 2 vols. 12mo. Dilly, price 6s.

F*Ronti nulla fides.* We have read these volumes through, and find nothing new in them, except indeed the facetious author's discovery that the *three* angles of a triangle, are equal to *four* right ones. But this we conceive to be an oblique satire on the learned and scientific author of the Vicar of Wakefield; who, to shew his profound skill in geometry, gravely tells us, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to *three* right ones. Our author may censure Euclid therefore if he pleases, for telling but half the truth, when that old Grecian demonstrated them to be equal to two, and plume himself on the novelty of telling the whole, in affirming them to be equal to *four*. Dr. Goldsmith certainly claims the merit of having told three quarters of it.

As to the other pretended novelties contained in this work, we see, as before intimated, nothing new in them.

It is nothing new for a man of wit and letters, tho' possessed of a very moderate share of either, to fill two such volumes as these, with desultory essays, sentimental tales, and ramb-
ling

ling reflections, equally superficial and amusing.

It is nothing new for such writers to eke out their scanty pages, with blank leaves, and trite extracts, posthumous thoughts, and old ballads.

It is nothing new for such shallow-pated wittlings to talk dogmatically of sciences, of which they are ignorant, even of the first principles; and contemptuously of philosophers of whose works they know nothing but the title page.

Nay, *it is nothing new* for these random reflectors, to throw out amidst a multitude of observations, even some that are sensible and pertinent. The most ignorant gamester, is playing constantly at hazard, will sometimes win.

That this is the case with our author, will sufficiently appear in a specimen or two, which we shall give of his performance.

WHAT I AM.

"The reader has certainly a right, by this time, to call on me for some account of myself, and to ask me a question, which 'tis probable might have occurred to him every chapter before; namely, who are you, friend? But to this query I shall dignify no other answer than the vulgar one generally given to all impertinent inquiries. Guess.

"However, I will condescend to comply with your curiosity, so far, as to let you know, *What I am*; which is, *I think*, full as much information as you can have either right or reason to require of my hands.

"In the fulfilling of this article of intelligence, it may be supposed to be quite natural for me, *under a mask*, to pronounce myself to be a person of most accomplished sense, knowledge, and virtue—that I am equally a patriot, and a loyalist, and am both ready and willing, according to the professions of our present News-paper correspondents, upon all

occasions of danger or difficulty, to sacrifice my life and fortune equally for my king and country, in order to preserve their respective rights and ordinances to each.

"But all this mighty boast would really amount to no sort of character, at all, according to my position, in the second chapter; for want of those distinguishing features which differ man from man. For might not all the lords and ladies too of quality, both male and female commoners, the whole hierarchy of bishops, priests, and deacons, the two juntas of Ministers, both *ins* and *outs*, the privy, with the more privy, or cabinet, council, as well as the respectable societies of Almack's, Boodle's, Arthur's, and the ever memorable *conjunction* of the Coterie, be able to *say* the same for themselves, I pray?

"Instead, therefore, of which eulogium, or self-applause, I fancy it will much better entertain my reader to recount some of my foibles, peculiarities, or imperfections, in short whatever may serve to distinguish John from James, or somebody from any body."

MORE of SELF.

"From all this skipping *duck and drake* no method of writing, would not one be apt to imagine me a person of flight, whim, and irregularity, in life, manners, and conversation? What a *Policy* I might open now, at Garraways, upon this presumption! But those who know me as a man of the world, would no more suspect me than a cart-horse, of such curvets, friks, and prances, as these.

"I am naturally grave and reserved in my speech and deportment, a man of few words, slow in my motions, indolent of mind, with a clumsy person, and heavy cast of features. I have ever been remarkable for a serious and philosophic turn of thought and reflection, even from

from my earliest years, and am become a proverb among my acquaintance, for regularity of hours, sobriety at meals, and punctuality in business. In fine, I am generally looked upon by *the world*—every body has a little *world* of their own—as a man of a solid character, but plain parts, and according to Falstaff's expression, *to have no more conceit in me, than a mallet*.

"In reality I have chosen to acquiesce in this description—'tis the safest department in life—those who will be contented to class with dunces, are sure of having the million on their side. 'Tis emulation only, or the *ill repute* of superior talents, that raises *envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness*, against you. While the frogs lay soaking in their fern, they lived in safety, and they slept in peace; they were not pelted at, till they presumed to lift their heads above their native mud.

"However, notwithstanding this cast, or complexion of life, character, person, and physiognomy, I can at any time, if please, and best when I am *dullest, conjure up spirits from the vasty deep*, and like an other *Prospero*, send them dancing about the world, for my sport, or make them dive into the inmost recesses of nature or metaphysics, on my errands.

"But to what cause to impute such an inconsistency of talents and character, I confess my philosophy to be entirely at a loss. A certain grave and learned French author owned that he was often liable, when alone in his library, to take a few bounds and capers about the room, even in the midst of his most abstruse researches. This he attributed to his happening, by some chance or other, to have been suckled on *goat's milk*.

"This was not my case, though; for I was nursed by a stupid, sober, orthodox, Irish catholic, who piously believed in the Pope, the Priest,

the Devil, and all their works; and all my ancestors, as far back as a Welch genealogy can be traced, though staunch protestants, were systematically dull, plain, good sort of people; some of them city aldermen, and others country vicars, as may appear from the only records they have left behind them, the additions to their names, on the tomb stones in our family vault, at Wrexham, in North Wales.

"The only physical account, then, that can possibly be given, of this peculiarity or diversity from the natural ground-work of my character and manners, is my having drank once too freely in my youth, of *Tar-water*; which being strongly impregnated with a portion of *volatile oil*, might, perhaps, in the fermentation, have separated the lighter ideas of fancy, from the more solid substance of reason, and held them suspended and floating in my pineal gland, ever since, ready to be called forth, occasionally, unsophisticate with the pituitous phlegm of judgment.

"If this hypothesis of the matter does not sufficiently satisfy you, in my case, I leave you intirely at liberty to frame some better solution of the paradox, yourself, and I shall implicitly subscribe to the dogma, as I happen to have no very superstitious attachments to systems of any kind.

"But what principally has encumbered my character and appearance with such a sombre cast of complexion, was, that ———

"But I shall proceed no further, on this subject, at present, and take it up at some other time, in order to prove my position, in Chapter III. which I certainly could not possibly be able to do, if thought followed necessarily, in a train. However, I shall only *fly off in a tangent*, a little, for whenever the topic is *sei-meme*,

the

the reader must naturally know how hard a thing it is to quit it. I shall, therefore, rather than not talk of myself, at all, venture to expose an other foible of mine. which I find growing stronger and stronger in me, every day, and which has already rendered me so unsociable, that I fear I shall soon be fit for no society in the world, but a Monk's."

The next quotation is better worth reading.

CONFIDENCE.

"What are you going to do? said a friend, upon seeing me about to turn a beef-steak on my plate, at his house in the country. I want to see how it looks on the other side, said I. You may take it for granted, he replied, that the cooks, like the rest of the world, take care to turn the best side outward; and such a piece of curiosity may sometimes be the occasion of losing you your stomach, or your dinner—" But one would "not chuse to swallow the peak of dirt, all at once." You reason right, if you were in a Cook's Shop; but please to take notice, that there is no other meat in the house, than what you see now on the table; and believe me that the meal will do you more good, than a little dirt, if there should be any, can do you harm.

"There are more *Golden Rules*, than one; and this I take to be among the richest of them. Try, turn, and examine your companions and mistresses, while you are yet in the *Cook's Shop*, before you take either of them to your bosom, for life; for a friend and a wife are, or should be, both of them, connections for better or worse. But never be too quick-sighted, afterwards, especially to your wife and children.—For there is no other meat in the house.

"After vows to make inquiry," both conscience and reason forbid; and should any officious meddler ever attempt to give me an hint of any infidelity in my wife, I should re-

verse Othello's speech to him, by crying out, "Villain, be sure you prove my love, No—" For "away, at once, with love and jealousy, is fine talking; and so is away at once, with a diseased limb.—But how sad to think of living without it; or to limp through life, with a wooden one!

"I abhor all manner of deceit and fraud, but embrace every kind of imposture which serves, like statuary or painting, to illude the senses, only to charm the soul. I have, all my life, been in quest of happiness, and have seldom found it but in the title of this chapter. My friends have been all saints, my mistresses angels, my children cherubs; and my wife, after twenty years *wear and tear*, is still to me a *young virgin of fifteen years*. This is the *golden bough* that passes to Elysium. What a fool is he who changes happy to be wise.

"My limbs are too stiff for dancing, and my voice too hoarse for singing; but my mind is a continued jig and song, from morn to night. I am a pale, wizzened, old man, if you'll believe my neighbours; but fancy's pencil has given me a florid aspect; and imagination, like an air pump, has plumped up my features: so that, in spite of age, indigence, and infirmity, I am obstinately resolved, some hundred years hence, to die in the first bloom of my beauty, and the very flower of my youth. For "Nature seems to have begun with me," as *St. Evremond* says to *L'Enclos*, or she to him, "to shew that it is possible not to grow old."

"All this may probably sound like rhapsody or madness, to some very good sort of people. But let your sober dunces think so still.—I scorn their *bellebore*.—For such *philosophic vanities*, if I may hazard the expression, never betray me into any act of folly, or ridicule.—I neither sit for my picture, flirt with girls, nor forget my flannel vestments, upon such presumptions.

"My

"My stars! what a loss will they have of me, *above*, if I should happen to lose my way, thither, after all; for, by all accounts, they want merry-fellows there, plaguily. God grant that *Rabelais*, *Cervantes*, *Garric*, *Arbutnot*, and *Sterne*, may have got there, before me! I would mention *Pope*, too, among the rest, on account of his *Rape of the Lock*, but that I suppose his *Name-sake* has *abso-lutised*, and *extreme-undone* him there, already.

"Malebranch was a charming Sceptic.—He disputed whether *pleasure* rendered us *happy*. There was a noble refinement, in this distinction. I answer, No.—Happiness brooks no satiety: it must, therefore, exist in the mind, not in the body—in the spirit, not in the flesh.

"They may play the vengeance with me, *below*, to be sure, if they please; and how can I help myself, then? That is supposing, only for argument sake, the serpent to get the better; at the long-run, in the religious war which that *already-wan-guished Spirit* is said still to sustain against *Omnipotence*: as the pious curate of our parish tells me, often, with fear and trembling.—But it must be my own fault, if I am damned *here*.—Sobriety and exercise will prevent chronics; there are medicines for distempers; salves for sores: and if pain is not to be cured by physic, or alleviated by temperance, it soon gives itself the *coup de grace*, and sets us at rest.—Indigence arises more from our *wishes*, than our *wants*: our losses, and our griefs are abated by resignation, conquered by time, and recompensed by hope. Guilt! even guilt, itself, is purged away by penitence and prayer, and *leaves not a rack behind*; except aggravated by despair.

"Religion is the great Panacea of life. But you must look for it in the Scriptures themselves; the intelli-

gible parts of them. Not in *Jacob Bibmen's Visions*, *Young's Night-Thoughts*, *Taylor's Holy Living and Dying*, *Hervey's Meditations*, *Stills for a Dwarf in Faith*, *A Bunch of Violets for a Christian's Nose*, *Buttons for the Breaches of Unbelievers*,* or any such gloomy enthusiasts, or Methodist Preachers, if you would preserve either your cheerfulness, or your reason, Believe

HERMIEPUS REDIVIVUS."

We have intimated that our author seems but superficially acquainted with the sciences; of which he nevertheless talks and writes so very familiarly. He makes, however, some successful attacks on other pretenders, just as deep as himself. Like an artful bravo, he appears to know his man, and hath accordingly made some pertinent remarks on a passage or two in Lord Kaimes's Elements of Criticism; with which we shall take leave of this excentric genius; to whom, at the same time, we would recommend the study of method and composition, if he be ambitious to figure as a good writer.

"I cannot quit this delightful theme, of *the senses*, till I have taken notice of some philosophical errors, which a very ingenious writer, Lord Kaimes, has introduced into his Elements of Criticism, relative to them.

"In the first part of his introduction, he affects to distinguish the faculties of seeing or hearing, from the other senses, by saying, "that the body is "not sensible of any organical impression, from their perceptions."

"But I think that when the olfactory nerves are only slightly affected, they are equally insensible to the impression, as the auditory ones; and when the sound is loud, or the odour strong, the respective organs feel themselves equally impressed. I think the same, of sight; for a strong light or glare, affects our eyes, even to pain.

"He

* Titles of devout books, and religious exhortations.

"He continues his partiality, still further, to these *dead* senses, by dignifying Seeing and Hearing with titles of *emotions* and *passions*, denying the same honour to the other organs. Is this philosophical? Do not feeling, tasting, and smelling, excite desires, and solicit their objects, with even stronger impulses, than either seeing or hearing do? And if they do not create *emotions* and *passions*: what in nature can?

"It had been sufficient for his argument, which refers to the fine arts, to have said that the faculties of seeing and hearing, being capable of communicating *intellectual* pleasures, were therefore more intimately connected with them, than any of the other senses were, which terminate in the common animal gratifications, only.

"In one of his definitions, he he says, "that beauty and ugliness "are strictly confined to objects of "sight; but that by a figure, or "licence of speech, they are often "applied to other things; as a "beautiful proposition, a beautiful "theorem, &c. but that this can "be only by supposing such things "described on paper, so as to become "visible."

"What a philosophy is here! Is the beauty of truth, or moral actions, or the deformity of falsehood, or vice, capable of being *represented on paper*, or on any other plane, except the *rasa tabula* of the mind? His Lordship's distinctions here, and in other passages, upon the same subjects, appear to me rather more ingenious, than just.

"From the consideration of the senses, as is natural, his Lordship proceeds to treat of the passions; upon which topic he has advanced some positions; which are, in my opinion, as far from the philosophy of morals, as the former were from that of nature,

"He says, "that a man who has

"betrayed a friend, or put an enemy to death, in cold blood, soon loses all manner of affection, toward his own children." Where did his Lordship find out this strange secret? I can see no sort of natural reason, for such an effect of vice—for surely it is no conclusive argument to urge, that such actions, being unnatural, must render the perpetrator unnatural, throughout.

He affirms also, "that any person who hates another, conceives "likewise an aversion to his children, "his relations, nay even to his property." This is quite new to me. I will venture to pronounce that his Lordship found not the truth of this maxim, in his own breast; and I can truly contradict it, from my own experience.

"The friend I at present love most in the world, is *son* to the man I once hated the most, and had most reason for my aversion to. This person has never done me any good office in life, sufficient to counteract Lord Kaim's *unprincipled* principle.—But I like him for his wit and sense, and love him for his spirit and worth. David loved Jonathan, though he hated Saul."

Queries recommended to the Consideration of the Public, with regard to the Thirty-nine Articles. J. Johnson, 1s.

A Scheme, or as the author of the queries calls it, "a worthy attempt" being now on foot to procure a repeal of the laws enjoining subscriptions to the thirty-nine articles, we are not to be surprized at the various methods in which the subject of the complaint is handled by those men, whose consciences and interests are at variance. Whether the Bishops, the House of Commons, or the public, are addrest, is altogether immaterial; the end is the same, although

although different measures may be adopted to obtain that end.

The champion for Arianism now before us ventures to propose a few queries, and lest the public, to whose consideration they are recommended, should not determine agreeable to *his humour*, the author hath *very modestly* answered these queries himself.

The author doth not quote *all* the thirty-nine articles, but only such as seem to disagree with his squeamish appetite; the rest, we presume, he can subscribe whenever he shall be happy enough to meet with a patron who will reward his pious labours with a *living*.

To the first article the author asks, "Whether this character of the one Almighty God (as existing in a Trinity) can be supported by the principles of reason and scripture?" And again, "With respect to scripture, or the revealed will of God, whether the description given of God in this article, as a being consisting of three co-equal persons, be warranted by any one declaration in the Old or New Testament?"

It is a great misfortune with these gentlemen, that although they frequently mention the Old Testament, they are in reality not able to read it. The late Dr. Clarke, who tortured his metaphysical brains to destroy the belief of a Trinity, did not understand a syllable of the language in which the Old Testament was written. In his "scripture doctrine of the Trinity," therefore he collects a parcel of texts from the New Testament, gives them such a construction as best suits his purpose, and calls that, with an air of triumph, "searching the scriptures."

It is a position universally adopted by these metaphysical Arian gentry, that the Deity is possessed of several attributes or properties which he cannot communicate to any creature. This, agreeable to their own scheme,

marks the difference between him whom they are pleased to stile *the father*, or the supreme God, the Son, and Holy Ghost, who in their creed are *two official subordinate Deities*, or in the words of Dr. Samuel Clarke, whom the tribe affects to follow, "two most perfect rational creatures superior to angels who cannot do evil."

The distinction above-mentioned being admitted, and it being by the adversaries granted, that whatever spiritual intelligence possesses such incommunicable attributes is truly and properly *the very and eternal God*, we shall here close with these gentry; and notwithstanding the confidential manner in which our querist proposes his objections, we shall venture to pronounce *that there is not a single perfection, attribute, property, or power how excellent soever, ascribed by the Arians to the supreme God, but what is also without distinction, limitation, or restriction ascribed in the scriptures of the New and Old Testament, to Christ and the Holy Ghost*.

Reason, when applied to objects of sense, is seldom able to discover the intimate nature and properties of even inert matter. When exercised upon the invisible things of another world therefore, unassisted by revelation, it is but a kind of ignis fatuus, or very blind guide.

The Arians play a double game; they argue against a Trinity from different passages in the New Testament, and when confuted, they fly to *reason*, and ask *how can these things be?*

We have said above that the scriptures, when compared equally, ascribe every power and perfection, which can constitute a God, to the second and third divine intelligencers as well as to the first. The limits we have prescribed to ourselves will not permit us to enter into a long critical disquisition, we might therefore safely venture to refer our readers for

a satisfactory confutation of the querist and his whole party, to a small treatise, entitled, "The Catholic doctrine of the Trinity proved by above one hundred texts of Scripture, by the Rev. Mr. Jones." But we shall quote a few passages for the purpose.

"The name of God is in the Hebrew language, *Elohim*, plural and it is constantly joined with *Jehovah*, a word expressive of self-existence, and every possible incommunicable perfection. The Jews never permitted the name *Jehovah* to be pronounced by any but the priest; they called it the *four dreadful lettered name*. It is singular, and means an *essence existing with all powers and perfections*.

"The most learned and ingenious men have not improbably conjectured that the doctrine of a *plurality of persons*, in the Godhead, is clearly pointed out by the word *Elohim*, and an *unity of essence* when *Jehovah*, which is always singular, is joined to that word. Thus in the first chapter of Genesis, the word we translate *God*, is plural *Elohim*, and the *Elohim* are said to have created the substance, or matter, of the heavens and earth. Accordingly they are represented as consulting together, and they say, "let us make man in our image, after our similitudes." And this plural name is carried all through the first chapter of Genesis; from whence it should seem manifest, that the material system owes its existence to some being, to whom a plural term may be applied, without incurring the censure of Polytheism.

"In the original, the injunctions which we translate, remember thy *Creator*, is remember thy *Creators*, in the days of thy youth. In the fourth verse of the second chapter of Genesis, *Jehovah* is first joined with *Elohim*. "These, saith the divine historian, are the generations of the heavens and the earth, in the day that *Jehovah, Elohim*, first made the Heavens and the earth.

"After the fall, we have this passage, Genesis iii. 22. and *Jehovah, Elohim*, said, behold the man is become as one of us. In another place, Genesis xi. 7. and *Jehovah* said, let us go down and confound their language.

"All these texts are, as far as language can go, plain proofs of a plurality in the Deity.

"The unity of the Godhead seems strongly enforced in several passages of the Old Testament, particularly in Deuteronomy, chap. vi. 4. At the end of the fortieth year, Moses rehearsets the statutes and ordinances he had received from God, and earnestly exhorts the people to obey them. The Israelites are particularly required to take notice that the Lord their God is one Lord. Which, in the original, runs thus, Hear, O Israel, *Jehovah* our *Elohim*, is but one *Jehovah*. *Jehovah* being singular, and *Elohim* plural, what is this but saying, The essence existing in a plurality of persons, is nevertheless but one essence.

"With regard to the New Testament, we shall observe that it was not the business of the apostles to state a *theory of our faith*; they were only to describe the life, actions, death, and resurrection of their master, and to shew that he was the Messiah, foretold in the Jewish scriptures.

"The economical parts of the covenant entered into by the *Elohim* for our redemption, were previously settled, and soon after the fall, salvation was promised through the seed of the woman. Hence the hopes of the Jews were constantly directed to some future deliverer. The New Testament, therefore, is only busied in declaring that *he came*, at the time appointed, and performed his part in the covenant. The same is evinced of the Holy Ghost.

"Comparing however a few texts together, we shall see every divine attri-

attribute applied to both these persons as can only agree with the *true God*. The term *Lord of Hosts* all Arians allow applicable to the supreme Deity *only*. If therefore we find it applied also to Christ, the consequence is that he is the supreme God.

Isaiah 6. 5. The Prophet says, Mine eyes have seen the King, the *Lord of Hosts*.

St. John 12, ver. 41, declares that Isaiah said those things, when he saw *his* (Christ's glory), and spake of *h.m.*

In the 78th psalm, ver. 56. The children of Israel are said to have tempted and provoked the *most high God* in the wilderness.

But St. Paul, in his 10th chap. 1 Epist. to the Corinthians, ver. 9, desires his disciples not to tempt *Christ*, as some of the Israelites also tempted him, and were destroyed in the wilderness. How are these passages to be reconciled but by supposing Christ to be, although incarcerated in flesh, the *Lord of Hosts*, and the *most high God*.

We shall add but one more passage which relates to the *Holy Ghost*.

In the 3d verse of the 5th chap. of the Acts, St. Peter thus addresses Ananias, "Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lye to the *Holy Ghost*?" In the latter part of the 14th verse, the Apostle says, "Thou hast not lied unto men, but *unto God*."

Dr. Sam. Clarke had a better head-piece than our querist, yet this text gravelled him so much that he cut a pitiful figure when attempting to elude it.

We have been rather prolix, but we apprehend one discussion of the kind will serve for all the pamphlets which these *non-subscribing gentry* may publish. The Trinity is the stumbling-block, and under the mask of conscience, they want to have that barrier to Arianism removed. The plan is not new, it owes not its

existence to the club at the Feathers Tavern: Clarke, Whiston, and others aimed at reforming the liturgy and prayers used in the church service.

We shall conclude this article by recommending these subtle wileacres to study the original Hebrew scriptures, which testify and point out who and what Christ was. As to our querist, we advise him not any longer to perplex his poor brains with metaphysical fopisms, and a jargon of non-entities, but to serve his queries as the persons mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles did their books of divination, **BURN THEM.**

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Subject of the intended Petition to Parliament for Relief in Matter of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Liturgy of the Church of England. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. J. Johnson, 1 s.

IN the beginning of this production, which we presume was composed at the Feathers Tavern, the author expresses the great respect he entertains for his Grace's character "as a man," and as a "father of the church." He next informs his Grace, that he is busied in promoting what appears to *him* "the cause of Christ," that is, reader, to the petition to parliament for relief in matters of subscription to the 39 articles.

The author supposes, his Grace to be well acquainted with all the proceedings of the gentlemen who signed the petition; and he informs his Grace that three meetings of the clergy have been held, and a fourth is advertized, says the author, for "Thursday the 23d of January." This is to be sure a necessary piece of intelligence, if his Grace should be inclined to indulge his curiosity, and visit

visit these orthodox Clergyman *incog.* But the writer goes on, "When an affair, with which the interest of religion seems to be so nearly connected, is in agitation, your Grace cannot be surprized to find the eyes of the nation turned upon the bench of Bishops in general, and you in particular."

It would be very odd indeed, if, when a set of men want to destroy the small remainder of christianity that is left amongst us, the nation should not fix this attention upon the Bishops who alone can stop such a growing evil.

But the writer begins to threaten: the "whole, says he, of the petitioners' request may safely be granted, without endangering the peace of the church." *That we deny.* "But if, adds the writer, the petition be rejected, it may perhaps induce the petitioners to examine more *minutely* into our present ecclesiastical establishment, and be productive of consequences not very agreeable to those who oppose the petition, and enjoy the greatest emoluments of the church, and whose only wish is to be permitted quietly to *enjoy them.*"

We should be glad to know who but the petitioners are interested in a disturbance?

"Your Grace's situation at this time is certainly critical; but let not any apprehensions for the peace of the church overcome your better judgment." No: let us have as much confusion as possible. Page 24. "The surest and most effectual method of securing peace to the church is not to allow ecclesiastical preferments to be annexed to the professing a belief in *certain theological propositions*, contained in the scriptures."

Let us, may it please your Grace, send to Asia for a few Mussulmen; no system of faith being required, they can entertain us with stories out of the Alcoran, and thus prove their qualifications for ecclesiastical preferments.

Page 31. "As a man of this world, your Grace has. nothing to hope for and nothing to fear." Truly a pleasant situation! his Grace of Canterbury is in an *hopeless* condition, and must be infinitely obliged to this letter-writer for depriving him of the two grand supports of human happiness. After this, it is high time for the writer to conclude, and talk of his Grace's entering into "the joy of our *common* Lord."

We hope this is not the best specimen the club at the Feathers Tavern can give of their abilities as authors; if it is, the Lord help the poor petition.

The Theatre, a poetical dissection, by Sir Nicholas Nipclose, Bart. Bell, Quarto. 3s.

IT is a foul bird, they say, which bewrays his own nest. Had Sir Nicholas Nipclose attended to this adage, he would probably have desisted from this enterprising dissection of his own brethren and sisters in the theatrical warfare of the stage. He pleads indeed the excuse of the famous author of the *Rosciad*.

The Stage I chuse---a subject fair and free;
'Tis yours---'tis mine---'tis public property;
All public exhibitions open lie,
To praise, or censure, of the public eye.

But Churchill was not a comedian, and had not that fellow feeling which Sir Nicholas should have for all bad actors. Churchill was also a better poet, and so was even the author of *Thespis*, and yet Nipclose seems to tread close on the heels of Kelly, tho' it is *hanc passibus equis*, that he labours to attain the strength and terseness of Churchill. The present production indeed seems to be the offspring of disappointment, envy and spleen, altho' it must be admitted to contain a number of wholesome truths, and some marks of judgement. But the truth is, that these truths are as disagreeable

agreeable as the instances of judgment are defective. Biassed by prepossession, or influenced by resentment, the author betrays himself in almost every page of this splenetic satire. By his illiberal, we had almost said treasonable, abuse of a character, whose most exalted station should have exempted him, from appearing in such a groupe, we find that Sir Nicholas Nipclofe is the very identical adventurous bard, who, about five years ago, produced a volume of fables for the prince of Wales, and is not yet complimented with the promise of the post of poet laureat. By the severity of his chastisement of Mr. Garrick, and his antipathy to Arthur's round table, and installations, we discover him to be the author of a certain performance, calculated to accompany the same pageantry; but which, it seems, was rejected by the manager for something better. By the like chastisement and still ~~viler~~ abuse of Mr. Coleman, we discover him to be the disappointed author and actor, who, for no other reason, than to pave his way to a favourable admission to one of the theatres, so bespraised the two managers, as dramatic writers, in a work called the Dramatic Censor; to preserve the name of which from oblivion, the publisher has caused it to be printed in great letters, and pasted up in large bills, at every corner of the town.—By his fulsome eulogies on Mr. Foote, we find him to be a dependant on the summer company, in the Hay-market; and by common report we learn that he is now the tragic hero, and comic the Gentleman, of the theatrical booth, or barn, in Blackman street, Southwark: where such actors as he hath dissected in his performance, may have full satisfaction in seeing how much worse Sir Nicholas Nipclofe can act, than themselves. We say nothing of the authors he has managed, because we conceive there is no

one of them who will think it worth while to go to see him.

It may suffice them to know that, in his authorial capacity, he acts as Censor General, in the new Universal Catalogue.

An Apology for the present Church of England, as by law established, occasioned by a petition said to be preparing by certain clergymen, and others to be laid before parliament, for abolishing subscriptions in a letter to one of the petitioners, by Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.

THE very sensible and ingenious author of this pamphlet, combats the design of the petitioners with great judgment and in a masterly manner. After making some excellent observations upon church establishments, he lays down this postulatium. "That all societies religious as well as political, must have some common center of union, and must be governed by some rule, either expressed or implied, written or traditionary." For says the Dean, "a society without any rule or connection, is no society at all. Now creeds, articles and subscriptions are only so many rules of conduct and centers of union." The author then supposes a body of men, willing to form a church or religious society on the principles of natural religion only. He shews that in this case some human creed or system of faith, must be publicly adopted, because to say that every person should engage to trace what should appear to him to be true and agreeable to the principles of right reason, is to say nothing to the purpose, because all the different sectarists having this to plead, might become patrons of such a latitudinarian church. The author then shews that there are four propositions necessarily to be believed and acknowledged by

by every member of a church, founded on *natural religion only*, viz. the belief of a God—of a providence—of the difference between good and evil—and of a future state of retribution. So that according to the principles of natural religion, a creed or confession of faith is *absolutely necessary*.

The author then applies this reasoning with great acuteness to the gospel, and after answering each objection, urged by the enemies to subscription, he addresses the petitioners in the following words.

"Gentlemen: Doth this majority, of which you so heavily complain, inflict any corporal punishment, or levy any fines or penalties on you for not complying with their Terms of Association? *No*. Doth it refuse to acknowledge you to be their christian brethren at large, supposing you should separate from them, and erect some new association of your own? *No, it doth not*. Doth it then deny you the right and privilege of separation, by compelling you to continue members of their society, contrary to your own judgments? *No, we have not that objection to make: On the contrary, the majority would not be displeased, were we to separate entirely from them: Which for certain reasons of our own we do not chuse to do*. What then do you complain of? *The ground of our complaint is this, that the great majority have a large national fund for the payment of the salaries of the church officers, and for other uses, which we wish to enjoy, without complying with the terms they require*. Well, Gentlemen, I have but one question more to ask, and I have done, viz. Is this national fund, which you mention, their property, or is it yours? *We cannot but own, that the national fund must be the property of the national majority: Nevertheless we wish to be released*

from the terms they require, and yet to be as much sharers in, and partakers of the emoluments, as if we had complied: and therefore we petition.—Now, Gentlemen, I clearly understand, what you mean by complaining; that you are denied the rights of private judgment:—And I shall say no more."

The author in this pamphlet shews himself a scholar, a sound reasoner, a gentleman, and an able divine.

An introduction to the Theory of the human mind, by J. U. author of *Clio*. 12mo. Davies, 2s.

AMong the many opponents that have lately started up against the philosophical systems of Locke and Hume, we have met with none which has afforded us so much satisfaction and entertainment, as the ingenious author of the little tract at present, under consideration.

We do not, however, agree with him, that no two systems can be more opposite than Mr. Locke's and his; on the contrary, we think them easily reconcilable; and on this occasion cannot help expressing our regret, that philosophers seem to averse, to correct the errors and raise a superstructure on the foundation of their predecessors. Not content with levelling the building to the ground, they must dig up the old, and lay a new basis of their own: in which most arduous task they generally make as many blunders, tho' of a different kind, as those who went before them. Should the world produce a genius, prudent enough to take advantage of this foible of individuals, and sufficiently sagacious to form a system on the general *sorte* of all; there is certainly a sufficient fund of materials for him to work upon, to his own honour, and the public emolument.

L

There

There is one postulatam, says our author, which I expect to be acknowledged by my candid reader, at setting out; it is, "that there is a possibility that the body of the learned, may be imposed upon by the present mode of philosophy; and that false principles in this age we live in, may have their currency from the stamp and fashion of the times."—Certainly this is very possible and very probable; but then it is equally possible and probable, that a single member of that body, may be equally imposed on by a singularity of false principles peculiar to himself. The public judgment, doubtless is frequently misled, but then it is misled by individuals. Men in a state of society, run like a flock of sheep, often astray, but some bell-weather constantly takes the lead.

Our author will pardon the coarseness of the expression, as it will equally suit every pretender to new systems. But the reader will expect some account of his work.

It is divided into four sections; in the first of which, the author combats the doctrine that pleasure and pain are simple ideas and relative sensations; and that self-love, or self-interest is the principal motive of human action.

Pleasure and pain, he says, are words that have no determinate ideas annexed to them—they comprehend the most distant and irrelative ideas,—the passions, appetites, and aversions are the cause of the different sensations of pleasure and pain, which are only the general names of such particular sensations.—Pleasure and pain, continues he, are not the first springs or movers of action, and are wholly useless and inactive in life.—Hence it is that he goes on to infer, that self-interest is not the primary principle of action, as modern philosophers have agreed. On the contrary, he says, that self-love signifies only that we are involuntarily

stimulated by our inclinations and aversions: and that properly speaking, *we do not love ourselves!*

And yet this very philosopher affirms in the same section, that "action in general may be attributed to self-love, tho' particular actions cannot."—What is this, but giving up the argument? Pleasure and pain, used as abstract terms, certainly mean no particular mode or species of either; they have nevertheless a determinate meaning, relative to each other; for with this author's leave, terms expressive of relations, whether general or particular, have as determinate a meaning, as even lines, figures and quantities: for even these, if enquired into, would be found to be merely relatives also.

He affirms, indeed, page 10, that "we never feel any but particular pleasures or pains." Is it possible he can be ignorant of the pleasure of being suddenly relieved from a great pain of any kind, and that this pleasure cannot be a particular pleasure; being common to every such relief from every species of pain?

The ingenious author of the *Sublime and Beautiful* fell into this blunder, about the positive nature of pleasure and pain; which neither he nor the present writer would have done, had they been better versed in physics, (the basis according to lord Bacon of all the other sciences) or had reflected that every thing in nature, and therefore every sensation and every idea of the human frame must be relative. But to let the author speak a while for himself.

"The difference between attributing human actions to the general love of pleasure, and aversion to pain, or to self-love; and attributing them to the passions, appetites, and various species of pains of mind and body that distress our kind, does not appear upon a slight view, as wide as it really is. If the primary spring of our actions be selfishness, and interest be

be our ultimate view, then is man always, and necessarily, under the direction of apparent reason. For his own sake he chuses always what seems to be right; and right and wrong are only names for a true and a mistaken interest; vice is only a name for innocent error, for misfortune, and a wrong judgment; and all our lofty ideas of virtue, of truth, of fidelity, of gratitude and humanity, all the props of morality and natural religion, sink at once: goodness is but exact calculation; and man, however specious his pretences be, appears no more than an animal of more extensive cunning, without real dignity or worth, but that of being more potent than his dumb and unfociable neighbours, the wolves and horses.

“ Every one, whose sentiments are not wholly dislocated, and new set by system, finds this, last, too harsh a conclusion; the generous feelings of men rebel against the doctrine they hold in theory. Many have acknowledged the prevalence of self-love and self-interest, who have denied that they are the principles of virtue or humanity; but they never went to the bottom of the error: they allowed self-interest to be the main spring of the appetites, and of most of the passions; they only excepted virtue, and gave it a nobler origin. Their arguments are undoubtedly good in this reserve; but while they allowed the agency of self-love, as the first mover and cause of any of the human appetites or pursuits, they became only the jest of the adverse party; for if you allow besides hunger, a second cause, *self-love*, to make you eat, why should not you allow self-love, as a second cause besides compassion, to make you relieve the distressed? If it be answered, that hunger terminates in our own support, I own there would be something in this objection, if men had calculated and created the appetite for their perversion; but children

who are hungry before they know the purpose of nature in the appetite, are actually as disinterested in eating when they are hungry, as the tender-hearted and humane are in relieving the unhappy and miserable, whose distresses make them uneasy, and melt them into tears. I have often with pity beheld the friends of virtue struggle in vain against materialists and selfish philosophers, while they admitted the principles of self-love, or self-interest to actuate the breast of man in any case.”

The number of articles and the limits of our review, prevent our attending this writer through the whole of his curious tract at once, we shall resume the consideration of it therefore next month.

Considerations on the indignity suffered by the Crown, and the dishonour brought upon the nation, by the marriage of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland with an English subject. By a King's friend. Quarto, Almon, 1s. 6d.

WERE not these considerations, said to be written by a king's friend, and little Vamp, the publisher, is well known to be nobody's friend but his own, we should suspect this pamphlet to be of the genuine produce of the Piccadilly political manufactory. The scraps of latin, indeed interspersed in it, may seem to place it above the sphere of master Vamp's erudition; but an adept in book-making easily gets furnished with second-hand quotations; so that this is no great objection. After all perhaps, his pretended king's friend may be no better than an enemy; for to say the truth, though we have read his work through, this is a point we cannot determine; the author being so delicate a hand at irony that we are not quite clear whether he is in jest or earnest in decrying the marriage of his royal highness.

* * A critique on the Fashionable Lover, of Mr. Cumberland, with some other pieces that came out late in the month, will be given in our next.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for the New Year, written by William Whitehead, Esq; poet laureat, and set to music by Dr. Boyce, master of the King's band of musicians, performed before their Majesties and the Royal Family on Jan. 1, 1772.

A T length the fleeting year is o'er,
And we no longer are deceiv'd:
The wars, the tumults are no more,
Which fancy form'd, and fear believ'd.
Each distant object of distress,
Each phantom of uncertain guess
The busy mind of man could raise;
Has taught ev'n folly to beware:
At fleets and armies in the air,
The wand'ring crowd has ceas'd to gaze.
And shall the same dull cheats again
Revive, in state succession roll'd?
Shall sage experience warn in vain;
Nor the new year be wiser than the old?
Forbid it ye protecting powers,
Who guide the months, the days, the hours,
Which now advance on rapid wing!
May each new spectre of the night,
Dissolve at their approaching light,
As fly the wintry damps the soft return of spring!

True to herself if Britain prove
What foreign foes has she to dread?
Her sacred laws, her sov'reign's love,
Her virtuous pride by freedom bred,
Secure at once domestic ease,
And awe the aspiring nations into peace.
Did Rome e'er boast a tyrant's smiles
Till faction wrought the civil frame's decay?
Did Greece submit to Philip's wiles,
Till her own faithless sons prepar'd the way?
True to herself if Briton prove
The warring world will league in vain.
Her sacred laws, her sov'reign's love,
Her empire boundless as the main,
Will guard at once domestic ease,
And awe the aspiring nations into peace.

Irregular Verses written on the Birth-day of Miss ———.

THE needy bard who writes for daily bread,
Is often doom'd to flatter—to be fed;
To cramp his genius or poetic fire,
To please some wealthy blockhead's dull desire.
O hapless state of learning or of wit,
When poets must to flattery submit!
God! help the man, whose luckless partial fate
Obliges him to court the seeming great!

Truth to leave off—in falsehood's garb to dress,
And act the sycophant with good success.
But I, who se'er invoc'd the Muse's aid,
Or ever o'er Parnassus' mountain stray'd;
Ne'er in poetic lays was taught to sing,
Of ever drank of the Castalian spring,
Careless of critic's censure, critic's praise,
Without a wish to gain the poet's bays,
With artless truth I sing the happy morn,
When ———, love-inspiring maid, was born.
At that propitious and enlivening hour,
All nature seem'd to imbibe redoubled power;
The rose reviv'd its sickly drooping head,
Stretch'd forth its leaves, and sweetest odours shed:
The feather'd choir their matin duty paid,
And vernal nature every charm display'd.
Bright emblems of herself! for she
Is nature's child—a perfect harmony,
With Pallas' wit, with Venus' lovely face,
With Stella's sterling sense, and Juno's grace.
W. HEARD.

C A N T A T A.

RECITATIVE.

WITH pensive steps the wand'ring
Chloe stray'd,
Her lovely face in poignant grief array'd;
Alas! she cry'd, why do I cruel prove,
To one who well deserves my constant love?
No longer shall he hope, or sue in vain,
I'll banish sorrow, and relieve his pain.
With this resolve she hastens to the grove,
And soon approaches the well-known alcove,
Where oft with Corydon, in converse sweet,
Happy she seem'd in this so blest retreat.
'Twas eve, and Philomel upon the spray,
With plaintive note attun'd her mournful lay,
Charm'd with the sound, a sigh escap'd the maid,
And thus in song she did herself upbraid.

AIR.

With ev'ry wile of female art,
I strove the poison to impart,
Which now invades my breast;
With cruel scorn I disapprov'd
The youth most worthy to be lov'd,
And robb'd myself of rest.
Coquettish, proud, and idly vain,
I meanly triumph'd o'er his pain,
Regardless of his fate:
I thought each swain my humble slave,
And that at pleasure I might have
The pow'r to love or hate.

RECIT.

RECITATIVE.

The swain in secret stood behind th' alcove,
And heard with rapture her returning love;
He soon appears a suppliant at her feet,
And with persuasive voice did thus intreat.

AIR.

Cease, O cease, to wound a youth,
Whose steadfast and unalter'd truth
Can ne'er from you depart:
No longer let him sigh and pine,
But make, O make, him only thine,
And ease his troubled heart.

If in thy sympathetic breast,
Soft pity is by heav'n impress'd,
My anxious doubts remove:
No longer let me hopeless live,
Accept my vows, your wishes give,
On me bestow your love.

RECITATIVE:

Thrice happy, welcome to thy Chloe's arms;
Here rest secure, nor fear the rude alarms
Of adverse fortune, or of pining grief,
For social love shall bring you sweet relief.

DUETTO.

CORYDON. How shall I study to deserve,
Or ever merit to preserve
So exquisite a treasure!

CHLOE. With mutual bliss, devoid of fear,
We'll banish each intruding care,
Nor sigh again for pleasure.

CORYDON. Indulgent powers! who from
above
Propitious smile on virtuous love,
My gratitude receive:

CHLOE. With frugal fare, O grant us
health,
We ask not gorgeous pomp or
wealth,
Contented let us live.

W. HEARD.

PROLOGUE

To the new Comedy of the
FASHIONABLE LOVER.

Spoken by Mr. WESTON,
In the character of a PRINTER'S DEVIL.

I AM a devil, so please you—and must
hoof
Up to the poet-yonder with this proof:
I'd read it to you, but, in faith, 'tis odds
For one poor Devil to face so many Gods.
A ready imp I am, who kindly greets
Young authors with their first exploits in
sheets;
While the Press groans, in place of dry-
nurse stands,
And takes the bantling from the midwife's
hands.

If any author of prolific brains,
In this good company, feels labour-pains;
If any gentle poet, big with rhyme,
Has run his reck'ning out and gone his time;
If any critic, pregnant with ill-nature,
Cries out to be deliver'd of his satire;
Know such, that at our Hospital of Muses
He may lye-in, in private, if he chuses;
We've single lodgings there for secret sinners,
With good encouragement for young be-
ginners.

Here's one now that is free enough in
reason;

This bard breeds regularly once a season;
Three of a sort, of homely form and feature,
The plain coarse progeny of humble nature;
Home-bred and born; no strangers he dis-
plays,
Nor tortures free-born limbs in stiff French
stays:

Two you have rear'd; but between you and
me;

This youngest is the fav'rite of the three.
Nine tedious months he bore this babe about,
Let it in charity live nine nights out;
Stay but his month up; give some little law;
'Tis cowardly t' attack him in the straw.

Dear Gentlemen Correctors, be more civil;
Kind courteous Sirs, take counsel of the
Devil;

Stop your abuse, for while your readers see
Such malice, they impute your works to me;
Thus, while you gather no one sprig of
fame,

Your poor unhappy friend is put to shame:
Faith, Sir, you should have some conside-
ration,

When ev'n the Devil pleads against Dam-
nation.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

LADIES, your country's ornament and
pride,
Ye, whom the nuptial deity has ty'd
In silken fetters, will ye not impart
For pity's sake some portion of your art
To a mere novice, and prescribe some plan
How you would have me live with my good
man?

Tell me, if I should give each passing hour
To love of pleasure, or to love of power;
If with the fatal thirst of desperate play
I should turn day to night and night to day;
Had I the faculty to make a prize
Of each pert animal that meets my eyes,
Say, are these objects worth my serious
aim;
Do they give happiness, or health, or fame?
Are hecatombs of lovers hearts of force
To deprecate the demons of divorce.

Speak,

Speak, my advisers, shall I gain the plan
Of that bold club, which gives the law to
man,

At their own weapons that proud sex defies,
And sets up a new female paradise?
Lights for the ladies! Hark, the bar-bells
found!

Shew to the club-room—See the glass goes
round—

Hail, happy meeting of the good and fair,
Soft relaxation from domestic care,
Where virgin minds are early train'd to loo,
And all Newmarket opens to the view.

In these gay scenes shall I affect to move,
Or pass my hours in dull domestic love?
Shall I to rural solitudes descend
With Tyrrel my protector, guardian, friend,
Or to the rich Pantheon's sound repair,
And blaze the brightest heathen-goddess
there?

Where shall I fix? Determine ye who know,
Shall I renounce my husband, or Soho?
With eyes half-open'd, and an aking head,
And ev'n the artificial roses dead,
When to my toilette's morning task resign'd,
What visitations then may seize my mind!

Save me, just Heaven, from such a pain-
ful life,
And make me an unfashionable wife!

To FIDELIA in the country.

Written in the year 1770.

TO thee, Fidelia, I attune my lay,
Deign to accept this humble weak essay.
Thou soft inspirer of my feeble muse,
Let partial friendship prompt you to peruse
What love, all-eloquent, persuasive writes,
And what my heart thus rapt'rously indites.
"O thou, whatever title please thine ear,"
Fidelia, Nancy, which so'er you'll hear;
Receive the offering of a hapless youth,
Who, spite of fortune, will maintain his
truth.

Dear absent maid, who grown advent'rous
now,

Perhaps art looking from some mountain's
brow,

Or in some winding vale, where purling
streams

Meandering flow—reflecting Phœbus' beams;
Where'er you go, may heavenly guards attend,
Be virtue thy companion and thy friend:
Whether across the mead, or o'er the plain,
May calm content in your soft bosom reign:
Or if through woods unthinkingly you rove,
Ye Driads, ever watchful, guard my love.
If quite fatigu'd you cast a wistful look
On the cool stream, and tempt the liquid
brook,

Ye Naiads envy not her brighter charms,
Nor leave my fair expos'd to rude alarms.
O, my Fidelia! oft in converse sweet,
Methinks we're seated in some cool retreat,

Where all is silence, except Zephyr's breeze,
Wafting perfumes from fair Pomona's trees;
Or Philomel with plaintive solemn lay,
Attuning vespers to the parting day.
Sweet bird of night! thy warbling throat ex-
tend

To love, or grief, or solitude, thou friend.
But Autumn's almost o'er, and now, my fair,
Must leave soft Zepherus for foggy air;
Must leave the vernal beauties of the year,
And ev'ry charm that makes the country dear.
With fond expectation how I long to see
My hope, my bliss, that's centred all in thee!
Come then, Fidelia, let me see that face,
Where sterling worth and excellence I trace;
Where the good heart and comprehensive
mind

Shine forth attractive as by Heav'n refin'd.
Lorenzo waits, O my Fidelia come,
Fidelia will bring every blessing home;
Adieu, my love, be it a short adieu,
I love, I doubt, I fear, and all for you.

W. HEARD.

The Distribution of GIFTS.

A F A B L E.

JOVE once, 'tis said, was angry grown
With all mankind; and we must own
With reason too: th' ungrateful race
Dar'd even to their maker's face,
Unthinking, insolent and vain,
Presume of hardships to complain.
Say, did not I (thus spoke the God)
Create it will that human clod?
Endow it with a soul divine,
That attribute a spark of mine?
Did I not place him on yon ball,
That earth, and make him lord of all?
Did I not give him full command
O'er ev'ry creature in the land?
O'er all that in the waters swim,
O'er all that thro' light ether skim?
Nay more: I gave a loving wife,
To be the solace of his life;
A fair one too. (Jove swears and vows
He'd gladly club for such a spouse:
For Jove we know would now and then,
By way of frolic, act like men)
The very being of a state
Consists of small, as well as great;
From first to last there must be ranks;
Man's bless'd in all, yet gives no thanks:
To every one Jove's bounty flows;
To these bright honours, wealth to those:
And they who dwell in humble cot
May boast indeed the happiest lot:
Instead of grandeur, pomp, and wealth,
I give them mirth, content, and health:
Nay some have still a luckier hit,
As country squire, or London cit,
Great appetites, and little wit.
What would ungrateful mortals have?
How dare they say, Jove nothing gave?
To please mankind's no easy task,
Give e'er so much, they've more to ask.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, November 18.

THE inhabitants of this capital have been in the utmost consternation since the arrival of the two Tartars with the confirmation of the overthrow of the Grand Vizier's army, the defeat of Moegzoen Zade's corps, the retaking of Giurgevo, and the total destruction of the fortresses upon the Danube, with the loss of all the artillery, magazines, ammunition, and provisions. These disasters are imputed, in a great measure, to the revolt of the Janissaries, who discontented; it is said, at the smallness of their pay, refused to fight, massacred their Agi and his Lieutenant, plundered the military chest (in which were five million of pieces of eight) set fire to the camp, &c. and afterwards dispersed themselves to different quarters. The Grand Vizier perceiving that every thing was lost, took to flight, accompanied by sixty persons, and carried off with him the standard of Mahomet, which, otherwise, would infallibly have fallen into the hands of the enemy. In this critical juncture, the Porte, far from losing courage, continues to exert every nerve to extricate us from our distress. It is said that the Grand Vizier will be deposed, and that Moegzoen Zade will succeed him.

There have been three fires here lately; the first of which consumed 100 houses and palaces, among which was that of the Reis Effendi; the second broke out the 15th instant, and did but little damage. The next day a dreadful fire broke out, by which more than 180 houses, besides a great many shops and goods, were consumed.

Nov. 19. We are all here in the greatest consternation, on account of the great success of the Russians, who took advantage of the late revolt among our troops, and by that means got possession of our camp, with all our cannon. But as we since learn that they are retiring to their main army, our fears are now subsiding. The divan has informed his highness, the Grand Signor, that the season is too far advanced to assemble a large army immediately, as it would be vain to attempt to drive the Russians from any of their posts this winter. In the mean time, provisions grow every day more scarce, so that we have too much reason to fear a rising among the inhabitants.

Madrid, Dec. 3. An ordinance is just published which prohibits the bringing in cotton

velvets, and all stuffs in general that have cotton in them, into any of the King's dominions in Spain and the Indies. The merchants are allowed three months to dispose of the goods of this kind that they have by them; and after the expiration of twenty-two months, the wear of those stuffs is entirely prohibited under severe penalties.

Dantzick, Dec. 4. The King of Prussia has trebled the tax he had laid on all the lands in Polish Prussia: General Tadden not long ago sent a Lieutenant to Marienbourg, to receive from the Burgomaster of that city an account of the number of his inhabitants, and upon this magistrate's refusing to comply, the Prussian general sent 40 men to his house, to live there at discretion.

Stockholm, Dec. 6. In the plenum held yesterday, the inferior orders made no alteration in the resolution they had taken of adopting the royal capitulation with the projected changes. The noblesse, however, after maturely deliberating on so important an object, resolved unanimously to persist in approving the plan according to the capitulation of 1751. Thus this affair is now terminated, but with a schism among the four orders.

Petersburgh, Dec. 10. Letters from Moscow of the 22d of last month say, that both the chiefs and the followers in the late revolt, to the number of 300, have received their sentences. Two of the number, having been convicted of the assassination of the archbishop, were hanged, as were two others of sixty-four of the culprits, who had cast lots for the same punishment. Sixty-two more of them, after having received the knout, were branded, had their noses pierced, and were sent to the galleys for life. The punishment of the remainder was less rigorous.

Alicant, Dec. 10. A French ship is just arrived here, the master of which reports, that on the 27th of October last, fifteen leagues west of Cape Finisterre, he met with a shallop full of people in distress, which he found to be belonging to an English ship called the James and Mary, bound from Malaga to Cork in Ireland, laden with wines. The unfortunate people were ten in number, including Capt. James Airy and a passenger, and had been tossed about three days, at the mercy of the sea, reduced to 6 lb. of bread, and a small quantity of wine at the bottom of a cask. The French captain gave them all the assistance they

they wanted; and on the 30th of the same month, meeting with an English ship, proposed to the captain to take them on board; but he hesitated a little, on account of his being rather short of provisions; however, the French captain removed that difficulty, by furnishing him with three quintals of bread, a cask of water, and other necessaries.

Poland, Dec. 12. Since the king's miraculous escape, a Jesuit in Lemberg has openly preached, that the attempt on his life was very necessary; but he is confined for it, and his whole fraternity are called upon to atone for his behaviour.

Warsaw, Dec. 14. The Russians are entering their winter quarters, particularly those in this city, where there are fifteen lodged in one house. We begin to feel a want of provisions here, which will increase, as foreign troops have drained the cantons of those provisions, which would, as usual, have been sent hither.

Rome, Dec. 16. The Pope this day created a Cardinal, Charles Anthony de la Roche-Aymon, Archbishop of Rheims, and Great Almoner of France.

Naples, Dec. 17. Her Sicilian Majesty's pregnancy was declared on Friday last the 13th instant, and was celebrated that day, and the two following, by gala at court, illuminations, and other demonstrations of public joy. On Saturday morning Te Deum was sung in the King's chapel, at which their Majesties were privately present; and in the afternoon their Majesties proceeded in solemn procession to the shrine of St. Januarius. The next day there was a bacchanal in the morning, when their Majesties received the compliments of the foreign ministers, officers of state, and principal nobility; and the whole concluded the same evening with an opera in the great theatre, which was illuminated on the occasion.

Vienne, Dec. 21. The court has appointed a commission to examine the course of the rivers in Austria and Bohemia, in order to take the necessary steps to make those navigable that communicate with the Danube and the Elbe. This is done with a view to establish magazines of corn in the most commodious places for the supply of the hereditary countries. Their Imperial Majesties have allotted two millions for the purchase of corn for this purpose.

Warsaw, Dec. 21. The King of Prussia has sent an answer to the letter which our monarch wrote to him, to acquaint him with the attempt against his person. Among other things, his Prussian Majesty says, that every power should unite, in order to extirpate the persons guilty of so horrible a crime.

Paris, Dec. 26. In the night between the 26th and 1st instant, the Amiable Martha, from Gaudaloupe, with three companies of

troops on board, struck upon a rock two leagues from Barfleur in Normandy, and sunk. Upon their firing guns of distress, the fishermen went out and took up the officers and part of the soldiers, who were up to their waist in water. Sixty-two soldiers, the second captain of the ship, and a cabin-boy, were drowned. The inhabitants of Barfleur gave all possible assistance to the persons in distress, and the King, to shew how well he was pleased with their behaviour, ordered the sum of 1200 livres to be distributed among the inhabitants.

Danzick, Dec. 28. Eight thousand coffins, and four thousand calmucks, are in march towards Poland, to join the corps of troops forming there by Col. Drewitz, to act against the Confederates.

Boulogne-sur Mer, Dec. 28. The sea has been lately very stormy, several dismasted vessels have entered this place. An English vessel, named the Royal Charlotte, commanded by Capt. George Hamel, was lately shipwrecked on the coast of Andreselles; the ship will be lost, as well as the cargo, which was very valuable; but the crew, consisting of 12 men, with 12 passengers, have been saved. Among them were the Marquis de Puisay, captain in the regiment of Limosin, and some merchants of London, from the island of Grenada, the place from whence the above ship sailed, with a cargo of sugar, indico, &c.

Vienne, Dec. 29. The government has issued an order to disarm all the peasants, which is likewise to extend to all the hereditary dominions of the Empress Queen. They have already begun to put this order in execution in the neighbourhood of this city, where people go by night to the peasants, and take away their arms, which they deliver to the Lord of the place. The reason of this is, that the peasants have abused the liberty of having arms in their houses, by killing the game unlawfully.

Vienne, Jan. 1. Letters from Constantinople, of the 13th of last month, intimate, that on the arrival of the Grand Vizier at Bagarsick, the Turks, who had retired thither, mutinied to such a pitch, that, to avoid their fury, he was obliged to fly by night to Adrianople, under the escort of a body of Janissaries, and that he had dispatched an express to the Porte, signifying that his late defeat was owing to the discontent which prevailed among his troops, who wanted to have gone into winter quarters by the first of October.

Warsaw, Jan. 1. Notwithstanding the many patrols in our streets, we hear frequently of murders and robbers.

Four thousand Russians under Colonel Drewitz are gone on a secret expedition. It

is said their intentions are against Pulawski and Czenstochau.

Warsaw, Jan. 1. On the 31st of last month a courier from General Romanzow arrived here with accounts that the Turkish court had made proposals of peace.

A report prevails, that the Russian troops have abandoned the town of Poinania.

Vinnay, Jan. 4. Count Potocki is raising a corps of 6000 men for the Confederates. General Valgreison, formerly in the French service, is to command this corps, which will be composed of infantry, dragoons, and Hussars.

Breslau, Jan. 5. The news from Poland is not very interesting, except that the General Confederacy has resolved to establish a council of war, composed of experienced officers, whose orders are to take care of the discipline of the Confederate troops, the support of places in their possession, and the raising the necessary contributions.

Copenhagen, Jan. 7. In this city were 2657 children born, and 3144 died during the course of last year.

Breslau, Jan. 9. The theatre of war in Poland will, it is probable, soon be changed, as ten thousand Russians are on march,

it is said, to crush the Confederates this winter.

Hague, Jan. 10. The first instant public prayers were offered up for a cessation of the sickness among the cattle. These prayers are to be continued the first Wednesday in every month, when the shops are to be all shut, at the sounding of the bells. The same scourge has shewn itself in the environs of Dantzick, which, with the contributions raised by some neighbouring troops, has reduced vast numbers of families to great miseries.

Hague, Jan. 12. The following is an extract of a letter from Peterburgh, dated Dec. 17, to his Excellency Prince Gallitzin, Envoy from Russia to the States General.

"Within these few days, Count Orloff is returned here from his seat, where he has performed quarantine. It must be acknowledged that he has taken a great deal of pains, and exposed even his own life, in executing the commission which the Empress charged him with at Moscow. The last accounts from thence say, that but two persons had died there in 24 hours, and that the city began to be populous again. The principal care of the government at present, is to cleanse the houses where the infection has been."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

January 1.
LETTERS from Dunkirk bring advice that positive orders were received there from the court of France, for repairing immediately all the works and fortifications of that place; and it is said a camp will be formed near that place, to consist of 45,000 men.

By the *Regown*, Powell, from Leghorn, there is advice of the loss of the *Trieste*, a Danish ship of war of 60 guns, and a large Dutch merchantman in the Mole, the 23d of October last, in a violent hurricane. Most of the crews of both vessels were taken up.

Yesterday a petition, signed by a numerous and respectable body of Under-graduates, was presented to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, by Charles Crawford Esq; Fellow Commoner of Queen's College, who addressed him in this manner.

"Mr. Vice Chancellor,

I wait upon you with a petition signed by many Under-graduates in the University, for relief in regard to subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles at taking the Bachelor's degree. I can venture to affirm, that there is scarcely one Under-graduate in the whole University, who does not wish success to it. It has been already signed by a considerable number. The University is very thin, on account of the present vacation, or, else a vast many more would have signed it." [The Vice Chancel-

lor then observed, that he saw there were several names scratched out;] Mr. Crawford then said, "That those were blots in it, but that they were honourable blots. That those gentlemen he spoke of subscribed their names from a thorough conviction of the propriety of the petition; they erased them—because they were desired to do so by the tutors of their colleges. For who (says he) could have an objection to a petition for the removal of such a grievance; a grievance which the House of Commons in 1640, once declared to be against the law and liberty of the subject." The Vice Chancellor said he would consider of it.

January 2.
A letter from Havre de Grace, by the last mail, mentions, that on Wednesday, the 25th, ult. an English smuggling cutter was taken up in the channel, by some French fishermen, without a living creature on board, and towed into that harbour.

On Friday, James Duke of Chandos was unanimously elected, by the mayor and corporation of Winchester, High-steward of that city, in the room of the late Duke his father.

January 3.
On Tuesday, a small work in silver was taken into custody by Sir John Fielding's men, at his lodgings in Golden-lane, charged with coining; a number of new pences were

were found in his apartments. After an examination before the above magistrate, he was committed to Newgate.

Yesterday were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, attended by the Under-sheriff, Powel, Burch and Martin, for forgery. Powel behaved with great fortitude and resignation to his fate, and drew tears from many of the spectators. He exhorted his fellow sufferers not to be dismayed, but put their trust in God. He said he was happy in going out of this world. He went in a mourning coach, and the other two in a cart. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and sung psalms: Martin and Burch behaved with great decency: they were turned off about eleven o'clock. Powel was brought back in the coach he went in to an undertaker's. He delivered some letters to the turnkey before he went out of the Prison-yard.

Extract of a Letter from Gravending, dated December 24.

"I should not have troubled you with a letter from this place, but only to get you to forward the inclosed to the friends of three unhappy young Englishmen, whom I accidentally met with here, who gave me the following melancholy account: That they left their friends in Suffolk, to seek their fortune in London; that they had been walking about one day to view the city, and at length sat down in the Royal Exchange to rest themselves; that two men sat down by them, and asked them of what country? They replied, Suffolk. The others said that they were the same, and seemed very glad to see them; they got them to a public house, where they drank freely all night, and in the morning the fellows proposed to go with them to see Greenwich and Gravesend, which they, being in liquor, readily consented to do. On Gravesend lay a vessel and the two fellows said that they had some friends on board, and would go and see them; here again they drank so plentifully that they were quite intoxicated, not able to walk, and therefore put into a place to sleep, which they did till the vessel was got to sea; when they awaked they were told to make themselves easy, for that they had entered into the French King's service, and must go; they were soon afterwards landed at Dunkirk, and sent to this place, where they must remain till they can be sent to some of the French settlements in the West Indies, as soldiers. I find that great numbers have been kidnapped in the like manner, and brought over hither. It is a pity the magistrates of London do not put a stop to so iniquitous a practice. These are stout healthy young fellows."

January 4.

A few days ago a gentleman, who came in-

to the possession of the personal effects of his grandfather, lately deceased, found amongst his papers above forty lottery tickets, some of them drawn so long since as 1729. He looked upon them, however, as only so many pieces of waste paper; but telling the circumstance, by accident, to a friend, he advised him to have them examined—he did so—and to his great surprise and pleasure, found amongst them one five hundred pounds prize, two single hundreds, a fifty, and two twenties.

Early yesterday morning a man neatly dressed was found dead in the middle of Moorfields, by some marks found upon him it is supposed that he was murdered and afterwards robbed, having no money in his pockets.

Yesterday morning a middle-aged gentleman, extremely well dressed, was found hanging in a builder's yard in Marybone-street, near Cavendish-square; a gold watch and some money were found upon him, but no papers to discover who he was.

January 6.

Extract of a Letter from St. Vincent's, Oct. 20.

"The daring insolence of the Caribbees daily increases, and renders the tenure of our property here very uncertain. Since my last of July, they have killed 18 mules, three hories, and several yoke of oxen, the property of Mr. Kair, sugar-planter, in the Windward Quarter. These wild Indians, stimulated by the governors of Martinico and St. Lucia (who buy our run-away slaves of them at two-thirds of their value) must be expelled the island, or we can expect no peace or security in it: some planters, intimidated thereat, have already alienated their property, and quitted the island, the credit of which is now so low, that exchange is at 155 only, whilst Dominica is 167 and half at the lowest."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 23.

"On Friday a very extraordinary event happened at the Duke de la Valliere's. The Marquis de Sorba, minister from the republic of Genoa, was at dinner with him, when one of the company at table told the Duke that he did not like the wine, which had a particular taste, and whilst the Duke was answering him, M. de Sorba fell down dead, without uttering a word.

"The Sieur Preville, a celebrated French comedian, whose talents may be set in competition with those of the famous English Garrick, hath just obtained permission from the King to establish a dramatic school for training up young actors; and also an appointment from his Majesty of 2000 crowns."

January 7.

Yesterday morning, at half an hour after 9 o'clock, the powder mills at Hounslow blew up; the workmen being absent, happily no lives were lost. The explosion was so great as to be felt several miles, and greatly damaged several houses in the neighbourhood.

M 2

The

January 8.

The *St. Janeiro*, a Spanish man of war of 74 guns is foundered off the land's end, and all the crew perished.

Monday last a child about seven years of age was found concealed in a closet up one pair of stairs, at Mr. Mumford's in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and when taken, confessed he was put there, in order, when the family were gone to bed, to let in four men to rob the house. He confessed there was a gang of upwards of thirty, and diligent search is making after them.

Early this morning a man well dressed, belonging to the sea, was found almost smothered in Tower-ditch; by proper care, in a few hours, he recovered, so as to give the following account how he came there: That he was much in liquor, and was met by three men who robbed him of 29 guineas, threw him into the ditch, and then made off with their booty.

January 9.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 3.

"The last letters from Hamburg take notice of the following remarkable event, which lately happened at Copenhagen. The King of Denmark being desirous to incorporate his Gardes du Corps with another regiment, the former took up arms, and by force opposed the intended incorporation. The chief commander of the latter, asked his Danish Majesty if he would permit him to oppose force by force, in order to bring the Gardes du Corps to their duty, but the King expressly forbid any proceedings of that kind."

January 10.

Yesterday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-five prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

John Lewis for a robbery, with others, on the highway, upon George Matthew, in the private road, Chelsea, from whom they took a guinea.

John Randall, and John Ward, for robbing Elizabeth Tooth, in Hyde-Park, of about 1s.

Eleven were convicted to be transported, and eleven were acquitted.

January 11.

Yesterday twenty prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

William Parker and John Burn, for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Watson in Garden-Row, Chelsea, and stealing a cabinet, several snuff-boxes mounted with gold, crown pieces, &c.

Fifteen were ordered to be transported, and three were acquitted.

January 13.

Extract of a letter from the Mauritius of the loss of the Verist East-Indiaman.

"Mr. Walter Brown, lately a passenger

with me, being now going to Europe in a different ship, makes it uncertain which will arrive first; therefore send you the following short, melancholy account by him, viz. I was dispatched from Bengal the third of March, after which was unfortunately wrecked here the 25th of last April about twelve at midnight. Besides the total loss of the *Verist*, and all the cargo, five-and-twenty people were unfortunately drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous surf, much larger than that at Madras, which we were all obliged to pass through before we could receive any assistance from the French, who durst only venture to the edge of it (no boat being able to live a moment in the surf) and their anchor between that and the land, which was full four miles distance from thence. Our situation was such, that in all probability every soul among us would have perished, but for the assistance of the French, who did every thing in their power to save as many of us as possible, and in our landing behaved with the greatest tenderness and humanity imaginable to us all.

"I remained on board two days and nights, after the ship first struck, and in a situation too dreadful and horrid for pen to describe, with the surf continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27th at 5 P.M. found the ship began to separate and part at midships, the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had seen the chief mate, and several others, taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the surf; likewise saw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our situation was then become desperate: to continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of safety, and to quit her was certain immediate destruction to some of us. In this dreadful dilemma I preferred the latter for the most expeditious and probable means of deliverance, accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of spars, booms, &c. as well spread, secured, and lashed together, as our unhappy circumstances would admit of, which we had all along reserved for the last stake. Mr. Gruchen, Mr. George Williamson, Mr. Matthew Miller, and Mr. Martin, passengers; Mr. Baldock, second officer; Mr. James Collins, midshipman; my brother and others, to the number of fifty in all (determining to share the same fate with me) came away at the same time: Mr. Martin, and Thomas Harrison, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned along side the wreck. Large and stout as our raft was, the surf overset it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr. Matthew Miller, Mr. James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr. Gruchen, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Baldock, and others,

60 the number of forty-one in all, fortunately scrambled on the raft again after it was over-set, and got safe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.

"When first we struck, 126 souls were on board in all, 101 of whom were saved, and 25 perished. Thank God we lost no more, for a French ship being wrecked in the same place a few years ago, had only nine people saved out of 250.

"Being obliged, for self-preservation, to quit the wreck without a coat to my back, had no opportunity of saving a journal, or any papers to assist me in making out a regular list of every body's names that were on board; those of all the drowned I have given you in the inclosed, and of those that were saved, as far as I can recollect; which are all likewise, but those of two foreigners, shipped at Bengal, whose names I cannot remember. Expecting to be with you soon after, if not before this reaches you, shall defer giving you the farther particulars of this melancholy event. Till then,

I remain yours, &c."

Thursday last a small vessel in ballast, bound from London to Maize island, in Essex, met with a violent storm off the coast, and the sea running very high, she sunk, and the men on board, to the number of nine, perished.

Sunday the purser of the Duke of Portland East-Indiaman, Capt. Hasell, came to the India-house with an account that the above ship was safe arrived at Plymouth from Bombay and Fort St. George; he brings advice that the Queen, Staunforth; the York, Hayter; the Salisbury, Bromfield; the Ponshorne, Hagh; and the Grosvenor, Saunders; all from London, are safe arrived at Fort St. George. The Duke of Portland sailed on her voyage from the Downs the 19th of April 1770.

January 24.

Yesterday was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, William Smith, alias Thumper, (a butcher by trade) for a burglary in the house of Albert Nesbit, Esq; in Aldermanbury, on Friday morning last. There were three concerned in the above robbery, one of whom (Bromley) is admitted an evidence in Sir Robert Ladbroke's affair; and the other (Hudson) is not yet taken.

On Bromley's turning evidence, a great number of young fellows are said to have entered into the East-India company's service.

Joseph Sloper was tried on an indictment, for that being a person employed in the General Post Office, in Lombard-street, to stamp letters, he embezzled and retained certain letters, directed to Miss Pittel, at Hay, in Brecknockshire, containing a bank-note for 10 l; and the verdict being found

special, was left for the determination of the Judges.

Four were convicted to be transported, one was convicted of petit larceny, and two acquitted.

January 15.

Yesterday fourteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz:

Charles Burton, Francis Phenix, alias Frumkin, Edward Flannagan, Henry Jones, alias Owen, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Sir Robert Ladbroke, and stealing thereout two gold chains, two gold snuff-boxes, several diamond rings and buckles, money, and other things, to a very great amount.

Sir Robert Ladbroke gave a striking proof of his candour and humanity, by facing council in behalf of the Russians, who broke open his house, in consequence of their pleading their inability to pay any gentleman of the long robe to appear in their favour.

The above fellows behaved in a most hardened manner at their trial, and on leaving the bar, called loudly to some of their acquaintance in the gallery, and cried, "Good bye, Kiddies."

They write from Brest, that a fleet of men of war is ready to sail from thence, that they only wait to take on board some troops, which are hourly expected from St. Maloes; they are also to be joined by some more ships from Toulon, which are to have on board another regiment; it is said that they are ordered for the East Indies, and are to be stationed there for some years; they are to have on board an admiral and a vice-admiral.

January 16.

Yesterday a chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancies by the death of the late Duke of Chandois, and Sir Francis Blake DelaValley, when the Hon. William Hamilton, Esq; his Majesty's ambassador at the court of Naples, and Sir Charles Hotham, were invested with the ensigns of the said order.

January 17.

They write from Lisbon, the 20th ult. that four men of war have lately sailed from the Tagus, to protect the Portuguese vessels coming from the Levant.

Letters from Hamburgh advise, that the French King hath lately negotiated a loan of 1,000,000 Sterling among the merchants in that city.

A letter from Rome imports, that there is lately arrived at Genoa, for his Holiness the Pope, six pieces of Silver, of very curious workmanship, which, when put together, make a state bed, with a picture of the Virgin Mary in a frame of solid silver. This is said to be a present to the Pope from an Italian nobleman who was conversant to the Catholic religion, and a great friend to the Pope.

faith by the Jesuits, and the bed and picture are valued at 60,000 pieces.

They write from Gibraltar, that the naval force of the Algerines, and other piratical powers on the coast of Barbary, both within and without the Straits, was never known so strong and so numerous as at present, amounting in the whole to upwards of 90 cruisers, some of them mounting from 20 to 40 guns.

Letters from Corsica say, that his Most Christian Majesty has granted permission to the Jews, to build synagogues in Corsica, where great numbers continue to arrive from Italy, Spain and Portugal.

January 18.

Extract of a letter from Satalia, the Capital of Caramania, Sept. 28.

"We have not been quiet here since the arrival of six Russian men of war in our gulph. The 20th of August they made a descent at Macri, where they found such a resistance as they did not expect. From thence they went to Fencia, situate near Mount Taurus, where there is a castle only guarded by some shepherds, whose huts form a kind of hamlet. The Russians entered the castle, where finding no person they set fire to it, and carried off the artillery, consisting of 12 old pieces of cannon. They afterwards chased two armats, or Albanian vessels, coming from Alexandria, richly laden, but the crews thought it better to burn the vessels than suffer them to fall into the hands of the enemy. Yesterday three of their ships appeared before this place, in which the governor had a reinforcement of more than 10,000 mountaineers. These vessels, after sailing up and down all day, toward evening came within reach of the cannon. The forts Has-Bakt-Chi and Chlderlick fired at them, and obliged them to keep off. They then went to Cape Calidren without firing one gun, and are now cruising in the Gulph of Macri, waiting for another of their ships, which is put in to refit, being much damaged by the cannon of the castles of Rhodes, to which she had approached too near."

The Northern Eagle, a Russian man of war, is arrived at Leghorn, and brings an account that the Russians have taken Mytelene, in the Levant, where they found an immense quantity of naval stores, oil, rice, &c. there were two men of war of 74 guns, and several gallees, on the stocks, almost ready for launching, which they destroyed, and suffered the soldiers to plunder them.

January 20.

Letters from Berlin inform that the King of Prussia had furnished the revenue of tobacco, imported into his dominions, to a Frenchman, for five tons of gold, or 50,000l. sterling.

The Friendship, Capt. James Miller, from Leghorn is taken by a Moorish corsair, in the Mediterranean, and carried into Latoche.

January 21.

This day his Majesty came to the House of

Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers; The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

It gives me much satisfaction, that nothing in the situation of our affairs, either foreign or domestick, has obliged me to require your attendance earlier than might have been consistent with your private convenience; and that now you are met together, you will find yourselves at liberty to give your wise attention to the establishment of wise and useful regulations of law, and to the extension of our commercial advantages.

"The performance of the engagements of the King of Spain, in the restitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Island, and the repeated assurances I have received of the pacifick disposition of that court, as well as of other powers, promise to my subjects the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we shall not be disturbed in the enjoyment of this blessing, as there is no reason to apprehend that we shall become involved in the troubles which still unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

"The danger of the farther spreading of the infectious sickness in Europe, is, I trust, very much abated. But I must recommend it to you not to suffer our happiness, in having been hitherto preserved from so dreadful a calamity, to lessen your vigilance, in the use of every reasonable precaution for our safety.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. I make no doubt but you will see the propriety of maintaining a respectable establishment of my naval forces: I am pleased, however, to find, that I shall be under no necessity of asking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The concerns of this country are so various and extensive, as to require the most vigilant and active attention; and some of them, as well from remoteness of place, as from other circumstances, are so peculiarly liable to abuses and exposed to danger, that the interposition of the legislature for their protection may become necessary. If, in any such instances, either for supplying defects, or remedying abuses, you should find it requisite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my concurrence in whatever may best contribute to the attainment of those salutary ends."

The Lord Viscount Barrington, his Majesty's Secretary of War, has appointed Anthony Chaymber, Esq; to be his Deputy, in the room of Christopher D'Oyley, Esq;

This

January 23.

This Day the Hon. House of Commons waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne; to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled:

"My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with pleasure your congratulations on the increase of my family, and the assurances of the attention you will give to those objects which I have recommended to you for the public good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me than the sense you express of my desire to promote the welfare of my people."

January 25.

At a court of Common Council held yesterday at Guildhall, the following motion was moved for, and seconded, viz. "That a silver cup value 200l. be presented to Brafs Crosby, Esq; our late worthy Lord Mayor; and two others, value 100l. each, to Mr. Sheriff Wilkes and Mr. Alderman Oliver, for the noble stand they made in the business of the Printers against an arbitrary vote of the House of Commons, for the preservation of the rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, as well as the subjects in general."

After the motion was read, the following amendment, to take place after the word That in the motion, was moved for and seconded: "A piece of gold plate, of the value of 400l. be forthwith provided, at the city's expence, to be kept and used with the city's other plate, with an inscription thereon, to perpetuate this court's approbation of the conduct of the three worthy magistrates Aldermen Crosby, Wilkes and Oliver; who, to their immortal honour, asserted and maintained the franchises of their fellow citizens, in discharging Mr. Miller, a citizen of London, apprehended and detained under an illegal warrant of the present House of Commons; thereby setting an example worthy the imitation of present and future magistrates."

A division being demanded, there appeared, for the amendment, 11 aldermen, and 85 commoners; Against it, 98 commoners. Majority against the amendment 2.

After which, the original question, without the amendment was carried by a large majority. Eleven hands only were held up against it.

Her Royal and most Serene Highness the Landgravine of Hesse Cassel departed this life on the 14th instant, at Hanau, universally lamented.

January 29.

Monday last, John Cater Esq. was returned member of Parliament for the borough of Wallingford.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the Lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. at Vauxhall.
A Daughter to Mrs. Hawke, Lady of Martin Hawke, Esq. eldest Son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hawke.

MARRIAGES.

JOSEPH King, Esq. of St. Christopher's, to Miss Giles, New Broad-street Buildings.

Nathaniel Williams, Esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Nettleton of St. James's Square.

Mr. Joseph Capadocce, Merchant, to Miss Ximenes; Daughter of Isaac Ximenes, Esq. of Devonshire, at Paris.

Jonathan Welker, Esq. of Croyden, to Miss Nuttall of Peckham.

Thomas Hare, Esq. to Miss Elliot, at Clapham.

DEATHS.

CHARLES Thompson, Esq. of the Pay-office, Broad-street, London, at Dublin.
William Fitzherbert, Esq. Member of Parliament, for the Borough of Derby.

Sir John Bentley, Knight, Vice Admiral of the White, at his seat at Buckland in Kent.

The Rev. William Fletcher, L. L. D. Rector of St. Mary's Dublin, and Dean of Kildare.

Mrs. John Roper, coheirs of the late Sir Francis Head of Hermitage, Kent, at Aix in Provence.

The Right Hon. Robert Henley, Earl of Northampton, at his seat at the Grange in Hampshire.

Sir William Maynard, Bart. Member of Parliament for the County of Essex, at his House in St. James's Square.

Lady Delves, daughter and coheirs of Sir John Husband, Bart. of Ipsley, at Tadworth Court, Surrey.

Lieut. Col. Patrick Edmonston, Esq. at Melrose, North-Britain.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in the kingdom of Ireland, at his house in York. This title is extinct.

The Hon. Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. at his seat at Teston, near Maidstone in Kent. By his death the title is extinct.

PREFERMENTS.

PHILIP Du Val, L. B. to the Prebendary of St. George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle.

Gregory Parry, A. M. to the Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin at Worcester.

PROMOTIONS.

HERMAN Katzenkamp, Esq. to be Consul in Sicily and the adjacent islands.

James Harris, jun. Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.

John Gilpin Sawrey, Esq. Deputy Governor and Superintendent of the trade of Senegambia.

War Office, Jan. 22.

- 22 Troop of Horse Guards, Charles Pigot, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Sub-Brigadier and Cornet William Turner.
- 2d Troop of Horse Guards, Guidon and Major William Egerton to be Cornet and Major, vice G. Fr. Cunningham, deceased.
- Ditto, Exempt and Captain. William John Spearman Wasey to be Guidon and Major, vice William Egerton.
- Ditto, Brigadier and Lieutenant John Farnaby to be Exempt and Captain, vice William John Spearman Wasey.
- Ditto, Sub-Brigadier and Cornet Alexander Wright to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice John Farnaby.
- 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, Surgeon John Heavifide to be Surgeon, vice John Obadiah Justamond.
- Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Cornet Francis Longe to be Lieut. vice Giles Eyre.
- Ditto, Edward Holland, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Francis Longe.
- 2d, or the Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Mallack to be Captain, vice Edmund Cox.
- Ditto, Lieutenant Cathcart Taylor to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Mallack.
- Ditto, Cornet John Quantock to be Lieutenant, vice Cathcart Taylor.
- Ditto, Cornet Charles Stisted to be Lieutenant, vice William Randall.
- Ditto, Andrew Regnier, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Charles Stisted.
- Ditto, Thomas Barker, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Quantock.
- 3d, or the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, Major-Henry Stanley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francis Bonham.
- Ditto, Captain Richard Whyte to be Major, vice Henry Stanley.
- Ditto, Captain-Lieutenant Hugh Daniel Mac Kay to be Captain, vice Richard Whyte.
- Ditto, Lieutenant Robert Keily to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hugh Daniel Mac Kay.
- Ditto, Cornet Ejewellin Bullock to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Keily.
- Ditto, Edmund Lodge to be Cornet, vice Ffewellin Bullock.
- 4th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Francis Hugonin to be Lieut. vice Daniel Baylie.

To be continued.

B-K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

BRIAN Haigh, of Halifax, in the county of York, dyer.

Benjamin Graves, of the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, hop-factor.

Joseph Sleath, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, shopkeeper.

James Croome, of Pater-noster-row, cheesemonger.

William Clayton, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, dealer.

John Lee, of Watling-street, hawker and pedlar.

John Gibson, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, brewer.

William Wallace, of Gracechurch-street, London, stationer.

Robert Mason, of Steward-street, Spitalfields, silk-weaver.

Harrison Thwaites, Basing-lane, ironmonger.

Thomas Dennett, of Croton, in Lancashire, mealman.

Trefuses Lovell, jun. of Plymouth, merchant.

George Stewart, of Little Canford, Dorsetshire, brewer.

James David Baudouin, of Gun-street, Old Artillery-ground, Middlesex, weaver.

Amos Loughhead, of Yarm, in the county of York, linen-draper.

William Phillips, of Liverpool, hatter and laceman.

John Buck, of Peterborough in Northamptonshire, innholder.

Daniel Hill, of Milbank, Westminster, mariner.

James Champneys, of the city of London, optician.

Lion Van Embden, of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

John Hawkins, of St. Margaret Pattens, London, ship-broker.

Thomas Heap, of Wall-green, in the county of Lancaster, yarn-maker.

John Watson, of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, confectioner.

James Brounton, of Workop, in the county of Nottingham, seedsman.

William Langford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Devonshire, brewer.

Edmund Long, of Widford, in Hertfordshire, mealman.

David Haywood, of St. Andrew, Holborn, grocer.

Richard Beilby, of St. Botolph, haberdasher.

William Sanders, of Cumberland-court, Drury-lane, dealer in brandies, rum and wines.

John Bowker, of St. Andrew, Holborn, upholsterer.

Edward Caddick, of Little Queen-street, Holborn, wheelwright.

Ann Lloyd, of the Vine-yard, Aldersgate-street, dealer and chapwoman.

Edward Jones of Blenheim-street, St. James's, Westminster, Innholder.

Samuel Pritchard of Oxford-street, Hanoversquare, Coachmaster.

William Wrigglesworth, of Dock-head, Surry, Blacksmith.

Bills of Mortality from Jan. 3. to Jan. 24.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	- 908	Males	- 657
Females	- 858	Females	- 638
1766		1288	

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From January 6, to January 11, 1772.

By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight

Gallons.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
London,	5 5	4 0	3 0	2 1	3 0

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex,	5 10	—	3 0	2 3	3 1
Surry,	5 11	—	3 2	2 2	3 6
Hertford,	6 3	—	2 11	2 3	3 6
Bedford,	6 1	4 9	2 10	2 2	3 1
Cambridge,	5 8	4 2	2 11	2 2	2 11
Huntingdon,	5 2	—	2 10	2 3	3 0
Northampton,	6 7	5 3	3 1	1 11	3 0
Rutland,	7 3	—	3 4	2 1	3 3
Leicester,	7 5	5 4	3 5	1 11	3 11
Nottingham,	6 10	5 3	3 4	2 1	3 10
Derby,	7 0	—	3 9	2 4	4 5
Stafford,	6 10	4 6	3 3	2 1	4 4
Salop,	5 11	4 10	3 2	1 8	4 4
Hireford,	5 8	—	3 0	1 8	2 6
Worcester,	6 5	4 7	3 7	2 2	3 10
Warwick,	6 9	—	3 2	2 2	4 9
Gloucester,	6 10	—	3 0	2 0	3 10
Wiltshire,	6 3	—	3 1	1 11	3 10
Berks,	6 0	—	3 0	2 1	3 3
Oxford,	6 6	—	3 0	2 2	3 7
Bucks,	6 2	—	2 11	2 0	3 1
Average,	— 6 4	4 9	3 1	2 1	3 6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex,	5 7	4 5	3 0	2 2	3 0
Suffolk,	5 1	3 7	2 8	2 0	2 8
Norfolk,	5 1	3 10	2 7	2 1	—
Lincoln,	6 6	5 2	3 2	1 10	3 8
York,	6 4	5 1	3 3	2 1	3 8
Dorham,	6 2	4 11	3 4	1 11	4 2
Northumberland,	5 5	4 6	2 11	2 0	4 2
Cumberland,	6 4	4 11	3 4	2 1	4 6
Westmorland,	6 10	—	3 2	2 1	3 9
Lancashire,	6 9	—	3 7	2 2	3 9
Cheshire,	6 4	4 11	3 8	2 0	—
Monmouth,	6 4	—	2 10	1 7	3 4
Somerset,	6 1	—	3 0	1 11	3 3
Devon,	5 1	—	2 10	1 7	—
Cornwall,	5 1	—	2 10	1 8	—
Dorset,	6 5	—	2 11	2 0	4 3
Hampshire,	5 9	—	3 0	2 2	3 9
Suffex,	5 2	—	2 10	1 11	3 1
Kent,	5 3	—	3 1	1 11	2 8
Average,	5 10	4 7	3 1	1 11	3 7

W A L E S.

North Wales,	5 10	—	3 1	1 7	1 9
South Wales,	5 6	5 2	3 0	1 3	3 0

GENERAL AVERAGE.

per Bushel,	6 1	4 8	3 1	1 11	3 6
per Quarter,	48 8	38 4	24 8	13 4	28 0

Part of SCOTLAND.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Big.
2 11	3 3	2 7	2 1	3 8	2 1

Published by Authority of Parliament,

WILLIAM COOKE.

PRICES of STOCKS

January 28, 1772.

Bank Stock	152½
India d° 218 a 17½ a 21	
South Sea d°	
South S. old Ann.	—
South S. new d° 85½ a 87	
3 per C. Ind. Ann.	
3 per C. reduced 88 a 7	
3 per C. consol. 87½ a 88	
3 per C. B. 1726	—
3 per C. B. 1751 85½	
3½ Bank 1758 90½ a 91	
4 per C. 2762 95½ a 96	
Navy Bills 17	
Long Ann.	
India Bonds 57 a 53	

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, January 28, 1772.

Amsterdam,	34 4
Ditto at sight 34 1	
Antwerp,	
Rotterdam,	34 5 2½ Uf.
Hamburg,	32 8 2½ Uf.
Paris, 1 day's date 32½	
Ditto 2 Uf. 32½	
Bordeaux ditto 31½	
Cadiz,	40
Madrid,	40½
Bilboa,	40
Leghorn,	50½
Genoa,	49½
Venice,	52½
Lisbon, 5s. 7½ d. a	
Oporto, 5s. 7d.	
Dublin,	8½

Prices of Gold and Silver per Oz.

	£.	s.	d.
Gold in Coin,	—	4	1 6
Ditto in Bars,	—	4	1 3
Fl. Pcs. of Eight,	—	5	6 4
Ditto small,	—	5	6 1
Mexico,	—	5	6 1
Ditto small,	—	5	6 2
Silver in Bars Stand.	—	5	8

PRICE of BREAD.

	s.	d.
Peck loaf wheaten,	2	6
Do. household	—	1 10
Quarter loaf	—	10 7½
wheaten	—	10 7½
Do. household	—	0 5½

T H E
BRITISH MAGAZINE,
A N D
GENERAL REVIEW
O F T H E

Literature, Employment, and Amusements of the
Times.

For F E B R U A R Y, 1772.

An impartial Review of the different Administrations during the present Reign continued.

IN pursuance of our design, we shall now lay before our readers, the principal transactions which happened during the administration of Lord Bute's successor in office, the Right Hon. George Grenville. But as this gentleman entered into office soon after the peace of 1762, we shall glance over the state of Europe at that time, from whence we shall be enabled to discover the fatality of those reasoners who anticipated the approaching horrors of carnage, and dogmatically pronounced upon the certainty of a speedy war. In the course of this survey, we fancy our impartial readers will be apt to censure the men who spoke and writ against the stability of the peace, especially as

BRIT. MAG. Feb. 1772.

the events have clearly demonstrated, that they were by no means endowed with a spirit of political prophecy.

The state of affairs in the north were, at the time the peace was concluded, such as promised the utmost quietness and tranquillity. Russia at the time of Charles the XII. was *first* comprehended within the political system of Europe. From the figure she cut in the last war, it was manifest, that her armies were numerous, and no signs appeared of her troops having degenerated from that severity of discipline introduced with good effect by Peter the Great.

But the precariousness of the tenure, by which her Sovereigns held the crown, no certain principles of succession being established among them, rendered the Empress extremely anxious to conclude hostilities on her part, and no less desirous of living in

N

peace-

peaceful amity with her neighbours.

Sweden and Denmark were intent upon domestic improvements, and consequently averse to war.

The King of Prussia having established his reputation as an able statesman, a consummate politician, and an expert general; having preserved his territories, even when surrounded with devastation, having managed his finances with such dexterity as not to contract a shilling of debt during the war; thus circumstanced he had nothing to apprehend from his false friends, or to dread from his avowed enemies.

Besides, by judicious negotiations, the *sensibly shrewd* Monarch had made it the interest of those powers whose influence might be most prejudicial to his welfare to continue with regard to him, if not in alliance, at least in a state of neutrality.

Poland for instance was partly indebted to Frederic for a king, whom he in a manner seated upon the throne, no German potentate therefore could seduce the Poles to throw their interest into the scale, and thus assist to commence hostilities against the Prussian monarch; and even the animosity of Russia, lost its ancient rancour and subsided into a kind of cold indifference.

The Turks he managed in so artful a manner as to play them off with singular success against Austria, by which political manœuvre he became formidable to that power, from which alone he had dangers to apprehend.

France, beside a national bankruptcy occasioned by the war, was convulsed by the disorders which infected the Parliaments throughout that kingdom. In the midst of such interior broils, foreign wars were accumulated evils studiously to be avoided. And as to Spain, a junction of interests, cemented between the two kingdoms by that instrument called the *Family Compact*, forbade the Spaniard to conceive an idea about hostilities with-

out a previous consultation with the grand monarch.

So long therefore as France deemed it essential to her political welfare to preserve the peace inviolate, so long was there every reason to suppose that Spain would follow her example.

That the French did seriously mean to perform without reserve the stipulated conditions, is manifest from their behaviour in a particular incident; *the payment of a very considerable sum for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners*. Had France formed a design of recommencing war, it is a solecism in politics, and an affront even to common sense, to suppose that she would have been punctual in disbursements, which by draining her of money, would deprive her of the means to carry the scheme she proposed into execution.

From this cursory survey of things, from the state of the different powers in Europe, it appears therefore, that the late peace promised in every respect to be lasting. And considering the real situation of France and Spain, divesting ourselves of vulgar prejudices, we must pronounce that it was by no means the interest of either of those powers to commence hostilities in haste: we are apprised indeed that they are our rivals, and that on every occasion they view us with a malign aspect; nay we know that they would rejoice, should a favourable opportunity occur, in which by advantage or surprise they might effectuate our destruction. But such a *crisis of our fate* seems at present in very remote futurity.

As we designed to lay before our readers the situation of foreign politics and affairs, when Mr. Grenville assumed the reins of government, it may be necessary, as connected with the subject, to give a summary detail of the means by which Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, became acquainted with the actual existence and nature of a family compact.

In the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, the Earl of Marischall, brother to Marshall Keith was an officer in the English guards.

Previous to the death of the Queen, this nobleman, had entered into several plans with the Jacobitical party, in order to have James proclaimed King of England in case of the Queen's demise. Failing in his projects, he fled, and was attainted; preserving however a strong attachment to his native country, he made several unsuccessful attempts to procure a pardon; at length, during Mr. Pitt's administration a favourable opportunity offered, which he failed not to improve to his advantage.

From his foreign connexions he had learnt, that several of the Catholic European powers were about to form an association, and to enter into an intimate offensive and defensive alliance: This affair, of probably fatal consequence to the liberties of Great Britain, he without delay communicated to the English minister; and withal pledged himself to transmit into England a rough draught or general outline of the covenant or agreement, provided the minister would also on his part engage to the passing an amnesty in his behalf.

Pitt agreeing to the conditions, the Earl Marischall, who was appointed Ambassador from Prussia to Spain, where the compact was framed; soon made himself intimately acquainted with all the secrets of the Spanish Court, and in a very short space of time, obtained an exact sketch of the compact, which he conveyed to Mr. Pitt, and then decamped from Madrid with the utmost precipitation.

Upon inspection it appeared, that several powerful states were contracting parties; and that France and Spain were at the head of the confederacy: it was also no longer a secret that the destruction of this kingdom, was meditated by those two powerful

states, who, in one article, contained in this famous compact, mutually stand engaged to assist each other, whenever either shall be at variance with a maritime power. What nation is included in the idea of a MARITIME POWER, there is no necessity to point out.

Such was the aspect of foreign affairs, such the state of Europe, such the interior political machinations of our enemies, when George Grenville was created first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Egremont Secretary for the Southern, and Lord Hallifax for the Northern department.

Upon the appointment of the ministry, the opposition, who found themselves excluded, began as usual to discover wonderful defects in those who had taken upon them the most difficult task of guiding the helm of state.

The popular demagogues hesitated not to pronounce, that the administration were exceeded in property as well as parliamentary interests by the men in opposition; with respect to talents or abilities, they took care to inform the public that the superiority was clearly on their side. In short, they modestly intimated, that they were better qualified to govern, and consequently wished much to be in office.

Notwithstanding, that the spirit of sedition was carried to most unwarrantable lengths, the ministers were not to be brow-beaten by men whom they very well knew longed for nothing so much as power, and who, if possessed of the means, might probably want the will to perform a national service.

Party papers appeared, in which the ministry were most grossly insulted. They were said to be mere tools in the hands of Lord Bute: They were compared to *puppets*, and that nobleman was supposed to guide the *master wire*, which accelerated or retarded all their movements. The nation was therefore called upon to oppose a Scottish

Scottish chief assuming the form of an English administration.

This extreme licentiousness of the press betrayed one writer into an attack upon the King's speech, which in its consequences introduced some national topics, highly consequential to British Liberty, to be discussed by both Houses of Parliament.

As the *supposed* (for it doth not yet appear that he was the real) author of a paper, called the North Briton, at that time enjoyed a seat in the House of Commons, the issuing a warrant for his apprehension, and detaining him in actual custody, gave rise to an opinion, that the whole proceeding was a manifest breach of privilege.

As the warrant, by which the man was taken up, was general, not so much as naming the persons whom it authorized the messengers to seize upon, its constitutional legality was called into question: and as all definitions of libels were vague and uncertain, whether the obnoxious paper might with propriety be comprehended within the description, was a question, the final decision of which was left to Parliament.

The execution of the *general warrant*, the imprisonment of the culprit in the tower, his application to the Court of Common Pleas by an *habeas corpus*, and the several letters which passed on the occasion, these are all circumstances of such notoriety that we think it needless to trespass upon the patience of our readers by a recapitulation of such affairs; we shall confine ourselves to the more important debates which passed in the senate concerning *libels*, *privileges of parliament*, and *general warrants*. These are subjects highly necessary for every Englishman to be acquainted with, because by an exercise of the *last*, his personal liberty may hourly be in imminent danger, and by a false glossary or construction of the *first*, a man capable of holding a pen,

may innocently commit a crime which may draw down the vengeance of an enraged administration.

On the 15th of November 1763, the North Briton, No. 45, was voted a *false, scandalous and seditious libel*. A majority in the House of Commons entering upon a conference with the Lords, it was determined, that the paper should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. An address was presented to his Majesty, expressing their utmost abhorrence of the contents of the libel.

Not however content with this, administration proceeded to vote, that *privilege of parliament did not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in the speedy prosecution of so dangerous an offence.*

To support this resolution, the ministry argued very floridly on the nature of a libel.

They said that the magnitude of the offence could be estimated only by the exaltedness of the character it was designed to injure; that in many cases a *libel* was infinitely more criminal than several species of felonies and offences, which are nevertheless excluded by law from the benefit of privileges. They contended that acts, which have a manifest *tendency to break the peace*, differ in name only from those which are deemed *positive breaches* of the peace. And they further added, that if sureties might be required for an actual assault or breach of the peace, why not for sedition, a complicated crime, and of most dangerous consequences to the peace of the state. If, said the ministerial party, a distinction of this kind be once suffered to exist, the laws against libelling would cease to operate, and a man in opposition to such laws, might commit a variety of misdemeanors with impunity, and take shelter under the *privilege of parliament*.

parliament. Besides, said they, the privilege of parliament is merely of a *civil nature*, it is instituted for a national benefit, and protects the member for his country's good; whereas, did it extend to the case in question, the freedom of members of parliament might be dangerous to the state, and cause the slavery of the subject.

With regard to defining the precise limits of privilege, or pointing out to what particular cases it might extend, the ministry said, *that* was a matter peculiarly delicate in its nature, and which must be left to the discretion of the house; but that privilege neither did, nor indeed ought to extend to libellers, because it would be incompatible with the welfare, peace, and good order of society.

Such were the arguments urged by the ministerial party, in support of their resolutions.

The opposition on the other hand, chose to divide the question into two clauses, the latter of which declared, that *privilege of parliament should not be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in prosecution for an offence, so dangerous as a libel*, this they in part admitted to be true; but the former clause which suggested, that *privilege of parliament did not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels*, the truth of this proposition they denied in the most peremptory manner; and that they might not appear to combat without weapons, they quoted precedents, parliamentary records, the history of their institution, the decision of judges, the authority of laws; and plumed themselves upon the victory, as they made no manner of scruple to declare, that the fundamental principles of the British constitution were clearly in their favour.

They extended the privilege of parliament to *every case* which fell not within the description of treason,

felony, or which did not render the offending party liable to be legally called upon to *give sureties for keeping the peace*.

Agreeable to this opinion, they affirmed that a *libel* was the sort of crime specified, because sureties of the peace were never demanded in libellous cases: it is, said they, by a construction, or consequential inference *only*, that a libel can be deemed a breach of the peace; it may indeed have a *tendency* of the sort, but not being enumerated by law writers amongst the catalogue of crimes which are *actual breaches of the peace*, privilege of parliament may certainly with propriety be pleaded by a libeller.

In support of these specious objections, the proceedings of the star-chamber were quoted, and it was shewn, or pretended to be shewn, that even when despotism ran high, *that* arbitrary court never looked upon libels as so many actual breaches of the peace; and it was presumed, the high commissioners were well disposed to view with jaundiced eyes, persons guilty of such offences. Besides, if libels be so many misdemeanors, why, said the anti-ministerial party, should our ancestors have excluded them from the law of privilege? On the whole, we are far from wishing, added they, to have it thought, that, as *state physicians*, we would nourish in our bosoms a viper capable of poisoning the whole mass of blood contained in the body politic; but we do not choose to be *constrained* to perform what is right, we insist on our privileges, those once granted, administration shall see that we are desirous to exert them for the welfare of the community.

These we have selected as the most cogent reasons advanced by the opposition *against* the resolution.

Notwithstanding, however, the strenuous efforts of the popular party, the resolution passed the commons, and

and in a conference with the Lords, they also (seventeen only excepted, who signed a protest) concurred.

A man of dispassionate coolness and moderation, after accurately viewing both sides of the question, will be led to conclude, that the parties argued not so much from conviction, or a desire of elucidating the truth, as in opposition to a system of measures adopted for certain purposes.

One would naturally have imagined, that in a parliamentary debate about libels, and the privileges of the commons, some determinate satisfactory conclusion concerning these matters, some lucid idea of both the one and the other, would have been proposed for our approbation.

But is this the case? Are we one tittle the better acquainted with those affairs, for all that hath been written, harangued, or published about them? A libel is something which has a tendency to a breach of the peace, but by what rule shall we judge, or to what criterion shall we refer, in order to determine upon the EVIL TENDENCY which it seems is of the *essence of a libel*? If we have recourse to the laws, we quit the path of common sense, to take an airing in the mazy labyrinth of error and uncertainty: let us appeal unto the judges; the shortest road to the courts of law, is but too generally the longest journey to the bright palace of truth: Shall we give up the fruitless search at once, and say that in England THAT writing is a libel which a majority in parliament, no matter from what consideration shall determine, has an evil tendency?

We desire not to be misunderstood, as if we intended a justification of the paper which occasioned the debates we have related above; we only mean to say, that in all our English law books, nothing is so loosely defined as the idea, nothing so slovenly discussed as the doctrine about libels.

Yet, in a country where the press is unrestrained, it much behoves the legislature to fix upon some certain axiom conformable to common sense, and which may be *universally understood*, because it is to the last degree absurd to punish a man for committing a crime, when he is in reality as ignorant of what constitutes the offence, as a blind man is of the different shades which occasion a diversification of colours.

Were we not apprehensive of rendering our remarks liable to censure for their prolixity, we should say, that *privilege of parliament* is something too mysterious to be comprehended by vulgar mortals; ten thousand cases might be put, wherein it would be impossible to pronounce with any degree of precision, or exactness, how far the privilege of parliament did, or even *ought* to extend. In short, the privilege and the law of parliament are nominal non-entities, yet capable of *being*, whenever it serves the purposes of statesmen to call them into existence.

Considering, therefore, the fairy ground upon which both parties trod, nothing but an aerial speciousness of articulation could be expected, either from those who argued for, or those who harangued against *privilege of parliament in the case of libels*; nor can a stronger proof be urged in favour of the extreme ingenuity of the ministerial and popular members, than that after talking a great deal, they contrived to leave the matter as much in the dark as when they first began their disputations.

The ministry, however, having carried their point with respect to the libel, and its author, proceeded with a degree of malignant rancor to punish the offender. A criminal prosecution was commenced against the supposed writer of the libel, and the executive power of government seemed solely directed to the destruction of an insignificant individual.

But

But the progress of the ministry was for some time retarded by a well known incident.

John Wilkes (for that was the name of the libeller) in consequence of a duel, was wounded. After his recovery, however, with all the firmness and intrepidity of a Roman hero, he decamped for France with the utmost precipitation.

The house of commons soon expelled him, and an outlawry was the consequence of not appearing to the indictments. Thus, by the ill-placed vengeance of government, a man arrived at the honour of being considered as a popular exile, who, when he first started in the race, never once dreamt of reaching the goal of political eminence. He was merely the child of whim, and studied the chapter of accidents with such success, that he has since cut some figure, as a fortuitous imp of nature.

After this victory over their opponent, it seemed as if administration had now not even the shadow of a difficulty to combat.

The leaders in the opposition, however, seized upon an opportunity of manifesting their zeal for popularity; they had affected to take the patriotic side, and it became therefore highly necessary, that as they had excited a tumult in the nation, they should either lay claim to the merit of silencing the discontented murmurs of the people, or at least evince by their actions, that they were well-disposed to execute the task. In order to effectuate this, they attributed the causes of those loud complaints which were re-echoed throughout the streets of the metropolis, not so much to the proceedings of the ministry in punishing the libeller, as to the illegality of the official warrant, by which he had been apprehended, and his papers seized.

The general warrant issued upon the occasion, though contrary to the

strict letter of the law, was yet perfectly conformable to precedents. Ministers in every reign since the revolution, had, without any hesitation, used them as exigencies required; if, therefore, the secretaries in the case before us erred, they erred with multitudes on their side. Had they consulted lawyers, had they stretched the prerogative, had they framed a warrant for the purpose, no species of censure would have been too severe for them, they would have most justly merited that sort of obloquy and reproach a despotic minister in a free government ought ever to meet with; but since they only took things as they found them, since the general warrants, which they entrusted their messengers to execute, were sanctified by prescription, and the practice of office, the ministry were certainly not so culpable as the scrutinizing patriots would make us believe.

These and many other pleas were deemed, however, by the opposition altogether unsatisfactory.

It was in vain to talk about precedent, because, said the anti-ministerial party, a precedent if erroneous, ought never to serve as a basis for future proceedings. What is repugnant to the rights of nature, to common liberty, and to the *clear explicit* laws of the land, can never be justified by the length of time it has been practised. Right and wrong are things eternal and immutable; they would have existed had there never been an universe; they change not their natures like the pantomimical whims of silly mortals; they are not convertible into each other: To talk therefore even of *immemorial custom*, is only to deal in illusion at the expence of truth: for what is an erroneous practice continued for a series of years? nothing but a multiform variety of evils, repeated so frequently, that at length the mind becomes familiarized to iniquity, and calls in the

the aid of time to give a false gloss, and thus embellish the object which it hath been long accustomed to approve.

These were arguments which carried conviction in every clause, and would have been praise-worthy, had they been urged for the sake of truth only; but the opposition evidently shewed by their conduct, that they gladly seized upon general warrants, as so many offensive weapons, tempered by the prejudices of times, and sharpened by faction, wherewith they meant to stab the ministry to the heart.

In consequence of this determination, a resolution was proposed to the following effect, that *a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law.*

This proposition threw the ministry into a ferment; they opposed the resolution with the greatest vehemence, and they urged the following as so many apparently cogent reasons why the resolution should not be permitted to pass the house.

First, they said, that the resolution involved in it a question of law, which it was impossible for the house of commons to enter into, because it was only a *part*, and not the *whole* of the legislature. The ministry, therefore, insisted upon it, that in their legislative capacity the house could take no cognizance of the resolution, it not being the business of the commons, which aggregately taken, is no part of the legislature to declare the law; neither, said they, can it come judicially before the house, because the commons are so far from being the *whole*, that they are not even a *part* of a court of judicature; and of course, they cannot be constitutionally authorized to judge about any points of law.

Secondly, they argued, that granting even some small abuse had been

exercised in the execution of general warrants, yet this was one of those partial evils to which all obedient citizens have submitted for the good of the community; whereas, if, said the ministry, you abolish the practice, you will thereby open a door for confusion and injustice. The inferior magistrates, together with the supreme courts of law, will experience the *former*, whilst the parties obliquely accused in the resolution will abundantly suffer by the *latter*.

With regard to the acting magistrate having no certain rule, which might serve as a guide to his conduct, he would be perpetually liable to such apprehensions for his own safety, as might deter him from the execution of his duty: he is commanded to obey a warrant, his line of conduct is marked out by acts of parliament, yet, whilst he approves himself to the ordinary courts of judicature, whilst his magisterial actions are such as the law prescribes, the house of commons may, for ought he can tell, pass a resolution, by which he may stand in the predicament of an heinous offender; subject to their censures; although he was no farther a culprit, than being an officer of the law. Thus, added the ministry, the administration of justice would be greatly impeded, magistrates would want that firm decisiveness, necessary for the performance of their duty, and thus a train of political evils would ensue, were we to agree to a resolution which supposes us justified in assuming a legislative right to declare or pronounce upon the established laws of the land.

Nor would the confusion introduced into the supreme courts of law, be less dangerous to the welfare of the community.

By the constitution of England, the judicial power directed in its exercise by the whole legislature, is supposed to reside in the supreme Courts of Law; but should we agree

to the resolutions, would it not be manifest, that we alternately exercised a privilege which fell not within our department? Would not the judges have great reason to exclaim that we took too much upon us? Might they not charge us with a design to *participate*, if not to *supercede*, their power, or alter their legal determinations? Should this be the case, these reverend sages would only make an exchange of masters; their dependance upon the *Crown*, would, in one sense of the word, be transferred to the House of *Commons*.

But, besides the strange confusion passing the resolution would occasion amongst the ordinary magistrates and in the supreme Courts of law, it would be an act of the highest injustice to the individuals against whom actions are now instituted in the ordinary course of law, for their having issued these general warrants.

If therefore we interfere *pendente lite*, shall we not be censured by the sensible part of mankind for *prejudging a cause*? Would such a proceeding be just, would it be honourable, would it in any one respect partake of the nature of liberty? How, consistent with the dignity of our characters, or of that duty we owe to our country, and our constituents, how can we proceed to condemn men, who in the eye of the law are as yet to be looked upon as innocent?

But, continued the ministry, granting even the propriety of the resolution, still to enter upon it at this juncture, would betray a degree of precipitancy, altogether absurd: why cannot we wait the determination of the Courts of Law? Why are we to be thus premature? Should justice be eluded, then is it time enough for us to interfere, although even at *such a crisis*, a *Bill* for an act of Parliament, would be the only effectual as well as constitutional mode, to destroy those hideous scare-crows,

called general warrants, which like some spectre from the infernal regions, have thrown the vulgar into a panic of consternation.

Our readers are here presented with the most powerful arguments, used by the ministerial party, in support of general warrants.

But the supporters of the resolution still insisted, as a fundamental principle, upon the flagrant illegality of the warrants in question. By such an arbitrary process, the most innocent man might at any hour of the night be seized in his bed, dragged like a felon to some loathsome dungeon, and by the seizure of his papers, the disclosure of his secrets, and the indignity offered to his private character, a valuable member of society might be destroyed for ever.

The illegality of the warrants being once established, the opposition contended, that no method could be pitched upon to destroy these remaining instruments of star-chamber tyranny, but such an one as was wisely couched under the resolution in dispute.

We do not, said the popular party, pretend to assert that the House of Commons is the *whole* legislature, nor even any *part* of the judicature of this kingdom, but we scruple not to say, that the House has a clear and undoubted right to censure such practices as they shall deem illegal, or incompatible with the liberty of the subject. Nay the Commons, added the opposition, may be called our political bishops, it is their business to overlook and inspect our situation; and if perchance we groan under any species of oppression, they as our suffragans are bound to relieve us.

With regard to the ordinary courts of law, we deem them, said the popular leaders, too slow in their proceedings, too tardy in their operations to procure the necessary redress in time.

In the case before us, the liberties of Englishmen are at stake; perhaps the welfare of posterity may depend on a speedy decision. Why therefore, in an affair so momentous, shall we trust to the lingering delays ever attendant upon Law proceedings. The nature of our countrymen requires dispatch. Pleas, exceptions, rejoinders and demurs, might very well suit the lethargic genius of an Icelander, but are far, very far from being adapted to the warmth, fire and spirit of Britons.

Besides, if we should grant that the courts of law are the regular places wherein the substance of the resolution, should be discussed and finally determined, the constitutional point, about which we at present debate, has been by the ministry so dexterously managed, that it is almost next to an impossibility it should ever come before the judges in order to be decided; for which reason, a resolution entered into by this house, is so far from prejudging, that it doth not anticipate, because the matter never will be brought before the courts of judicature.

With regard to cramping the powers of the magistrate, the ministry must know, that the case from which they argued is not *in point*. We did not mean to reason from particulars to generals, we confined ourselves singly to the *case of libels*, and *libels only*. How the magistrate ought to act in cases of state-necessity, the exigence of the circumstance must determine. Whenever such an one shall happen, general warrants would doubtless be justified by the critical situation of the times; but it behoves the ministry to shew that a *libel* falls under this predicament: if it does, we acquiesce in the rectitude of their proceedings, if not, we again second the motion, for the condemnation of general warrants, as baneful to society, and destructive of constitutional liberty.

We combat this species of despotism, by *motion*, because, should we bring in a bill, agreeable to the advice of the ministry, it would be liable to those very consequences, with which the ministry charge the resolution now under debate.

Should the question come before the legislature, in all human probability, general warrants of *every kind* would receive their death wounds; but this is not the thing for which we contend, we know that emergencies may happen, in which it might be prudent to invest magistrates with a power beyond what is expressly warranted by the *letter of the law*. We are sensible that many dangerous conspiracies have been rendered abortive by exertions of the kind, our manufacturers have been prevented from deserting their country, and teaching our enemies those arts and mysteries of trade, by which they might have been enabled to undersell us in the foreign markets. These things we are certain have been nipped in the bud by the means of general warrants, but we still contend, that unless in cases *like these*, and particularly in cases of *libels*, they are not warranted by law. Although therefore we do not wish to have them totally abolished, because they may be useful in the *extremity of national distress*, yet, with regard to libellers, these warrants are wholly unconstitutional and illegal. We therefore move for the resolution to pass.

We have here endeavoured to comprehend the *most pithy* reasons urged by the opposition upon the affair of general warrants.

Yet notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the popular party in favour of the resolution, the ministry amended the resolution, by stating the uncensured practice of office; and putting the question so amended, a motion was made, and carried on the 17th February 1761, for adjourning the debate to *that day four months*,

months, which was only adopting another mode for *genteely dismissing the question*.

Thus ended this mighty affair, upon the determination of which such great expectations were formed.

But from the proceedings of *both parties*, it is manifest, that *neither* wished for the total abolition of general warrants, nor would the opposition have entered upon the discussion, had it not been a topic most likely to injure the ministry in the estimation of the public.

One thing however we cannot help observing, that notwithstanding the plausible reasons urged by the popular party in favour of the resolution, it would yet have been an alarming as well as dangerous step for the House of Commons to have assumed to themselves the power of making *declarations of law*: we scruple not to say, that a *precedent* of the kind, might at some future period have been destructive to the laws and liberties of this country.

The limits we have allotted to ourselves, will not admit of our continuing to relate in this number, the subsequent transactions of Mr. Grenville's administration, we therefore reserve that task for our next.

Indeed it is possible some sort of readers may think political disquisitions of this kind unfit for the nature of a *Magazine*; but we beg such persons to consider, that if we adopt the *title*, we yet choose not in every particular to follow the *fashion* of the generality of monthly publications. We wish to rescue the title of *Magazine* from that contempt, in which it is too generally held by men of merit; as we disclaim selfish considerations, we write not to inflame the passions, or vitiate the understanding; we propose *instruction* for our end, and amusement for our *means*. Political knowledge being an essential requisite in the character of a gentleman, we have undertook

to sketch out the transactions of different ministers, and from the information we have procured, we shall probably be enabled, not merely to skim lightly over the surface of things, but to *dive* into the *political deep*, if haply we can find some *precious pearls*, useful in *several*, and ornamental in almost *every* station of life.

Z.

[To be continued.]

For the British Magazine.

AS the late revolution in Denmark hath occasioned a variety of conjectures amongst the politicians, I doubt not but that in some future number, you will favour us with an ingenious disquisition concerning the transaction. The intelligence we at present receive, is by no means sufficiently authentic. We are therefore not capable of forming any opinion, relative to the affair, with justness or precision.

As, however, the kingdom of Denmark has lately furnished a topic for general conversation, I shall from time to time send you such anecdotes of that nation, as I shall think acceptable or pleasing to your readers.

The pastime of the Danes, a century ago, was so singular, that the recital cannot but be entertaining.

The residence of the Danish court in *summer*, was chiefly at Jagersburg, an hunting-house, situated upon a lake, within four English miles of Copenhagen, not far from the sea; but Fredericksburg was formerly the chief country palace of the Kings of Denmark.

The distance of this place from Copenhagen, is about twenty English miles. The palace was begun to be built by Christian the Fourth, and finished by Frederick the Third. It is situated extremely singular, being erected in the midst of a lake; the foundations whereon it stands are laid in the water.

At

At this swampy palace the court formerly spent its time in stag-hunting. It was customary, during the intervals that such sports lasted, for the king to indulge his subjects, even of the lower orders, with the greatest familiarities. He used to lay aside all Majesty; and, during the stag-hunting season, eat and drank with his domestics.

About five or six o'clock in the afternoon, it was customary to hold, what the Danes called the *hunting affizes*. The place designed for the purpose, was the great court before the palace; the stag was drawn into the midst of it, by the huntsmen, all cloathed in red, with brass hunting-horns hanging about their necks. Some person of consequence being invited to partake of the diversion, was presented with a deer's foot.

After this, proclamation was made, that if any person knew of a fault committed that day against the laws of hunting, he should stand forth, and accuse the aggressor. The accused being found guilty, two gentlemen led him to the stag, and made him kneel down between the creatures horns, turning down his head, with his *backside* in view of the spectators. His posterior being uncovered, the King came, and with a small twig or wand lashed the offender most severely; whilst the huntsmen with their brass horns, and the dogs with their Lowlings proclaimed the king's justice, and the criminal's punishment. The ladies, and an incredible number of spectators stood in a circle about the place of execution, and appeared infinitely diverted with the sight.

As soon as the king had indulged himself for some time in lashing the poor delinquent; the offender arose with the greatest cheerfulness, and made his obeisance, appearing highly sensible of the honor conferred upon him by the king. After this was fi-

nished, the hounds were permitted to fall upon and devour the deer.

At another season of the year, *swan-hunting* was the fashionable pastime.

The wild swans were accustomed to breed in a small island, not far from Copenhagen. About the time that the young ones were fast grown, but before they were capable of flying, the king and his courtiers sallied forth to kill them. Every person of condition had a small boat allotted him upon the occasion; and the foreign ministers, who were usually invited to partake of the sport, were accommodated by the orders of the king, with every necessary.

After rowing for some time, when they came near the island, they surrounded it in form, and inclosing a prodigious multitude of young swans; they began a regular firing, and ceased not until they had destroyed several thousands of those harmless creatures.

The company then returned to court, carrying along with them the birds they had killed; and the feathers and down of the swans were presented to the king, as a kind of tribute, to which he laid an exclusive claim.

Another singular diversion was formerly practised by the Danes on Shrove-Tuesdays.

The king and royal family, together with every person of distinction, used on that day to cloath themselves in the most ordinary habits worn by the North Holland boors.

Thus accoutred, they mounted the waggons, which they drove themselves to a country village, called Amak, about three English miles from Copenhagen. Being arrived, they began a multitude of irregular dances to musick, not the most harmonious, as it generally consisted of droning bagpipes, and squeaking fiddles.

After some time spent in this frantic confusion, they sat down to dinner without the least discrimination of rank, age or sex; and that they might the more effectually abolish all distinctions of the kind, the implements which they used on this occasion, were earthen and wooden plates, wooden spoons, and the most ordinary pans.

Having passed the day in these Gothic amusements, they drove themselves home in the waggons, which attended for the purpose, and at night proceeded in the same whimsical habits to the comedy, and a magnificent supper, always prepared on these occasions by the viceroy, concluded the diversions of the day.

In winter, as soon as the snow would bear, the principal pastime amongst the Dees consisted in making tours in sleds about the town.

The horses which drew these sleds, were richly caparisoned with fancied trappings, and the harness was filled with bells, which, ringing as the horses moved, warned the spectators of their approach. The king and courtiers were always on these occasions attended with kettle-drums and trumpets, whilst the burghers, accompanied by some favourite female, were drawn through the streets all night wrapped up in fur-gowns.

This was esteemed a most delicious amusement.

Thus we see the fantastic humours of different nations. Dissipation being the end, the means may vary, and appear somewhat singular, but whether it is a stag-hunt, a sled, or a waggon; whatever be the mode of diversion, if carried to excess, it unhinges the mind, and is as equally destructive to virtue and morality, as a modern midnight masquerade, a coterie, Madam Cornelys, or that monument of British luxury and extravagance, THE PANTHEON.

For the British Magazine.

Criticisms on Milton's Paradise Lost, by M. Voltaire, translated from the French, lately published.

IF Boileau (who never heard the name of Milton mentioned, it being absolutely unknown in his time) had been able to read the *Paradise Lost*, he could have justly said of Milton, as he has of Tasso,

— *Quel objet enfin à presenter aux yeux,*

Que le Diable toujours hurlant contre les cieux!

For in fact, a single episode of Tasso, is made the subject of a whole epic poem in the English author; who has extended what the Italian poet had with discretion worked into the constitution of his poem. I can not refrain from the pleasure of transcribing some lines of this passage of Tasso in the beginning of his fourth Canto, *Quinci avendo pur tutto il pensiero volto, &c. &c.*

At length, resolving in his thoughts, to bring

Final destruction on the Christian host;
He gave command, that all his peers should meet,

An horrid council! in th' infernal hall;
Oh! fool, as 'twere a thing of small attempt,

To oppose the great Jehovah's will divine;

Fool! that would equal heaven, and still forget

How with his thunder God destroyed his foes!

'Th' infernal trumpet with a dreadful sound

Summon'd the dwellers of eternal night;

The dark and wide caves of Avernus shook;

Through emptiness, with hollow noise it roared:

Not half so terribly the thunders roll
Along the upper regions of the air;

Nor

Nor trembles half so terribly the
earth,
When tempests struggle in its preg-
nant womb.

With dreadful sadness and a furious
look

His fear increased, and render'd him
more proud;

Envenomed his fiery eyes became,
Like comets baleful to the universe,
Smitting flaming glances: His rough
beard

And hairy bosom, black and felted
locks

Cover'd in frightful curls; and like
a deep

And furious whirlpool his envenom'd
mouth

Gap'd wide, made hideous with clot-
ted blood.

As Etna's mighty mountain from
its womb

Sends forth sulphureous smoke, and
stench and noise;

So issu'd from his throat a gloomy
breath.

Such was the fetid smell, and such
the fire;

He spoke in thunder; Cerberus re-
press'd

His howlings; Hydra ceased her hor-
rid roar;

Cocytus still'd his torrent waves; and
Hell's

Abysses shook, when heard the dread-
ful noise.

Tartarean Gods! far worthier to sit
Above the sun, from whence your
origin;

Who with me from the fields of hea-
ven

Sunk to this infernal vault with hi-
deous fall;

Our ancient jealousies and fierce dis-
dain

Are too well known, and our high
attempt

*Gainst him who now rules at his
will the stars,

While we as rebel sp'rits are doomed
to pain.

And here, instead of the serene,
the pure,

The golden sun, and all the starry
host,

In this obscure abyss we are inclosed,
Hopeless our former glories to regain;

And what renders recollection still
more harsh,

Sharp'ning our present piercing mis-
eries,

Man, to possess our seats in heaven
was made,

Vile man! and form'd of perishable
dust, &c. &c.

The whole poem of Milton seems
founded upon these lines, which he
has entirely translated: But Tasso
does not tire his readers with all the
springs of this machine, the only one
perhaps with which the severity of his
religion, and the subject of a Crusade
had been able to furnish him; he quits
the devil as soon as possible, in order
to present his readers with Armida,
the admirable Armida, worthy of the
Alecina of Ariosto, of whom it is an
imitation; he has not put long ha-
rangues into the mouths of Belial,
Mammon, Belzebub and Satan; he
has not built a palace on purpose for
devils; he has not made giants of
them in order afterwards to meta-
morphose them into pygmies, that they
might enter with more ease into his
palace: In fine, he has not disguised
Satan under the figures of a cormo-
rant and a toad. What would the
courts and the learned of ingenious
Italy have said, if Tasso, before his
sending the spirit of darkness to ex-
cite Hidraot the father of Armida to
vengeance, had stopped at the gates
of hell to converse with *Death* and
Sin; and if *Sin* had informed him,
that *He* was his daughter, that he
had been delivered of her at the head;
that afterwards, he had fallen in love
with

with his daughter; that he had had a child by this union, called *Death*; that *Death* (who is always supposed a male) laid with *Sin*, (who is supposed a female) and that by him she conceived and was delivered of an infinite number of serpents, which on every occasion re-enter her bowels, and come out again? Such rendezvous, such enjoyments as these, form very singular episodes for an epic poem in the judgment of the Italians: Tasso has neglected them, and has not had the delicacy to transform Satan into a toad, in order to give instructions the better to Armida.

What is there, which has not been already said by critics concerning the war of the good and evil angels, imitated by Milton, from the *Giganto machia* of Claudian? Gabriel takes up two whole cantos to relate the battles given in heaven against God himself. There are, it appears, devotees in heaven, and also several species of Atheists. Abdiel, Ariel, Arioc, Rimieli fight against Moloc, Belzebub and Nifroc; they gave each other great cuts with sabres; they throw mountains on one another's heads, together with the trees growing thereon, and the snow which covers their summits, as well as the rivers which flow at their feet. This is, as one may clearly see, the beautiful simplicity of nature! They fight also in heaven with cannon shot; this imagination however is taken from Ariosto, but Ariosto seems to have preserved some discretion in the invention. See then what it is, which has disgusted many French and Italian readers in the poem of Milton; we are on our guard against delivering our own judgment; we leave every one to feel disgust or pleasure according to his own fancy.

We may observe however, that the fable of the war of the giants against the gods, seems to be more reasonable than this of the angels; if indeed the word reasonable can be any way suita-

ble to such fictions: For the giants in heathen fable, were supposed to have been the children of heaven and earth, who claimed a portion of their inheritance from the gods, with whom they were on an equality in point of force and power: Those gods had not created the giants called Titans; and the former were of a corporeal nature like the latter. But it is not thus in our religion: God is a pure, infinite, Almighty creator of all things, against whom his creatures are not able to make war, and neither to cast mountains at him, nor to fire cannon. Accordingly this Christian imitation of the war of the giants, this fable of angels revolting against God himself, is only to be found in our Apocryphal books attributed to Enoch, and said to have been written in the first century of our vulgar æra; a work worthy of all the extravagance of Jewish Rabbiniſm! This then is the war which Milton has described: He has prodigally bestowed upon it the most daring pictures; sometimes we find angels on horseback, and others, who at a single stroke with a sabre, are cut in two, and immediately joined together again; at other times we find, that *death lifts up his nostrils to snuff up the odor of dead bodies*, which as yet did not exist: In another place he strikes *with his petrifying club upon cold and dryness*; but at some distance afterwards it is *cold, heat, dryness, and humidity*, which dispute the empire of the world with each other, and which *conduct in battle arrayed the embryos of atoms*. The most thorny questions of the most disgusting scholastic kind are treated of in more than twenty places in the very terms of the schools. The devils amuse themselves in hell with disputing concerning grace, free-will, and predestination; while others are playing upon the flute. In the midst of these inventions Milton subdues his poetic imagination, and restrains it to mak-

ing a paraphrase throughout two cantos of the first chapters of Genesis,

"God say the light was good,—

"And light from darkness divided

"Light the day, and darkness
"night he named?"

Again, "God said, let be the first
"mament ———

"And saw that it was good.—"

This was doubtless a piece of respect, which he shewed to the Old Testament, that foundation of our holy religion.

We think, that we have an exact French translation of Milton, and yet we have not: our translators have shortened or altered more than two hundred pages, which would prove the truth of all that I advance. The following is one example, which I take from the 5th book. After that Adam and Eve have repeated the 148th psalm, the angel Raphael descends from heaven upon his six wings, and comes to pay them a visit. Eve prepares a dinner for her guest, "she also squeezes grapes and makes a sweet wine, which is called *must*;" the angel says to her, good morrow, and then makes use of that salutation, which in fact he did not employ until afterwards to the Virgin Mary. After some conversation between them, without being afraid *lest dinner cooled* (which is word for word according to the original) another dialogue passed between Raphael and Adam, of which our translators have suppressed three fourths, and softened the expressions of the rest. Their practice has been the same, whenever they have translated any tragedies of Shakespeare; they are all mutilated, and scarce to be known for that author's: We have no faithful translation of this celebrated dramatic writer, except the three first acts of his *Julius Cæsar*, printed at the end of *Cinna* in the edition of Corneille by M. Voltaire.

Virgil introduces into his *Æneid* a prophecy concerning the states of the

descendants of Æneas and the triumphs of the Romans. In like manner Milton brings in a prediction concerning the destiny of the children of Adam; this is a grander object, and much more interesting to mankind; it is in fact to take universal history for the subject of his poem: However, he treats of the Jewish nation only in the eleventh and twelfth Cantos, and then the angel Michael and Adam ascend the highest mountain of Paradise in a vision, whence he could behold all the kingdoms of the earth, of which after all little is said. After Adam has been thus shewn many kingdoms, he is shewn also an hospital, and the poet takes occasion to observe, that it was an effect of Eve's gluttony. The whole of this vision seems to be a copy of Ariosto; for Astolpho, mounted on a Hippogrife, sees as he flies along, every thing which passes upon the frontiers of Europe and Africa. Perhaps, if I may venture my own opinion, the fiction of Ariosto is more probable than that of his imitator; for as one flies along, it is natural that he should see several kingdoms one after another; but no man can possibly see the whole earth from the top of a mountain. It has been objected against Milton, that he did not understand the science of optics; but this criticism is by no means just; for it may well be permitted to a poet to feign, that a celestial spirit discovers to the father of mankind the fates of his descendants: But it is of no importance, whether it be from the height of a mountain or elsewhere: The idea is at least great and beautiful.

The poem ends in the following manner—*Death* and *Sin* are at the pains to build a great bridge of stone, in order to join hell and the earth together, for their own convenience and that of Satan, whenever they should have occasion to make a journey from the one to the other. Notwithstanding which, Satan flies back to the devil's

devils by another road ; he goes and gives an account to his subjects concerning the success of his undertaking ; he harangues the devils, but is received only with hisses ; God changes him into a great serpent, and his companions are transformed into serpents likewise.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Printer of the British Magazine.

SIR,

I AM willing to believe there are few people in this happy country, where learning flourishes, and all arts and sciences are so well cultivated, who entertain the least doubt of the authenticity of the holy scriptures, or of their having been penned by inspiration.

The language of the Old Testament is altogether majestic, sublime, bold, and figurative, but more particularly so in the prophecies concerning the Messiah. His birth, his life, his actions, are theremost beautifully described ; his future sufferings are painted in the most lively and striking colours ; we cannot read them without emotion, we can scarce believe them to be predictions, but rather an account of the real oppressions and persecutions he suffered, described by eye-witnesses to his calamities, and that in so tender pathetic strain, that, were we not convinced to the contrary, we could not hesitate attributing them to the pen of some person nearly interested. This may be observed of all the prophets. On the contrary, the style of the New Testament on the same subjects, is plain and mostly narrative, it contains none of those ejaculations, those sympathetic feelings so frequent in the former ; the apostles, though spectators, and often partners of Christ's woes, describe them with an amazing apathy ; " and when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary,

BRIT. MAG. Feb. 1773.

there they crucified him." God, in order to establish in the hearts of mankind, a proper reverence for the prophets, and their writings, thought proper to promulgate by their mouths, certain events which took place during their natural lives, that by these means the Jews might be induced to believe the more interesting truths fulfilled at a remoter period : The scriptures, proceeding originally from God, must naturally contain all the beauty, and sublimity of elocution, consistent with the intellects of man for whose use they were designed. The New Testament, describing the lives and actions of Christ and his apostles, was wrote at, or near the time of the events therein recorded, while they were yet recent in the minds of the people. The difference in the style of the Old and New Testaments, observes an eminent modern, proceeds from the writers of the latter being concerned in many of the actions therein mentioned, and is a certain proof of the divine original of each.

I shall here, for the illustration of my argument, quote one of the most sublime and justly admired passages, of the greatest uninspired author of all antiquity, and a fragment out of the psalms of David, that my readers may compare them and form their judgments accordingly : The following begins the eighth book of Homer's Iliad, of which 'tis a verbal translation. " The saffron coloured morning was spread over the whole earth ; and Jupiter rejoicing in his thunder, held an assembly of the gods upon the highest top of the many-headed Olympus ; he himself made a speech to them, and all the Gods together listened."

" Hear me all ye gods, and all ye goddesses, that I may say what my soul in my breast commands. Let not therefore, any female deity or any male, endeavour to break thro' my word ; but all consent together, that I may most quickly

P

" per-

"perform these works. Whomso-
 "ever therefore of the gods, I shall
 "understand, to have gone by him-
 "self, and of his own accord, to
 "give assistance to the Trojans, or
 "to the Greeks, he shall return to
 "Olympus shamefully wounded; or
 "I will throw him, seized by me, in-
 "to dark hell, very far off; where
 "the most deep abyss is under the
 "earth; where there are iron gates,
 "and a brazen threshold, as far
 "within hell as heaven is distant
 "from the earth. Then he will
 "know, by how much I am the most
 "powerful of all the gods. But come,
 "try, O ye gods, that ye may all
 "see, hanging down the golden chain
 "from heaven, hang upon it all ye
 "gods, and all ye goddesses; but we
 "shall not be able to draw from
 "heaven to the ground, Jupiter the
 "great counsellor, though ye strive
 "ever so much. But when I after-
 "wards shall be willing to draw, I
 "shall lift both the earth itself, and
 "the sea itself. Then I shall bind
 "the chain round the top of
 "Olympus, and they hang aloft;
 "for so much am I above gods and
 "above men."

The following fragment was writ-
 ten by a person brought up a shepherd
 and in a country where learning was
 a stranger.

"O Lord, my God, thou art very
 "great! thou art cloathed with ho-
 "nour and Majesty! who coverest
 "thy self with light as with a gar-
 "ment. Who stretchest out the
 "heaven like a canopy, who layeth
 "the beams of his chambers in the
 "waters: Who maketh the clouds
 "his chariot; who walketh upon the
 "wings of the wind: Who maketh
 "his angels spirits; his ministers a
 "flame of fire: Who laid the foun-
 "dations of the earth, that it should
 "not be removed for ever. Thou
 "coverest the deep as with a gar-
 "ment, the waters stood above the
 "mountains, at thy rebuke they

"fled; at the voice of thy thunder,
 "they hasted away: They go up
 "by the mountains, they go down
 "by the vallies, unto the place
 "where thou hast founded for them.
 "Thou hast set a bounds that they
 "may not pass over, that they turn
 "not again to cover the earth."

"O Lord how manifold are thy
 "works! in wisdom hast thou made
 "them all: The earth is full of thy
 "riches; so is the great and wide
 "sea, wherein are creatures innumera-
 "ble both small and great: There
 "go the ships: There is that Levia-
 "than which thou hast made to play
 "therein. These all wait upon thee
 "that thou may'st give them their food
 "in due season: That thou givest
 "them they gather: Thou openest
 "thine hand, they are filled with
 "good; thou hidest thy face, they
 "are troubled; they die and return
 "to their dust, thou sendest forth
 "thy spirit, they are created; and
 "thou renewest the face of the
 "earth. The glory of the Lord
 "shall endure for ever. The Lord
 "shall rejoice in his works. He
 "looketh on the earth and it trem-
 "bleth. He toucheth the hills and
 "they smoke. I will sing unto the
 "Lord as long as I live. I will sing
 "praise unto God, while I have my
 "being."

I dare venture to affirm, that the
 former of these quotations, when compa-
 red with the latter, will, in the eyes of
 all your judicious readers, appear
 mean, low, flat, and despicable: so
 indeed will all uninspired authors when
 compared with sacred writ.

LETIUS.

To the Editors of the British Magazine.

Gentlemen,

If the following extracts of a letter I
 lately received from the country,

is worthy a place in your Magazine, 'tis at your service,
From your's &c.

W. H.

Dear Sir,

YOUR kind letter I received, and shall do all in my power to serve you.—An unhappy accident has happened among us—poor Will—has drown'd himself in the river Wye.—He told his wife he was going to walk in the meadows.—But was found two days after among the stakes near —. His wife you know was a most unkind ill-natur'd shrew.—This, and some lines from Shakespeare, fairly wrote out, and left upon his chamber table, give us sufficient reason to believe he was weary of his life.—The lines were these,

—Thereof came it that the man was mad.

The venom'd clamours of a woman!
Poison more deadly than a mad dog's tooth.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,

And thereof comes it that his head is light.

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy upbraidings,

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

Thereof the raging fire of fever—bred.

And what's a fever, but a fit of madness?

Thou say'st his sports were hinder'd with thy brawls.

—Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue?

But muddy and dull melancholy;

Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair,

And at her heels, a huge infectious troop

Of pale distemp'ratures and foes to life!

In food, in sport, and life preferring rest,

To be disturb'd—wou'd mad or man a beast.

The consequence is—*Thy Xantippe sits,*

Have scar'd thy husband from the life of wits.

After reading the above excellent and applicable quotations, I could not help scribbling a few of my premature observations on this melancholy subject, as I was (you know) acquainted with poor Will and his unhappy marriage.

Want of tender sentiments in a woman, makes all her vulgar virtues rusty.—A man of sensibility, a thinking man, chain'd to an ill-natur'd, violent-spirited, indelicate woman, has sold himself for life to a miserable slavery! every one of his foibles appear monstrous, through the magnifying glass of her malevolent mind!—The concave end, being always turn'd to view every good deed he does—and through which, neither his innate-virtues, nor his good intentions are ever seen by her.

If company, presents, news, or any thing that has the good luck to please any of her inferior senses, should for a few minutes change her frowning countenance to a little risibility—she will own, her husband does (now and then) something tolerably—pretty well considering—but if thro' hurry—inadvertancy—or a head loaded with care and business: He should fail to a nicety in any one thing (which probably, may be to him impracticable) and a thing only about his attendance on her—that moment, the skies blacken, a tremendous frown lowers over her whole countenance,—the peals of tongue-thunder stun his ears, and all the kind things he ever said, or did, are buried alive in *ungrateful oblivion*! A woman of this cast, thinks only for herself—if *she thinks at all*—and how *she only* may be pleased! This so swells her little mind, that there is no room for one single thought how she may please her husband: Who she sees (every day, almost every hour) studying how

how to please *her*. Nay—that very care to please her, (if attended with any anxiety) shall displease her worst of all, and the unhappy solicitude he appears in, if things don't happen as he cou'd wish to her satisfaction, she will construe immediately to unkindness, ruelty, grudging and barbarity! In short, her own dear self is the only object she has in view to please, the only object of self admiration!

What makes this sort of woman worse, she gets a husband, who wears his chains in a passive, (if not contented) manner, till they gall him to the very blood! Then he struggles in the agony, and heartily wishes to get free—but this excites no pity in the cruel, hard, insensible wife! The more pain and misery she sees him in, the heavier she makes his chains, lashes his rank'ling sores with scorpions, then sears 'em with a tongue set upon the fire of hell!

Tho' all women are form'd of the same materials, yet in some the elements are more happily blended. O happy contrast! Often do we see one who

Has grace in all her steps—Heav'n in her eye,

In every gesture—dignity and love!

Such a woman, is often married to a Sir John Brute,—furly, peevish, cross—and add to this, he often gets drunk.—Well, what does this amiable wife do when he comes home—reeling like a reed shaken by the wind? Why, take gently hold of his arm, looks in his face with a steady affability, and obligingly asks him to sit down—glad to see him return safe home, to find a loving welcome to her faithful arms! If she finds Bacchus has disarm'd him of his manly reason, and made him, indeed, little better than a Brute—she'll try all her art to sooth his folly, and with soft persuasion, gentle remonstrances (which love and submission are never at a loss for) and kind answers, lull him to

rest. When he wakes in the morning, she'll tacitly chide him, by reclining her love-fraught bosom o'er his akeing head, and beg him, by a sweetly reprimanding kiss, not to endanger his health and person by staying out so late again. By this she probably awakens in him something of the man—and at least changes the Brute into—a Centaur.—Now enters breakfast, where she is chearful, affable, and obliging.—Her tender kiss of peace buries the remembrance of *his* fault—and its ten to one but he begins to chide himself; and, at least, by self upbraiding looks, asks her pardon for the pain he had given her last night: which she takes care not aggravate—but excuse.—

Between this and dinner, business must be done. (I am not stating the case of a quality couple, as they don't live, only exist, as neither themselves nor any body else knows how). We'll suppose this beast—now a Centaur—minds his business.—Something in his affairs, trading or domestic—ruffles his hasty, peevish, passionate temper—Stand clear! Servants, dependants, wife and all, feel the effects of this sudden gust, and she who is most innocent, is that instant most blam'd.—What does she do now? Blow up the coals of strife and make them hotter! No—tenderly expresses her sorrow—it should happen so—applies the cooling balm of conjugal kindness—calms his mind, and possibly, by the time dinner is serv'd—changes the Centaur—into a man.

Here let me, for a while, indulge the pleasing idea of that soft sex, who can calm with all prevailing eloquence of word and gesture, the roughest temper.—Who can, with the heart accompanying blandishments of affection, transform the brute into a man—and O let me banish for ever from my thoughts, those disgraces of their sex, who can change the man into a brute.

brute.—But I fear I tire you with these reflexions, therefore remain,

Yours Sincerely,
W. H.

A singular Instance of Female Fortitude, exemplified in a Dutch Girl.

THE criminal laws differ greatly in most countries. In such realms that are guided by the civil law, which runs generally through Europe, the business is soon over. judges, without a jury determines the matter upon the best evidence that can be brought before them, and the culprit, sometimes the day after trial, falls a victim to a too precipitant decision.

Yet the very thoughts of depriving a fellow creature of life, which the united powers of the whole creation cannot restore, has struck the European nations with such an awe in passing sentence of death, that, even in the most despotic states, the heavy doom of taking away existence, is pronounced with reluctance, and caution, by the judges of every state in christendom—and with great reason.

It is doubtful whether one created being ever had the power of passing such an awful sentence against another of the same species, make, and form with himself. It is also doubtful, whether, when the party accused denies the guilt, it can be proved by an absolute certainty, that the defendant is really guilty of the crime alledged against him. Appearances often prove deceitful and erroneous. Divers modes in different countries of Europe have been devised to punish the guilty, and to screen the innocent. Yet none of them have been yet found to be effectual to draw the line between guilt and the appearance of it only.

By the English laws a jury of peers, provided the party pleads before his country, excuses the judges.

And in Holland, the laws will not suffer any person to be put to death, unless they previously confess that they were really guilty of the offence which was charged against them before the judges. This mode of proceeding in criminal cases, subjects the state, as well as the delinquents to great rigor, and sometimes to the imputation of shocking barbarity and cruelty. For after conviction, before the judges in Holland, if the culprit will not acknowledge himself to be guilty, they must undergo the ordinary and extraordinary torture: if by almost a miracle, any one has fortitude enough to go through such horrid exertions, they then must be liberated. But very often they, in their torment, confess themselves to be guilty, even when they are not so; yet I must relate one most remarkable instance of the contrary.

It is the story of a Dutch girl, which fell out about twenty years ago, or more, at Rotterdam. This heroine was servant to an old woman, who was reputed to be, and really was, vastly rich. She had an only son, who was sent to prosecute his studies at the college at Leyden.

The notion of her keeping a large sum of money in her house prompted some villains to form a project of robbing her. A plan was formed by them as they entered into her habitation in the dead of night. The old woman screamed out when the villains entered into her apartment. And the faithful maid rushed into the room, endeavouring, as far as in her power lay, to screen her mistress from violence—but it was too late—her mistress was murdered. In the agony of grief, she threw herself on the body—and most ardently kiss'd her dying patroness, and by that means her cloaths, particularly her apron, became bloody, from the wounds,

wounds which the good old lady had received of her murderers. At last hearing the robbers returning from ransacking the different apartments of the house, the poor girl was seized with fear; she ran in distraction, and hid herself in an oven. There she fainted away, and lay stupified. The next morning the neighbours entered the house, found it robbed and the mistress murdered. After a diligent search, the maid was found concealed in the oven, with her cloaths all bloody upon her, the murder was fixed on her; she was found guilty before the judge; but, as I have said before, she could not be put to death before a confession could be extorted from her. This poor innocent underwent the torture ordinary and extraordinary, which dislocated both the joints of her wrists and ankles; yet still she had the extraordinary fortitude to persist in declaring that she was not directly or indirectly guilty of the murder of her mistress, of which crime she had been accused and condemned.

The son of the murdered lady, out of filial affection, had been very assiduous, thinking that this poor girl had been really guilty, in bringing her to so severe a trial and punishment. But as she had withstood the torture, they were obliged to set her at liberty.

Afterwards, crippled as she was by the dislocation of her joints, by selling fruit from a barrow in the streets she earned her living.

Many years afterwards, the villains who had really committed this horrid crime, were brought to justice for another offence, and confessed the whole affair.

The young gentleman, who had so rigorously prosecuted the poor girl, and who was possessed of a very large fortune, after being fully convinced of her innocence, and deeply impressed with a sense of her sufferings and the severity of his proceedings against her, being stung with re-

morse, as the only recompence he could make to the fair cripple, he took her from off the street, at the side of her fruit-barrow, and publicly married her.

This story may convince us of the danger in trusting to *prima facie* evidence. It is shocking to think upon what slight grounds of suspicion only, many innocent people suffer an ignominious death in this country. No longer ago than last sessions, a villain confessed at Tyburn, that he had been guilty of two burglaries that others had been condemned to die for. It is the duty of judges and jurymen to have the fullest and clearest proofs of guilt before they pass such a tremendous sentence as the taking away the life of one of their fellow creatures.

To the Editors of the British Magazine.

THAT spirit of Christianity, which enlightens the discourses of Plato, hath induced many learned men, to believe them of divine origin; and that Socrates, whose tenets are there delivered, surrounded as he was by the clouds of idolatry and superstition, could not have conceived such interesting truths, that in some measure breathe the ardor and efficacy of inspiration, without supernatural assistance. Indeed it seems very improbable that a man, with only the light of reason for his guide, in the most idolatrous city in the world, almost four hundred years before the publishing the gospel, should promulgate and prove a great part of the system of Christianity.

There rather appears the interposition of the Deity in this work, who might design the appearance of Socrates, as a prelude to the conversion of the Heathens.

Notwithstanding the irreproachable conduct of his life, the sobriety of his manners, and his veneration for the laws

laws of his country, he fell a victim to the malevolence of his accusers, who impeached him for introducing new gods, and endeavouring to overthrow the established rites of religion.

He was accordingly arraigned in form, and through the iniquity of his judges, condemned to an undeserved death. I shall lay before my readers his reflexions on that state, as handed down to us by Cicero.

"I have great hopes, O my judges! that it is infinitely to my advantage that I am sent to death; for it must of necessity be, that one of these two things must be the consequence. Death must take away all these senses, or convey me to another life. If all sense is to be taken away, and death is no more than that profound sleep, without dreams, in which we are sometimes buried, Oh! heavens! how desirable is it to die! How many days do we know in life preferable to such a state! But if it be true that death is but a passage to places which they who lived before us do now inhabit, how much still happier is it to go, from those who *call* themselves judges, to appear before those who really *are* such; before Minos, Rhadamanthus, Æacus and Triptolemus, and to meet men who have lived with justice and truth? Is this, do you think, no happy journey? Do you think it nothing to speak with Orpheus, Musæus, Homer and Hesiod? I would, indeed, suffer many deaths, to enjoy these things. With what particular delight should I talk to Palamedes, Ajax and others; who, like me, have suffered by the iniquity of their judges! I should examine the wisdom of that great Prince, who carried such mighty forces against Troy; and argue with Ulysses and Sisyphus, upon difficult points, as I have in conversation here, without being in danger of being condemned.

"But let not these among you, who have pronounced me an innocent man, be afraid of death; no harm can arrive at a good man whether dead or living: his affairs are all ways under the direction of the gods; nor will I believe the fate which is allotted to me myself, this day, to have arrived by chance; nor have I ought to say against my judges, or accusers, but, that they thought they did me an injury.— But I detain you too long, it is time that I retire to death, and you to your affairs of life; which of us has the better, is known to the gods, but to no mortal man."

Though his sentiments are in general, great and Christian-like, though, supported by the testimony of a good conscience, and his hopes of futurity, he met death with an heroic indifference; yet he sometimes betrays traces of that heathenism, which universally prevailed around him. Though he was made an instrument for checking the absurd customs of the Gentiles, with respect to their theology, we must not suppose him a Christian in theory; his optics were still blinded; though he knew to distinguish virtue from vice, good from ill, he wanted that clear lamp of religion, the gospel, which afterwards illuminated the whole earth; he was a stranger to the system of revealed religion.

If we put his arguments in competition with those of another person who enjoys these advantages, a material difference will be evident; for this purpose, I shall quote the reflections of an admirable modern author, on the dissolution of the terrestrial frame.

"Let us only reflect on the vanity and transient glory of this habitable world, how by the force of one element breaking loose upon the rest, all the vanities of nature, all the works of art, all the labours of men are reduced to nothing. All that

"that we admired and adored before,
 "as great and magnificent, is obliterated or vanished; and another
 "form and face of things, plain, simple, and every where the same, overspreads the whole earth. Where
 "are now the great empires of the world, and their great imperial
 "cities? Their pillars, trophies and monuments of glory? Shew me
 "where they stood, read the inscription, tell me the Victor's name?
 "What remains, what impressions, what difference or distinction, do
 "you see in this mass of fire? ROME itself, eternal ROME! the great
 "city, the empress of the world, whose domination and superstition,
 "ancient and modern, make a great part of the history of this earth,—
 "what is become of her now? She
 "laid her foundations deep, and her palaces were strong and sumptuous.
 "*She glorified herself, and lived deliciously, and said in her heart, I sit a queen and shall see no sorrow.*
 "But her hour is come, she is wiped away from the face of the earth,
 "and buried in everlasting oblivion.
 "But it is not cities only, and works of men's hands, but the everlasting
 "hills, the mountains and rocks of the earth, are melted as wax before
 "the sun, and *their places is no where found.* Here stood the Alps, the
 "load of the earth, that covered
 "many countries, and reached their
 "arms from the Ocean to the Black
 "Sea; this huge mass of stone is
 "softened and dissolved; as a tender
 "cloud into rain. Here stood the
 "African mountains; and Atlas with
 "his top above the clouds; there
 "was frozen Caucasus, and Taurus,
 "and Imaus, and the mountains of
 "Asia: And yonder towards the
 "North, stood the Rhiphean hills,
 "cloathed in ice and snow. AH
 "these are vanished, dropt away as
 "the snow upon their heads. *Great
 "and marvellous are thy works, just*

"and true are thy ways, thou King
 "of Saints! Hallelujah!

AMMONIUS.

*The Dignity of the Commercial
Character continued.*

THE present nobility, who affect to deride the citizens, ought to consider, that the merchants may arrive at higher honours than any of them can ever attain.

These pretended great ones, may arise as high as ministers of state, first lords of the treasury, or privy counsellors; but still the lord mayor of London, an honour which never can be conferred on them, will rank before them.

If these high and mighty pretended lords of the creation turn their minds to the study of the law, and should be lucky enough to reach to the summit of that profession, yet, to their mortification, the lord mayor of London precedes the chancellor, and all the other judges: so that the proudest of them all can never be in so high a station as the chief of those whom they arrogantly style the scum of the earth.

And in case of an interregnum, the mayor of London is the chief magistrate of the realm; he is said to be the prime person of England.

For when King James the First was invited to the throne of England, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Lee, then lord mayor of London, subscribed first, before the great officers of the crown, and all the nobility. For further curious particulars in this instance, see Seymour's history of London, vol. 2. page 35.

Such also is the high dignity of the mayor of London; that he walks next, but one, to the Prince of Wales at the coronation of the Kings of Great Britain.

These honours, superior to that of the nobility, justly belong to the highest

highest citizen of the first commercial city that is, or ever was, in the world. And the high powers invested in the chief magistrate of the city of London hath been executed with a superior manliness to any thing that ever was attempted by other tribunals.

When King James the Second had abdicated the throne, as some say, or was drove out of his dominions according to others, by a Dutch nephew, whom he had greatly honoured with a nearer alliance by marriage with his daughter. When this grateful Hollander, who enslaved his own country and pretended to give liberty to ours, brought about the last revolution, the lord mayor of London, with a more than Roman fortitude, seized, and committed to prison, the infamous Jefferies, though he was at that time Lord High Chancellor of England, and a peer of the realm.

This was executing his authority in a proper manner, and proves that the lord mayor of London may curb and punish iniquitous judges, however high their rank or station of life may be. Nor is this the only instance of the chief magistrate of London having exercised his undoubted right of controlling bad judges; for much about the same time, Sir John Chapman, lord mayor of London, committed Sir Robert Wright, *lord chief justice* of England, to the gaol of Newgate.

From which it is plain and obvious, that the mayor of London hath a power over the Chancellor and all the judges of England: and it is much to be lamented, that they do not oftener exercise their right, by more frequent commitments of judges, when they depart from their duty as established by the great charter and law of the land.

Such powers and honours conferred on the first citizen of London, evinces the dignity of the commercial character as to individuals.

It is the highest slight of assurance, therefore, in the nobility to slight or contemn the freemen of London, as if they were so very much their inferiors.

And what makes such haughty distinctions so very truly ridiculous, is, that most of the nobility of England have sprung from commercial parents, as I shall hereafter prove.

Yet the members of the house of commons must take upon themselves, in one reign, to call the merchants *beggars*, and now, in another George's sovereignty, *the scum of the earth*. Yet that very venerable and august assembly is, or ought to be, composed of but eighty knights, fifty citizens, and three hundred and thirty-four burghers: so that the landed interest stands but as eighty, is to the number of three hundred and eighty-four; and still that is not an equal proportion, according to the real value of property in this opulent, great commercial nation.

In point of honour, our forefathers ordained, that trade should aggrandise rather than be disgraceful. For, according to the famous English antiquarian Vertigan, as I mentioned in my last letter, a merchant who had crossed the seas thrice, was ever after reputed a right worthythane, or lord. See page 367.

And so far is trade from being a matter of degradation, that Richard the Second advanced Richard de la Poole, a merchant, to the honour of earl of Suffolk, and made him lord high chancellor of England. His father, William de la Poole, was a merchant, and also the first mayor of Kingston upon Hull; he was first made a knight baronet, and afterwards arrived to the dignity of second baron of the exchequer in the reign of king Edward the Third. However, says Camden, "his being a merchant did no how detract from his honour; for who knows not that even our noblemen's sons have been
"mer-

"merchants." See Camden's Britannia, page 376.

From whence, saith this learned author, it follows, that *Mercatura non derogat nobilitati*; that is, Trade is no abatement of honour. Ibid page 700.

The elaborate, yet learned Guillim, in his treatise of gentlemen, in chapter 24th, saith, "if a gentleman be bound an apprentice to a merchant, or other trader, he hath not thereby lost his gentility; and he desires it may be remembered, for the honour of trade, that Henry the Eighth thought it no dishonour to him, when he quitted his queen, to take to his wife, Anne, mother of the glorious Elizabeth, queen of England, the daughter of Thomas Bullen, sometimes mayor of London." And to this it ought to be added, that the first William, who founded our royal race, was only the grandson of a tanner.

I will now proceed to show, that no honours ever were conferred on the greatest of our nobility, that hath not been likewise enjoyed by the merchants and traders of England. And as I go along, I will prove what I assert from the best authorities.

Sir John Blunt, lord mayor of London, had the singular honour to be made a knight of Bath, along with Edward prince of Wales, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Edward the First, which was in the year 1307: which proves, that the dignity of the character of a merchant, is of no modern invention. See Wotton's baronets, vol. 4. page 675.

In the succeeding century, the mayors of London were as yet in a higher degree of estimation; for Sir Godfrey Fielding, mercer and mayor of London, in the year 1492, was made one of the privy council to Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth.

And ten years afterwards, Sir Thomas Coke, Draper and Mayor, in the 5th Edward the 4th, was made a knight of the Bath, and afterwards a baronet by the same king. The year following Sir Matthew Philip, Goldsmith and Mayor, was made a knight of the Bath, and a baronet. But to show, that such honours were general to all merchants and eminent traders, and not confined to London only, in the year 1464, Sir John Gilliot, Merchant, Lord Mayor of York, was made a knight of the Bath. See a catalogue of the mayors of York, printed by Step. Buckley, 1664. p. 28.

In the succeeding year, Sir Ralph Josline, Draper and Mayor, was made a knight of the Bath, and afterwards a baronet. See Stow, page 419. And Sir Henry Weaver, Sheriff of London, was made a knight of the Bath. Stow, p. 419. Which demonstrates that such high honours were not confined to mayors only, but were conferred on other commercial characters.

Nor were the mayors of London less active in the field, than either in their commercial business, or in the affairs of the cabinet; for Sir John Young was made a baronet, fighting under the royal standard in the day of battle.

In the year 1487, Henry the 7th, made Sir William Home, Sadler and Mayor, a baronet; and in the same reign, Sir John Perceval, Merchant, Taylor and Mayor, received the same honour.

Afterwards, the same monarch conferred the like favour on Sir John Shaw, Goldsmith and Mayor of London.

Such were the honours conferred on eminent merchants and traders, before the reign of Henry the 8th, but we shall find that this great enterprising monarch, who had taken the daughter of a merchant to his royal bed, paid still a higher respect to such venerable characters.

For

For in the year, 1528, Henry the 8th made Sir John Allen, mayor of London, one of his privy councillors. Bakers chron. p. 296.

And the great Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, and one of the privy council to Henry the 8th, served his Sherifalty in the city of London in the year 1513. See Hollingshed's history, vol. 2, p. 341, 711, 938, &c.

These are but a few of the many citizens who have been distinguished by so many succeeding Kings. To enumerate every merchant and trader who have rendered signal services to the state, or who have received marks of honour for their respective virtues, would be too tedious and tiresome to the readers of a Magazine. I will therefore finish this essay with a short account of the noble families now in this kingdom, who are descended from commercial ancestors; and doubt not but they will be found, according to the estimations, even of the great, to stand as high in the veneration of the public, as any of the English nobility.

Thomas Legge, citizen and Skinner, who was twice mayor of London, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. "Which shews, that, even in these dainty times, the first nobility thought it no degradation to match themselves with eminent traders." This Thomas Legge was ancestor to the Earl of Dartmouth. Collin's Peerage, vol. 3, p. 100.

Sir Stephen Brown, grocer, and twice mayor of London, first in the 1438, and afterwards in the year 1448, is ancestor to the Lord Viscount Montague. Sey. Survey, vol. 2, p. 72 and 74.

Sir William Hollis was mayor of London in the year 1539, and his grandson was created Earl Clare, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle. See Storo.

These are accidental productions of the mutability of human affairs. It is hidden to us, at this distance of time, whether, from such originals, the good fortune of the descendants is owing more to chance, or the merit of the original founders of these noble families. But I shall close with one instance so remarkably noble and humane, that it must compel every one to acknowledge, that superior virtue is sometimes in this life amply rewarded.

It is of the princely family of the Duke of Leeds, whose ancestor was a servant, or apprentice, to a merchant of London, who lived on London bridge. These houses overhanged the river formerly, and by some accident, the daughter of his master, a young lady, with whom he was secretly in love, fell out of the window into the Thames. Ned Osborne, afterwards, Sir Edward, seeing his beloved sweetheart in such eminent danger of being drowned, regardless of his own safety, threw himself into the flood, and by an heroic struggle with the stream, saved the life of his amiable young mistress. He was afterwards rewarded by his master, with his consent to marry the beautiful creature that he had saved from death, and more amply compensated, by her entire affection. From that generous conjunction, flows the noble family of the Duke of Leeds. An origine much more to be boasted of than if they had sprung from the loins of either the Percys or the Howards.

See this story at large, attested by the Duke of Leeds, in Seymour's survey of London, vol. 2, p. 78.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE MORALIST.

AS most of the infelicities attendant upon humanity, are generated by vice, it becomes highly necessary for every man to be acquainted

ed with that rule of duty comprehended in the science of morals, which if strictly adhered to, will even be productive of solid felicity.

But amidst the distracted opinions of the profoundly learned, it is no easy task to discover those principles which we should treasure up, as a kind of directory to conduct us on our way through the disagreeable road of life.

If we look into those moral writers, who are esteemed as so many luminaries by their admirers, we shall not meet with that satisfactory account of things, which will stand the test of *Common Sense*. The truth is, that these gentry spin out a refined metaphysical system, which, like a bubble blown through a straw, glares indeed for a time, but breaks and disappears on the slightest touch, or most cursory examination.

The writers whom we mentioned in our last paper, afford the strongest proofs of the justness of our assertion.

Dr. Samuel Clarke, when he treats about the duty of man as a social creature, talks a language quite unintelligible to the generality of the world. Instead of precepts suitable to every comprehension, we are amused with a flimsy dissertation upon the "fitness and unfitness of things;" and instead of urging the most forcible arguments in proof of the existence of a Deity, we are presented with an arrogant definition of a creature of the Doctor's imagination, whom he affects to stile *the supreme God*.

Mr. Woolaston resolves all moral actions, into what he calls *Truth*, which is but another extensive phrase for a rectitude of conduct. In short, little satisfaction is to be met with from a perusal of such writers.

A Moralist, who would say any thing to the purpose, should give us a clear insight into the powers of man, shew what he is capable of acquiring, without the aid of revelation; and point out that mode of social conduct, which is conformable

to nature, and accords with the general design of nature's God.

It is on all hands agreed, that man is a compound Being: his animal nature seems to bear a most exact resemblance to that of other brutes. If he differs in any thing, it is in the multitude of his wants, which are far more numerous than those with which animals of an inferior condition are troubled here: There is no foundation for pre-eminence, since it would be absurd to harrangue about excellence, when a thousand testimonies of our defects are at hand.

Considered merely as an *Animal*, man wants that unerring guide called *Instinct*, which serves as an infallible director, through every period of a brute's existence.

But when we survey the powers of the human mind, when we consider the *memory*, which, like a store-house, treasures up each useful occurrence; when we view the *imagination* roving at will through the immensity of the universe, and like a little god, piercing through the thick cloud that gathers about futurity, when we see the *judgment* busied in examining the specific differences of things, and cautiously deciding upon their various excellencies or defects; such a prospect inspires us with delight, as it evinces the superiority of our species to consist in such *mental perfections*, as bear a distant, though faint, analogy with some correspondent attributes of the Deity.

Before we can with propriety determine about the duties necessary for man to perform, a question arises, which hath not been satisfactorily discussed. It may be asked, From whence we deduce the necessity of moral obligations? Different authors have answered this question in dissimilar ways. Some have attributed too much to human nature, and falsely supposing *Reason* capable of making every necessary discovery, they have

have superseded the necessity of revelation, and have almost defied frail humanity:

Simply as a social creature, man seems possessed of *feelings*, which, under the conduct of reason and observation, are sufficient for all the purposes of life. Guided therefore by these, he would act properly in society; nay, perform many things beneficial to his fellow-creatures. Thus, we are all susceptible of that emotion, termed compassion, and few are so steeled against the misfortunes of others, as not at least to sigh over the various miseries party-coloured life abounds with. It is also a great blessing that such feelings are *indoluntary*, we can no more help being affected with that thrilling sensation, the presence of an object in distress creates, than we can avoid those pungent cravings, caused by extreme hunger.

Thus we seem supplied with several *innate*, or if you please *connate stimulatives* to perform such things as may contribute to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-creatures.

But as man is a *moral Agent*, as he seems capable of comprehending in some manner, with the author of his Being, the question still recurs, How shall he know what mode of action will infallibly recommend him to the favour of his creator? Can reason, if left to its self, discover this necessary knowledge? I answer boldly, No; for if it could, we should not see such various nations of men, strangers to every thing which relates to religion or morality.

From the most authentic accounts we receive from different voyagers, it appears that those wild people, who have had little or no commerce with Europeans, are sagacious, have a quickness of discernment, and are by no means destitute of sound reason.

If therefore a Deity was discoverable by reason, if the duties we, as moral agents, should perform, were

deducible by the *light of nature*, how comes it to pass, That those people, who are strangers to revelation, have not in all this time, discovered these obvious truths?

Perhaps I shall be told, that "their savage way of living affords them no time or inclination to exert the powers of their minds, and procure such enquiries."

But this will not serve as a solution of the difficulty, for reason either was designed to discover these important articles, or it was not. If it was, the Deity, who does nothing in vain, would have super-added that kind of *restlessness* which might have stimulated every man, in *whatever situation*, to exercise his reason upon subjects with which it behoved him to be well acquainted. But as whole nations are perfect strangers to every thing that relates to a Deity, and without seem far from being disposed to prosecute any enquiries concerning him; as this is the case, it is manifest, that the faculty of reason *alone* was never designed, without *adventitious* helps, to explore, and find out the *will, being, and attributes of God*.

What is reason? A power of drawing just conclusions from any given premises. This definition will bear the test, and it doth not conclude a power of *discovering the data about which it is employed to argue*.

On the whole, in every important article relative to religion or morality, we must refer to the light, not of *reason*, but of *revelation*. This truth once established, we shall in some future papers, endeavour to recommend the practice of those duties propounded in the *holy code*; and we shall aim at endearing them to our readers, by shewing that they add lustre to humanity, and confer a grace upon even our most indifferent actions.

Obfer-

*Observations on some parts of the
Newtonian System of Philosophy.*

ON ATTRACTION.

ATTRACTION is a supposed power or faculty in matter, whereby each particle is imagined to attract, and be attracted by all other material particles; those that are near to each other, always exerting their force more strongly than those that are at a greater distance.

Sir I. Newton, who was the inventor, or at least improver of this hypothesis, supposed, that gravitation, or the phenomenon of bodies falling to the earth, and adhering to it with a considerable degree of tenacity, might be owing to this principle.

It is indeed manifest, that if there is any such attracting influence essential to matter, or superadded thereto by its divine creator, those bodies must exert this power more forcibly, or be heaviest, that consist of the largest quantities of matter; because, each minimum, or the smallest atom being supposed to be endowed with this property, magnitudes that consist of the greatest number of these atomical particles, must contain also the largest quantity of attractive power, and consequently attract more powerfully than those of less bulk.

Again, if this power arises from an emanation of effluvia from the attracting body, the nearer these bodies are to each other, the more forcibly they will attract, because it cannot be doubted, but that the *effluvia* must be the stronger the nearer they are to the surfaces from whence they exhale.

From these suppositions it is indeed evident, that if there is any such power existing in nature, its force will be proportional to the quantity of matter of which each of the attracting magnitudes consist, and their distances from each other; the nearest

and largest always necessarily acting with the greater force.

And upon a supposition of the existence of such an attracting power as here described, it is, I confess, by no means wonderful, that the earth very forcibly *attracts*, and is *attracted* by all the bodies upon, or near its surface, nor can I sufficiently express my astonishment, how it comes to pass, that any material substance *can* be raised from the earth; since there is not one particle of which the earth is composed, but what, together with every atom in the body designed to be raised, joins its force, in order to obstruct the power that attempts to raise it up.

Sir I. Newton proposed his sentiments upon this subject, with that modesty which is the constant attendant of great talents. But his followers have positively and dogmatically asserted the *reality* of that power in nature, which their great master considered as *problematical* only. He propounded the supposed existence, nature, and laws of attraction, as a proper object of enquiry. His *disciples* have imagined that they have discovered, in the regular operations of the universe, an ample confirmation of the influence of this great principle, all over the visible world, and have therefore established this doctrine, as being an incontestible truth.

Let us, however, with the utmost impartiality, examine this position, now deemed so demonstrably certain. The greatest of men are liable to error; and none but the weakest of the human species are slaves to prejudice, and blind subscribers to the opinions of others.

Attraction, then, is a supposed power in the particles of matter *to operate where they are not residually present*. They are said to draw each other by invisible abilities, and affect each other in some certain manner, where in reality they are not.

In

Is this possible? Can a material substance have any effect in places where it is not essentially present? All our ideas of matter represent it as being an extended impenetrable and moveable substance; and assure us, by daily experience, that where this substance is not actually present, it can exert no power whatever. All its qualities, relations, and powers, over any other substance of the same nature, must result therefore from extension and impenetrability. By these properties it is subjected to the laws of motion, or when at rest it may be impelled out of its place by another body in motion, and coming in contact with the resting body, provided the moving body acts with a force sufficient to drive the resting body away. But wherever a material substance is not actually and essentially present, it is, with respect to that place, a perfect *non entity*, and cannot therefore produce effects of any kind in a place where it is not.

Our reason clearly convinces us, that an extended substance, whose only essential property is *extension*, can produce no effects beyond, or without the boundaries of its proper extent: and neither Sir I. Newton, nor any of his followers, have as yet taken upon them to assert, that matter is possessed of any other essential quality whatever, much less have they offered any reasons to induce us to believe such an assertion probable. However, lest they should have recourse to occult qualities and invisible powers, we must take leave further to enforce a proposition that will, to every considering man, appear as plain as any thing that can become the object of our knowledge; and that is, *that no material being whatever, be its quality or powers what they will, can exert its influence where it is not.*

We are certain that the most powerful of all beings, the great Jehovah

himself, is every where present: we are also certain, that his omnipotence, is inseparable from his omnipresence; but wherever the presence of any being is circumscribed, or limited, it is self-evident, that its powers must be limited to its presence; unless we choose to suppose, that any finite existence *can* exert a power, which doth not appear to subsist in the supreme; that is, *an ability to act where it is not residually present.* If inconsistencies of this kind are to be credited, philosophizing must be at an end, since the most absurd and self contradictory propositions may be, at one and the same time, the objects of our belief.

But it may be further observed, that this very doctrine of attraction is contradicted by facts and experiments, and more particularly by that of the *Feather and Guinea* in the exhausted receiver of an air pump, which, our senses convince us, fall equally fast, and consequently gravitate equally in *Vacuo*, or in such a vacuum as is at least procureable by human art.

For be the reason what it will, that these two bodies do in these circumstances descend to the earth, it is manifest, that this descent cannot be occasioned by the Newtonian attraction, whose primary law is, and indeed must be, that *equal quantities of matter, at equal distances from the centre of gravity, gravitate equally.* But here we observe, that two bodies (one of which contains an hundred times more matter than the other) the instant the resistance arising from the atmospheric air is removed, appear to be of *equal* weight. Can, then, this descent be owing to any property arising from, or any quality inherent in, matter in general? It is evident that this effect is by no means produced by any such cause.

For if these bodies fall to the earth by reason of any quality in matter, which

which determined them to such a motion, *that body* would fall faster than the other which contained the greater quantity of matter. But since we evidently see, that this in fact doth *not* happen, their fall therefore to the earth, cannot, without a glaring absurdity, be ascribed to any such cause.

Allowing it true, that we cannot account for the motions of the planets in their respective orbits, or assign any tolerable reason for the descent of all terrestrial bodies towards the earth, without a supposition of the existence of some such quality in matter, yet that cannot be deemed a reason sufficient for our making an *assumption* which equally contradicts, not only all our conceptions of matter, but also several experiments similar to that I have already related. In such a case, it is by far more ingenuous frankly to acknowledge our incapacity to solve this difficult phenomena, than to ascribe those ordinary occurrences in nature to causes which reason and experiments assure us cannot exist.

There is no manner of doubt but that philosophy is, to the great Sir I. Newton, greatly indebted for many valuable discoveries, and among the rest for the laws regulating the motions of the celestial bodies, and the proportions their respective quantities of motion bear to each other; whereby we learn, that these bodies move with a force proportioned reciprocally to the *squares of their respective distances from the sun*; that in their motions; in equal times they *sweep off equal areas*; that the powers requisite to keep the planets in their respective orbits, and maintain their motions are *inversely as the squares of their distances*; and that the power which this great philosopher calls *attraction*, is diminished as the square of its distance from the sun increases; from whence it is evident that the planets are carried about

in their respective orbits, from west to east, by *some* power which decreaseth as the squares of the distances from the sun increase: and if we can discover in nature any power which acts in this manner, and is at the same time *adequate to the end proposed*, we shall then have no manner of occasion to have recourse, with Sir Isaac, to *attraction, perpetually acting*, and a *projectile force*, once impressed upon the planets and comets at their creation.

Historical Anecdotes of the private lives of our most gracious Sovereign and his amiable Queen Consort.

AS we are determined to convey the sentiments of virtue through the most pleasing vehicles we can select, and as we profess ourselves advocates for conjugal felicity, we have judged it expedient to adopt the trite but true maxim, that "example is a more powerful incentive than precept."

Accordingly we propose to present our readers with a short account of such persons as may deservedly be proposed as models for the rising generation, and whose conduct in the matrimonial state, may induce others to follow a tract, which, if pursued, under the guidance of reason, will assuredly lead to substantial bliss.

We are desirous of paying every compliment to *rank*, that is not parted with at the expence of *virtue*. And to the honour of our nation be it said, we can propose for imitation, a young, amiable, and accomplished monarch, whose good qualities might put professed philosophers to the blush; and who, amidst the variety of enticements the splendour of a court affords yet practises that kind of virtuous austerity, and becoming restraint, that canonized hermits have seldom been able to attain, even in their gloomy cells.

Soon

Soon after our gracious monarch, George the Third, ascended the throne of his ancestors, he became desirous of securing to this kingdom the blessing of a protestant succession:

Politicians, who are always fruitful in conjectures, anxious to have their Sovereign enter into the connubial state, were busied in endeavours to find out a lady worthy the heart and hand of a king, who seemed endowed with every requisite that might promise felicity to the fair one, who had attractions sufficient to gain and to keep his affections.

As external accomplishments are always supposed to have a most powerful effect over the generality of mankind, the nation was tempted to single out some graceful charmer, on whom nature was supposed to have conferred irresistible beauties.

The disposition of his Majesty was however unknown to these connoisseurs. Blessed with judgment, good sense, and penetration, our monarch proceeded with the greatest deliberation. Conscious that the alliance into which he was about to enter, would be productive of happiness or misery in the *extreme*; his Majesty determined not to permit the glare of corporal grace, or figure, to impose upon his senses, or warp him from the pursuit of the more lasting embellishments of the heart. If domestic unhappiness should ensue, his Majesty's subjects might feel indeed, a painful sympathy for his misfortunes; but his Majesty himself would experience a kind of torture, not conceivable by those who are strangers, unless in theory, to the tormenting anguish of an aching heart.

Full of these refined sentiments, our amiable Monarch, after making the necessary enquiries, fixed his choice upon the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strzelitz.

The family of this illustrious and highly favoured lady, had, in a varie-

BRIT. MAG. Feb. 1, 1772.

ty of instances, shewn the greatest attachment to our monarch's ancestors, and zeal for the Protestant cause. No *national* objection therefore could be made to this alliance; and when the intellectual merits of the Princess became more universally known, it was not doubted, but every well-wisher to his Majesty would highly approve the marriage.

The Princess Charlotte had given several distinguishing proofs of the refinement of her taste, the solidity of her judgment, and the perfections of her mind: His Majesty had an opportunity of *first* becoming acquainted with these good qualities of the Princess, by the means of a letter which she wrote to the Prussian Monarch, when he entered the territories of her cousin the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Swerin. This letter will shew, that the praises lavishly bestowed upon the Princess Charlotte, were founded on truth. We shall favour our readers with a transcript of the original—it may be deemed a royal literary curiosity, and will ever be new on account of its manifold beauties.

To the KING of PRUSSIA.

" May it please your Majesty,

" I am at a loss whether I shall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success that has covered you with laurels, has overspread my country with desolation.

" I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of *vicious refinement*, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the *art of pleasing*, or to turn my thoughts to subjects of a more domestic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

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" It

"It was but a few years since this territory wore the most pleasing appearance; the country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity: What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospect now before me. The whole country, my dear country! lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd, are quite discontinued; the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds, or loss of limbs, rendered unfit for service, is left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate influence of *either* army, as it happens to advance or retreat. It is impossible to express the confusion, even those who call themselves our friends, create; even those from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities.

"From your justice, therefore, it is that we hope for relief: To you, even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice.

I am, Sir, &c."

This epistle the King of Prussia sent over to our Monarch, who no sooner perused it, than he broke out in raptures, and expressed himself, to a nobleman present, in the following terms, "This, H—, is the lady whom I shall select for my consort—

here are *lasting* beauties—the man who has any mind, may *feast* and not be *satiated*. If the *disposition* of the Princess but equals her *refined sense*, I shall be the happiest man, as I hope, with my people's concurrence, to be the greatest Monarch in Europe."

That his Majesty had great reason for his favourable opinion, appears evidently from the letter; which, considering the youth of the princess, is certainly a most wonderfully excellent composition: and that our monarch's prophecy, relative to his own felicity, has been completely fulfilled, is clear from the harmony in which this royal couple have lived, ever since the day they avowed fidelity to each other.

When the nuptial knot was tied, Queen Charlotte, far from being elated at her exaltation, shewed, by her extreme affability and condescension, a mind infinitely superior even to royalty. Her engaging behaviour endeared her to all ranks of people; whilst her innocent and virtuous disposition gained so much upon the affections of her royal consort, that he became enamoured to an excess of fondness; and each revolving day increased his happiness as it increased his years.

As the German ladies are generally prolific, her Majesty has produced a numerous brood of fondlings. Unlike in most things to our fashionable dames, her Majesty seems to leave the management of her offspring to an unfeeling nurse, or a prattling giddy waiting woman. The Queen watches over her helpless innocents, and with all the soft solicitude of maternal tenderness, guides their infant steps with a mother's fostering hand. Her Majesty is truly sensible, that as she cannot transfer her *feelings*, so neither can she her *anxiety* for her children's welfare to *another*: and that she abhors the opinion, too universally received amongst the ladies, that, "Attending upon infants is a servile

"*leave druggery*" will appear from the following genuine anecdote:

In a conversation which passed between the Queen and a certain dutchess, her Majesty expressed an astonishment, that the ladies entrusted their children, when they took an airing, to the care of servants; and were so seldom seen with them themselves. The Dutchesse inclined to vindicate the practice, her Majesty interrupted her with this sensible admonition: "You are, said she, a mother—there—you converse with a mother—and I should be sorry you would force me to suppose you *callous*; where you ought to be *most susceptible*."

There is such an admirable uniformity in the dispositions of the royal pair, their minds are formed in such perfect *unison* to each other; that allowing for the difference arising from the perplexing affairs of government, it is impossible to pourtray the character of the *one*, without including, at the same time, that of the *other*.

The frequency of divorces, and the infidelity of either sex, shocks his Majesty's nature. He hath not been bred in the school of quibbling; he hath not been taught to conceive that libertinism and licentiousness was culpable only in the *females*. His Majesty justly concludes, that the *man* cannot estrange his affections, without violating in every respect the matrimonial contract. The multiplied infidelities of late years, have most sensibly affected our monarch; whose expanded heart sympathises with every misfortune; under which his people labours. His Majesty is known to shudder whenever he signs a warrant for a felon's execution; and he not long since declared, that "he never assented to a bill, praying for a divorce, but with an internal kind of reluctance."

It is not an easy task to decide, whether his Majesty is most exemplary as *father* or an *husband*. Considered

in the character of the latter, he is all softness, all affection, all indulgence; and has a heart susceptible of every domestic pleasure. As a father, he is severe, without being morose, familiar without at all relaxing his paternal authority, and affectionate without that weakness which makes youth but too presuming.

His Majesty takes a laborious pains in the culture of his children's minds. He is truly sensible of the necessity of *binding the twig when young*, if we are desirous of its having the proper shape ever after. When the king's other avocations, therefore, will permit him leisure, he employs it usually in giving his progeny such instructions; as their infant minds are capable of receiving; for his Majesty has frequently observed, that, "It is chiefly owing to the parent, "if the children are devoid of "proper principles."

It would be needless to recapitulate every minute occurrence, as we mean not to write an history of our Sovereign's life; but only to sketch out his excellencies, for others to copy after so truly an illustrious example. As however our readers may be solicitous to attend our monarch into his most private recesses, we have endeavoured to procure every information which we thought might gratify their curiosity.

In winter, his Majesty usually rises betwixt six and seven, and retires to his devotions in a private apartment, where he continues near an hour. In summer, his Majesty seldom lays longer than six. After breakfast, his Majesty dresses, and attends the public business, if any. Afterwards, he has his children brought to him, and then retires to his study to prosecute some new ingenious discovery, or attend to the conversation of some man of science and knowledge. The Queen generally spends the forenoon with her little ones; and as she is to the last degree ingenious, she

is generally employed about drawing, or the most curious kind of needle-work, the latter of which is her favourite amusement.

The king is remarkably temperate, seldom indulging himself in more than four glasses of wine at dinner, and a little wine and water at supper. The afternoon, if no state affairs require his consultation, his Majesty spends in reading some favourite author to the queen; who has given the best proof, that she thoroughly understands our language, by conceiving the greatest attachment to Shakespeare's most esteemed plays.

As his Majesty was taught to speak with all the graces of oratory, by the celebrated Quin, persons who have had access to his Royal presence, declare, that the king reads and speaks more like a professor of eloquence than a monarch, who might be supposed somewhat softened with the luxury of a court.

After supper, his Majesty and the Queen join in private devotions, and perusing each, some moral or religious author, they retire early to rest.

Such is the life, such the disposition of our amiable Sovereign. His court is not filled with "Bacchus and his noisy revellers." It is not an Eastern seraglio. It is the residence of VIRTUE, SCIENCE, and RELIGION. He is the father of a well-governed family; the fond, the affectionate husband, of the most meritorious lady in the British dominions. Their days are spent in social comforts, and each rising morn they experience "high favoured joys" proceeding from heart, felt delight.

It is not possible to view this happy pair, without becoming converts to Hymen, and praising the connubial state in the language of Milton:

Hail wedded love! mysterious law,
true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise! of all things, common
else.
By thee adult'rous lust was driven
from men
Among the bestial herds to range;
by thee
Founded in reason, loyal, just and
pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities,
Of father, son and brother, first
were known.
Perpetual fountain of domestic
sweets!
Here, love his golden shafts employs;
here lights
His constant lamp; and waves his
purple wings,
Reigns here, and revels.

[*Inland Navigation continued.*]

IN my last, I pointed out the facility of a navigable communication between the western and eastern ocean, from Fort William to Inverness. I will now further explain the very great advantages that must accrue to this kingdom from such a grand, useful undertaking, which, at the same time, is so easy to be accomplished. The fisheries are the riches, and at the same time, the power and strength of the British dominions. This opinion is confirmed by early authorities, and the experience of every man of business. Yet this invaluable lucrative branch cannot be secured to the inhabitants of this island, by any other means than by an easy and expeditious communication between the western islands and the German ocean. For the voyage round the Orkneys is both tedious and dangerous. The Dutch and English are greatly impeded in their fisheries on that account, and are often entirely frustrated for the whole season by

means of the westerly winds, which often set in on that coast for weeks together. To establish a lucrative and lasting fishery, always running in the same channel, and secured to the subjects of Great Britain only, a certain, safe, and easy conveyance to the eastern shore, is absolutely necessary. The Magazines for that most noble branch of commerce, herrings, would be established at Inverness, from whence all the eastern parts of Europe would be supplied. The Dutch would not fish on our coasts in their own vessels, if they could purchase herrings at a lower price than they can catch them at, in our ports. And could we once monopolize that fishery, we should have a perpetual source of riches, and a never failing foundation for supplying the royal navy, with hardy and able seamen. Following the shoals of herrings in ships or vessels must ever be expensive and uncertain. But, was this plan to take place, the inhabitants in the numerous western isles would catch them, at a trifle of expence, in their boats; and in a few days convey them to Inverness, where they would find a ready file for them from the Dutch, Hamburgers, &c. The fisheries in these parts are constant and perpetual. The sea is always open, their harbours are never frozen, and when the herring fishing is over, the cod, ling, and hake fisheries succeed: so that could these islanders find proper markets, by means of this navigation, they would be constantly employed all the year round, in a traffick and business which only can make Great Britain flourish. The great Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to King James, strongly recommends the encouragement of the fisheries, as the basis of our power and wealth. He shows his Majesty, that twenty thousand ships and vessels, and four hundred thousand people are employed on our coast in the fishery. He represents that the Hollanders

had three thousand ships; and employed fifty thousand seamen on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland. And this great man further observes, that these three thousand ships is the means of employing nine thousand other ships, and employing of one hundred and fifty thousand other persons more by sea and land; which enables the Dutch, though they have not a single stick fit for building in their own country, to encrease their navy to a thousand vessels yearly. And whilst their whole produce cannot load a hundred ships yearly; they keep twenty thousand vessels constantly employed. Sir Walter, therefore, exhorted his Majesty to encourage the fisheries as the source of power as well as riches. For saith he, "To take God's blessing out of the sea is to enrich the realm. 2dly, It setteth the people to work. 3dly, It maketh plenty and cheapness in the land. 4thly, It encreaseth shippings and maketh the land powerful. 5thly, It is a continual nursery for breeding and encreasing our marines. 6thly, For making employments for all sorts of people, as blind, lame, and others, by sea and land, from ten to twelve years and upwards. 7thly, For enriching your Majesty's coffers by merchandize, returned from other countries for fish and herrings. And 8thly, For the encreasing and enabling of merchants." So many advantages to a kingdom should be well attended to by the public. And many of our princes have tried in vain to secure such an invaluable branch of commerce to this kingdom. But let this proposed navigation take place, and we shall soon find our revenue encreased, and more than four hundred thousand seamen added to what are now employed. No power in Europe could then attempt to insult us, when we should be able, in a few days, to man our fleets, on any emergency, with a sufficient force to crush all the maritime powers in Europe.

Europe. It is high time, when such learned men as Dr. Price proves now that we tend towards depopulation, that every plan should be putted that can remedy so dreadful a calamity. This navigation plan will not only encourage the breeding up of people, but such people also who are most valuable in a trading country.

To the Editor of the British Magazine and General Review.

S. I R,

ON perusal of the first number of your Magazine, I observed, among your useful and entertaining correspondents, one, who signs himself, "Lawyer for the British Magazine and General Review," has offered his services to any of your readers, in resolving law questions. Such an undertaking, I presume, will be a very laudable design, as well as beneficial to a great number of your readers; and for which, I have the vanity to believe, he will have the thanks of a great number of them. On such offer I have here sent you a case of mine, which lately happened, to be conveyed to him through the channel of your Magazine, hoping soon to see his impartial opinion thereof; that I may be freed from the anxiety which attends it through the creative and unsatisfactory answers given me by my attorney.

The Case is as follows:

A young gentleman hired a horse of mine for one day, to go to a particular journey. I let the horse accordingly, and he rode him some miles further than the place he was hired to, and, by his violent riding, threw the horse down and cut his knee, in such a manner that the horse has been rendered unserviceable ever since the said accident, being now four months and the farrier informs me, that the horse never will be worth

one-third part of the money he was before the accident happened. This is a true state of the case: and upon making application to the party (who is about 19 years of age) and his friends several times, to no purpose, I had at last for answer, that he was a minor, and therefore he was not responsible for the injury done to the horse. If so, I must sit down by the loss of it; but am not willing to do it till I am fully convinced that minors are not culpable for the injury done to a man's property.

From

A well-wisher

to your undertaking,

Feb. 1776,

1772

Answer.

No infant, or person within twenty-one years of age, is compellable to pay either debt or damages, except for necessary meat, drink, clothing or education. But if the party alluded to, being of the age of nineteen, should plead his nonage against a just demand, it must be a lasting stain on his reputation throughout his whole life. Yet, if he has a mind to stain his infancy with chicane and infamy, he may avoid paying the damages, which, according to the state of the case, were he of full age, he would doubtless be liable to.

The Lawyer.

To the Printer of the British Magazine.

I Am of the same opinion with your correspondent the lawyer, that if you keep up to your promised plan, your Magazine will be one of the most useful and periodical works that is now published; and I think the public are greatly obliged to the Editor for his benevolent designs, in offering to investigate any law question they should propose to him, through the channel of your Magazine; for as he

justly observes, that, not only the rich, but many of the lower class of tradesmen, as well as the poor who cannot afford to pay a lawyer, or council for their opinions, will be greatly benefited by it. And I dare say you will have correspondents enough upon that account. I therefore shall at this time become one of them, and trouble him with the following question, viz. Whether the master or mistress of the post-office in any town, (for I know some towns that do not pay it) have a right by law, to demand one half-penny for the delivery of every letter; or whether they are obliged by law to deliver gratis, every letter that is directed to the inhabitants within the town; and if they are, I should be glad to know the best method of proceeding against them, if they should keep, or detain, any letter, upon the account of not paying the half-penny for the delivery.

There are many tradesmen in the town I live in, that are determined (if lawful) not to pay the half-penny; and the mistress of the post-office, will not deliver them without it, but lets them lie in the office till we send for them, which may, and has been hurtful to some of us: upon that account we have entered into a subscription to prosecute her, and therefore, should be glad of the lawyers answer to the above questions immediately, which will greatly oblige them, and particularly your correspondent,

Bridgnorth, J. P.
Feb. 22, 1772.

The Answer.

I am of opinion that no post-master in any town, hath a right to demand one half-penny for the delivery of letters. It is the lawful postage, and no more, that they should charge. I know that in many country places, the deputy post-masters have extorted this half-penny. But as the matter was tried only last

year, by the post-master of Bath, and determined against him, I thought the matter would never again be drawn into question. In London, where the distance is much more extensive than it can be any where else, no such claim is ever made. It is clearly and expressly contrary to the act of the 9th of Queen Ann. In Sec. 40, no letters to be opened or detained except for the lawful postage, under the penalty of twenty pounds. Besides by sec. 41, every post-master swears, that he or she shall not detain letters, but for the lawful postage. The levying money on the subject without the express permission, order, or direction of an act of parliament, should never be submitted to. If the post-mistress in question shall persist in her unlawful contributions, an action on the case should be brought against her, when there is no doubt but the plaintiff must prevail.

The Lawyer.

An authentick account of the great debate in the House of Commons, concerning the thirty-nine articles of the church of England.

SIR William Meredith, who had been persuaded, by the clergy and others praying for relief in the matter of subscription to the thirty-nine articles, to undertake their cause, moved the house for leave to bring up their petition in the follow strain:

Mr. Speaker,

When I inform the house that the subject of the petition, which I hold in my hand, is religion, a matter of a grave and serious nature, and that it is signed by two hundred and fifty grave and respectable men, I think I need not make use of any other argument to bespeak your indulgence. Solicited as I have been, and inclined as I always am to promote the redress of national grievances, I could not on this occasion help stepping forth to the assistance of tender consciences,

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and I will say, of injured truth. The thirty-nine articles of the church of England, were framed, when the spirit of free enquiry, when liberal and enlarged notions were yet in their infancy. That submissive and slavish turn of mind, which is the characteristic of popery, that implicit deference which it prescribes to superiors, still cramped and fettered the human mind. The sovereign, or the director of his conscience, or his Archbishop, or his prelates, dictated an article of faith; and the rest of the clergy received it, perhaps with reluctance, but without daring to complain, much less to oppose. Is it not then reasonable to suppose, that the thirty-nine articles are not so perfect as they should be, or as they might be? Is it not natural, from this circumstance, to conclude, that they do not breathe that air of freedom, that liberal spirit, which they might have acquired, had they been properly examined and discussed, like other questions, in the great council of the nation? I think we may safely draw this conclusion a priori, without attending to any other point, but the history of their formation. But when we come to read, and to weigh them deliberately in our own minds, how much stronger does the argument become? Several of these articles are absolutely unintelligible, and indeed contradictory and absurd. Human reason and common sense, by which alone we can judge of revelation itself, revolt against them; and I will be bold enough to say, that there is not a clergyman in England, who thoroughly believes them in the literal and grammatical sense, as he is required by the nature of his subscription: is it not then a great oppression, thus either to wound tender consciences, or to keep them entirely out of the church? To me the matter appears in that light; and as I know that this house ought always to be ready to redress the grievances

of the subject, and in fact must redress them in this instance, if they are at all redressed, I think that the petitioners have with great propriety and judgment applied to this house. Were the proposed reform a matter of a slight and trivial nature, were there in our creed no tenets, no dogmas that had any pernicious effect upon society, I should be less sanguine. But the fact is, that there are several, which are damnable not only in a religious and speculative light, but also in a moral and practical view. Hence many of our most learned divines, the great lights of the church and bulwarks of the reformation and protestantism, with that *we were all well rid of them*. Hence the murmurs and complaints, which at their first promulgation they produced, and ever since perpetuated. Hence the present petition, which, were it not for reasons obvious to this house, would, instead of two hundred and fifty names, have had the sanction of thousands. But let me communicate to the house the substance of it. Creeds and confessions are according to it mere human compositions, and therefore usurpations upon the right of private judgment, which no man can give up without offending God and his conscience, and incurring the guilt of prevarication and hypocrisy. The scriptures are the law of God, and therefore infallible and indispensably obligatory upon a Christian. For this reason, let the scriptures be the only test, the only confession of faith, to which subscription is required from the teachers of the gospel, or from any other class of men. Put a stop to the practice of making the young scholars at our universities subscribe to articles, which they come to study, and not to subscribe. Before matriculation they are at one university obliged to perform this ceremony at sixteen, and at the other before that period. Is not this the way to make them imagine that all

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Subscription and oaths are a matter of mere form, and have in them nothing sacred or essential? Surely such a plan of education is very little calculated for making them good members of society. Were there no other objects of consideration offered in this petition but this single fact, I think it alone would be sufficient to command your attention, and to induce you to let it be brought up. I move therefore for leave to present this petition, that it may be read by the clerk, and afterwards discussed by this great assembly.

After which Sir William Meredith, at the instance of Sir Roger Newdigate, read the Petition, which is couched in these words :

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble PETITION of certain of the CLERGY of the Church of England, and of certain of the two professions of Civil Law and Physic, and others, whose names are hereunto subscribed ;

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themselves to have certain rights and privileges which they hold of God only, and which are subject to his authority alone ; that of this kind is the free exercise of their own reason and judgment, whereby they have been brought to, and confirmed in the belief of the Christian religion, as it is contained in the holy scriptures. That they esteem it a great blessing to live under a constitution, which in its original principles insures to them the full and free profession of their faith, having asserted the authority and sufficiency of holy scripture in all things necessary to salvation ; “ so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should

be believed as an article of faith, nor be thought requisite or necessary to salvation.” That your petitioners do conceive they have a natural right, and are also warranted by those original principles of the reformation from *Papery*, on which the church of England is constituted, to judge in searching the scriptures each man for himself, what may or may not be proved thereby. That they find themselves however in great measure precluded the enjoyment of this invaluable privilege by the laws relating to subscription, whereby your petitioners are required to acknowledge certain articles and confessions of faith, and doctrines drawn up by fallible men, to be, all and every of them, agreeable to the said scriptures : your petitioners therefore pray, that they may be relieved from such an imposition upon their judgment, and be restored to their undoubted right, as protestants, of interpreting scripture for themselves, without being bound by any human explications thereof, or required to acknowledge by *Subscription* or *Declaration*, the truth of any Formulary of Religious Faith and Doctrine whatsoever, besides Holy Scripture itself.

That your petitioners not only are themselves aggrieved by subscription as now required, (which they cannot but consider as an encroachment on their rights competent to them, both as men and as members of a protestant establishment) but with much grief and concern, apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the spreading of Christ's true religion, as it tends to preclude, at least to discourage further enquiry into the true sense of Scripture, to divide communions, and cause mutual dislike between fellow protestants ; as it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy, by representing them (when they observe their diversity of opinion touching those very Articles which were agreed upon for the sake of a-

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voiding the diversities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to *lucrative* views, or political considerations; as it affords to Papists and others disaffected to our religious establishment, occasion to reflect upon it as inconsistently framed, admitting and authorizing doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the same time that Holy Scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain and sufficient for salvation; as it tends (and the evil daily increases) unhappily to divide the clergy of the establishment themselves, subjecting one part thereof (who assert but their protestant privilege to question every human doctrine, and bring it to the test of scripture) to be reviled as well from the pulpit as the press, by another part, who seem to judge the Articles they have subscribed to be of equal authority with Holy Scripture itself; and lastly, as it occasions scruples and embarrassments of conscience to thoughtful and worthy persons, in regard to entrance into the ministry, or cheerful continuance in the exercise of it.

That the clerical part of your petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the State to defend and maintain the truth as it is in Jesus, do find themselves laid under a great restraint in their endeavours therein, by being obliged to join issue with the adversaries of revelation, in supposing the one true sense of scripture to be expressed in the present established system of faith, or else to incur the reproach of having departed from their Subscriptions, the suspicion of *insincerity*, and the repute of being ill-affecting to the church, whereby their comfort and usefulness among their respective flocks, as well as their success against the adversaries of our common Christianity are greatly obstructed.

That such of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to

the several professions of civil law and physic, cannot but think it a great hardship to be obliged (as all are in one of the universities, even at their first admission or matriculation, and at an age so immature for disquisitions and decisions of such moment) to subscribe their unfeigned assent to a variety of theological propositions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no consequence to the public, in order to intitle them to Academical degrees in those faculties, more especially as the course of their studies, and attention to their practice, respectively afford them neither the means nor the leisure to examine whether and how far such propositions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reason to lament not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their sons, who, at an age before the habit of Reflection can be formed, or the judgment matured, must, if the present mode of subscription remain, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the highest consequence to the tenets of ages less informed than their own.

That whereas the first of the three articles enjoined by the thirty-sixth canon of the Church of England to be subscribed, contains a recognition of his Majesty's supremacy in all causes ecclesiastical and civil, your petitioners humbly presume, that every security proposed by subscription to the said article is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy prescribed to be taken by every Deacon and Priest at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Universities; your petitioners being, nevertheless, ready and willing to give any further testimony which may be thought expedient of their affection for his Majesty's person and government, of their attachment and dutiful submission to the constitution in Church and State, of their abhorrence of the unchristian spirit of Popery, and

of all those maxims of the Church of Rome, which tend to enslave the consciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty of a free Protestant people.

Your Petitioners, in consideration of the premises, do humbly supplicate this honourable house, in hope of being relieved from an obligation so incongruous with the right of private judgment, so pregnant with danger to true Religion, and so productive of distress to many pious and conscientious men, and useful subjects of the state; and in that hope look up for redress, and humbly submit their cause, under God, to the wisdom and justice of a British Parliament, and the Piety of a Protestant King.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

The petition being thus read, Sir Roger Newdigate, in order to throw every possible obstacle in its way, and imagining perhaps that nobody would countenance it, observed that, unless the motion was seconded, the forms of the house would prevent the petition from being brought up. In consequence of this intimation it was seconded by Thomas Pitt, in a few words expressive of his wishes for its success, as a friend to religious liberty.

Then Sir Roger Newdigate spoke to the following purport:

Mr. Speaker,

The honourable gentleman, who made the present motion, tells you that the petitioners are respectable. But how are they respectable? Not surely for number. In that view they are light as dust in the balance. Is it from their characters then that they derive their weight? I desire no better proof of the absurdity of that supposition than this petition. For what is its object? The repeal of tests of orthodoxy, which they have not only professed, but sworn they believed. These very men have most of them *subscribed, promised, and declared* their assent with respect to matters,

in which it now appears that they would have their subscriptions, promises and declarations, pass for nothing. What must the world think of such ecclesiastics, of men, who for the sake of the grapes entered the vineyard through the briars and thorns, with which it was fenced, and would now beat down every mound, and leave it naked and defenceless? The necessary conclusion is, that there are divines, whom no ties, however sacred, can bind, whom scripture, church, conscience and honour affect less than secular interest. With what face can persons of this stamp come to the bar of this House, especially as they still hold the prize of their iniquity? I do not hear that any of them have relinquished their performances in the church, however much they may have renounced the principles upon which they were obtained. Yet this seems to be the plan, which should have been adopted by conscientious Christians. Common honesty would have taught them not to eat the bread of the church, while, like ungrateful and unprofitable servants, they are undermining her foundations; while, in imitation of the silly old woman in the fable, they kill the fowl that lays the golden eggs.

When we attend to the conduct of these gentlemen, we must acknowledge that it was not without reason that our ancestors framed creeds and confessions. If they will not bind the consciences of such a slippery Protean race, they will at least work upon their fears. Prudence will confine them within certain bounds, and prevent the nation from being overwhelmed with a deluge of impiety and blasphemy. If you remove this institution, I cannot see how the state can a moment subsist. Civil and religious establishments are so linked and incorporated together, that when the latter falls, the former cannot stand. They seem to me to be as inseparably connected as the soul and body.

body. And indeed what is religion but the soul that animates the body politic. Every state, that ever existed, found the sanctions of religion necessary to support its fabrick. Even Deists allow that the belief of future rewards and punishments is one of the firmest bonds of society. But how can efficacy be given to any system of religion without some publick form, some general standard of reference established as a basis for the alliance between church and state? The contrary idea is absurd and impossible, and could never have entered into any but distempered brains.

Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, all this reasoning to be groundless; suppose that no general criterion of faith is necessary, that the commonwealth may subsist, and yet not only the laity, but also the clergy adopt whatever whimsies start up in a monster-breeding fancy, yet I think it may be easily proved, that this house cannot give the least countenance to this petition, if they do not intend to violate all law and justice. The King has more than once not only declared but sworn in a solemn, publick and deliberate manner to preserve our settlement in church and state inviolate. By the coronation oath he is enjoined to *maintain, to the utmost of his power, the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and protestant reformed religion established by law*. Can he abjure these words, for they are the very expressions, of the oath? can he in compliance to any mistaken notions of his subjects, retract, and annul his own act and deed, confirmed by the most sacred and inviolable of all religious ceremonies? You would not affront him by such a proposition; and, if you were so ill-advised, he would certainly throw his crown into the sea, sooner than he would be guilty of so dishonourable a breach of his word. Suppose you should now pass an act to repeal the oath of al-

legiance and supremacy. Do you imagine that I should think myself absolved from the obligation, which I have contracted? You cannot look upon me as so void of religion. Oaths are matters of conscience, matters that pass between God and our hearts, and their force is not to be taken away by human authority. The king will certainly view the point in that light. I wish the petitioners had done the same. Had they been so prudent, so conscientious, there would have been no occasion for this day's debate. This, however, is not the only law that stands in the way of the petition. The Act of Union is a much more insurmountable obstacle. By that statute, the religious establishment of either kingdom cannot be altered, except they be first restored to the condition, in which they stood, before it took place. Let the Parliament of Scotland and the Parliament of England become once more separate and distinct bodies, and then you may talk of a second reformation. Till that step is previously taken, the matter is impracticable; you cannot make the least change in the church of England. The Union, as well as Magna Charta, I hold an irreversible decree, binding at all times and in all circumstances, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. At any rate, I am convinced that the Act of Union has rendered all petitions of this nature inadmissible; and in that persuasion I desire that the Clerk will read the clause to which I allude:

The Clerk reads.

After the demise of her Majesty, Queen Anne, the sovereign next succeeding, and so for ever afterwards, every King or Queen succeeding and coming to the Royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain, at his or her coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, assisting, or otherwise, then and there present, take and subscribe

an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominions of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging.

Mr. JENKINSON's Speech.

Mr. Speaker,

The subscription required from the young students at the universities, upon matriculation, seems to have struck the House as the most forcible argument for taking this petition into consideration. But let me ask, have the universities been properly solicited to grant relief in this case? I conceive not; because, if they had, they would in all probability have rectified the abuse. It is said indeed, that they do not possess the power; but it is said without any authority. The university of Oxford has lately altered its constitution in a much more essential article: it has made a new regulation in the qualification necessary to entitle a man to a vote in choosing members of parliament. Having allowed them the power of altering their laws in the greater point, how can you deny it them in the less? Suffer themselves then to rectify this matter. They have the power, and I hope the will. When they fail, it will be time enough for you to take the point into consideration.

Having said this, Sir, permit me to observe, that this house, as a branch of the legislature, must certainly have a right in common with the other two branches, to alter the Union; because, in every state, there must be somewhere a supreme and absolute power, from which there can be no appeal. But then I contend, that this power is not to be exerted but in a case of great necessity upon a constitution so sacred as the Union. Now,

does the present case come under that description? Certainly not. At present no necessity presses; and the stirring of so delicate a question, would, instead of wisdom and gravity, betray a meddling, busy disposition: characteristics which I never wish to see in those of this respectable assembly. Whoever has perused our history, must know that proceedings of this nature proved fatal in the last century. Let us not bring back that æra, but cherish that system of ecclesiastical government, which we have found under the auspices of the illustrious house of Brunswick, so congenial to our civil establishment, and pregnant with so many blessings, in every respect. Stir not the plague from the pit, in which it is buried. If you once kindle the flame of theological dispute, you know not where it may end. The Church of England, as it now stands, bestows rewards on certain offices and professions of faith. Does it not in this point imitate every other society? The Thirty-nine articles are its symbol, and a conformity to them it must and will exact as long as it means to remain a church. Would you pay a hired labourer his wages, if, instead of doing a piece of work according to express order, he adopted a plan of his own, perfectly inconsistent with your ideas? I consider clergymen as persons sent out into a vineyard, where the labourer only is worthy of his hire. He that violates his agreement, creates dissension among his fellows, and lifts up his heel against the hand that feeds him, is neither a good nor faithful servant, and cannot expect to enter into the joys of his Lord.

LORD NORTH's Speech.

Mr. Speaker,

When I came down to this house, my intention was to concur with other gentlemen in bringing the petition up to your table. But this step I meant to take merely as a matter

of compliment, and without entertaining the most distant idea of taking it into serious consideration. I should have afterwards proposed to adjourn the discussion of it for six months, or, in other words, civilly but effectually dismissed it. This plan, however, I have dropt in consequence of an argument advanced by my honourable friend on the other side of the house. The union seems to me too fundamental a constitution to be lightly and wantonly altered. Nay I hold it so sacred, that I cannot encourage a motion which has the least tendency that way without the most pressing necessity. Now, where is the necessity of altering at this juncture, any part of our religious system? I think that the petitioners should have, as a ground work, made good both, or at least, one of these two positions: that the established plan of religion had been found prejudicial to the state, and that liberty of conscience had been violated. But have they even made an attempt of this nature? No. How then, as statemen, can we, with any degree of prudence, make innovations in a religious institution, which has stood the test ever since the revolution? Under the Brunswick line we have found the church, as it is now constituted, contribute, no less than our civil establishment, to the general good of the realm. Has it yet deviated from its ancient maxims, or sustained any alteration to the worse? It is incumbent on the petitioners to prove this point, if they would make any impression on the great council of the nation. Some evil, and that of no inconsiderable magnitude, must be made palpable to this house, before it can with propriety or decency enter upon the discussion of orthodoxy: a matter which is not properly its province, and which it ought not to touch but in a case of the most urgent nature. I fear the nation

would not be very apt to acquiesce in our theological decisions. We are not accustomed to discuss subjects of that kind, and, however learned some of us may be in that respect, the people will hardly be persuaded of our being competent judges.

But, suppose all this reasoning groundless, suppose the church of England has not really been useful to the state in a civil sense, yet it will be necessary to prove that liberty of conscience has been violated, and the right of private judgment infringed, before we can proceed any farther in this affair. Now can any man in this house stand up, and say, that a single individual has been lately aggrieved on the score of religion? On the contrary, when was there a time that admitted of greater latitude in that particular? When a man acts as a good subject, when he is peaceable and honest, no body questions him about religious concerns. Every person is allowed to go to heaven his own way. The only restraint laid upon us is that we create no public disturbance. When no violence, but only persuasion is used, every person is allowed to propagate his own doctrine. What can be a clearer proof of this assertion than the liberty that has been frequently taken, and taken with impunity, of explaining away the doctrine of the Trinity, and thus openly affronting an express act of parliament, which has forbid the discussion of that subject, because it inflicts a penalty on any person that denies it, and because an explanation, which to be an explanation must in some measure differ from the literal and grammatical sense, is a species of denial.

Those two essential requisites then being wanting, how can we comply with the desires of a few petitioners, when the whole body of the Clergy oppose them, and treat their project not only as mad and frantic, but as

irreligious and antichristian ! The peace of society ought with us to be the first object; and it is certainly better in a political sense, that a few prevaricators, that make a trade of religion, should enter the church, than that order and good government should be subverted; a catastrophe, in which the success of this petition would certainly terminate. When our civil dissensions have, thank God, in a great measure subsided, would you introduce religious quarrels? I fear the latter would prove infinitely the more dangerous of the two. Wake but the many headed hydra, religious controversy, and she will be more difficultly laid asleep than the Hesperian dragon. Not all the opium, not all the mandragora, or perfumes of the East will lull the monster to rest. Check then such a mad project in the bud, and give not the least countenance to the petition. Its object seems to be the absolute overthrow of the Church. For how, I beseech you, can a visible Church subsist without some symbol, some rule of faith, which, if it cannot absolutely render men unanimous in sentiment, will at least preserve its members from running out into those wild and extravagant courses, which have frequently distinguished such half-formed societies? What was the original cause of creeds, confessions, subscriptions, and penal statutes? Those absurd and monstrous doctrines, which visionaries, and fanatics derived from scripture. Except the sense of scripture was properly ascertained and acknowledged, it was found by woeful experience, for example by that of the Anabaptists in Germany, that society was totally at an end. According to your fifth monarchy men there was no King but King Jesus, and others insisted upon the community of goods. Hence all law, all justice, all property ceased. Would you have us bring back this scene of confusion? Consider what would be

the consequence of opening the church to Sectarists of every denomination? The rector would preach one doctrine, and the curate another. A morning lecturer would preach for the trinity, an evening lecturer against it. The morning lecturer would answer, and the evening lecturer reply; so that there would be nothing but a constant reciprocation of answers, replies, and rejoinders. Thus the minds of the congregation would be distracted. One party would embrace the Trinitarian, and the other the Anti-trinitarian scheme; and in the mean time peace, love, and charity would be torn to pieces between them. Nothing but polemical divinity would be regarded; morality, and the most essential duties of Christianity, would be totally forgot; and it would be well if some hot-headed and intolerant brethren did not set up the cry of heresy, and commence an open prosecution. Certain I am that the consequence of the petition would be the destruction of that right of private judgment for which it contends. All anarchy and confusion has a tendency to despotism. As civil dissensions terminate in the erection of a lord and master, so do ecclesiastical quarrels naturally lead to superstition, and an infallible guide.

(To be continued.)

The Public may depend on the Authenticity of these Speeches, being transmitted to our Publisher for the London Packet, in which Paper they make their first Appearance.

An Act for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

Most Obedient Sovereign,

WHEREAS your Majesty, from your paternal affection to your

your own family, and from your Royal concern for the future welfare of your people, and the honour and dignity of your Crown, was graciously pleased to recommend to your Parliament to take into their serious consideration whether it might not be wise and expedient to supply the defect of the laws now in being, and by some new provision more effectually to guard the descendants of his late Majesty King George the Second (other than the Princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of your Majesty, your heirs, or successors, first had and obtained;

We have taken this weighty matter into our serious consideration; and being sensible that marriages in the Royal Family are of the highest importance to the state; and that therefore the Kings of this realm have ever been intrusted with the care and approbation thereof; and being thoroughly convinced of the wisdom and expediency of what your Majesty has thought fit to recommend upon this occasion,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, &c. do humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, &c.

That no descendant of the body of his late Majesty King George the Second, male or female, (other than the issue of Princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, signified under his or their sign manual, and declared in council, (which consent, the better to preserve the memory thereof, is hereby directed to be set out in the licence and register of marriage, and to be entered in the books of the privy council) and that every marriage, or matrimonial contract of any

such descendant, without such consent first had and obtained, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case any such descendant of the body of his late Majesty King George the Second, being above the age of 25 years, shall persist in his or her resolution to contract a marriage disapproved of or dissented from by the King, his heirs, or successors, then such descendant, upon giving notice to the King's privy council, which notice is hereby directed to be entered in the books thereof, may at any time from the expiration of twelve calendar months, after such notice given to the Privy Council as aforesaid, contract such marriage; and his or her marriage with the person before proposed and rejected, may be duly solemnized, and shall be good without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, as if this act had never been made, unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every person who shall knowingly and willfully presume to solemnize, or shall assist, or be present at the celebration of any marriage with any such descendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract without such consent as aforesaid, first had and obtained, except in the case above-mentioned, shall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and suffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the statute of provision and premunire made in the 16th year of the reign of Richard the Second.

A REVIEW of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published in FEBRUARY, 1772.

A Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and a Lawyer upon the Doctrine of Distress for Rent. Wilkie. 1s. 6d.

THIS pamphlet, in a plain familiar manner explains the present practice of the law relative to the making distresses for rent, and must be very useful to those people who are not in possession of Burn's Justice. The author justly observes, that by the Common Law the lord could not sell the cattle or effects of his tenant for payment of rent in arrear, but he might drive his beasts to the pound, and keep them by way of pledge, till his debt was paid: yet we apprehend that the process must have commenced then by summons, agreeably to the usage of the Common Law, and not in the violent arbitrary manner which is now practised. The author gives extracts from the different statutes that have been made concerning distresses, from the statute of Marlbridge, which was in the year 1267, down to the 11th of George II. by which we lament to find that every successive act adds something to the power of the lord, that can enable him to act tyrannically and oppressively over his tenant. At present he may, by himself or servant, at all times, without any previous notice, or making an oath to the truth of his demand, take an execution to himself of all the effects in possession on the premises, at his own will and pleasure. Not, probably, to secure his debt, but out of spleen and resentment for some supposed affront done by the poor farmer to irritate his master, or perhaps his worship's steward; for they, in general, are the greatest bawhaws on earth. And if any irregularity is committed, that is to say, if they have been more mischievous than

these rigorous laws permit, yet they shall not be trespassers *ab initio*, but, as by the Common Law, subject to pay the real damage only on an action of trespass; nor can the farmer bring any action for damages of any sort, provided the squire tender him a recompence at any time before the action is brought. If an action is really commenced, what chance of succeeding is there for a farmer, when the jury, as in special juries they are, is composed of neighbouring squires, connected by marriages with one another, and concerned, in their turns, in the same oppressive measures? Yet whilst our parliaments are filled with such landholders, there is little reason to hope that this great evil will be redressed: therefore this book will be useful to shew the tenants the real powers which their masters have got over them.

New Observations concerning Bees, extracted from the German of M. Reim, M. D.

M. Reaumur, who had made many experiments concerning bees, persuaded the world, that the queen bee was the only breeder in the hive; that she laid all the eggs from which young bees arose; that she communicated with the drones as a kind of male seraglio for her use; and that the working bees were of neither sex, being solely employed in preparing food for the society, and taking care of the young ones. This system has of late been much controverted: Voltaire, in particular, mentions, in his *Singularités de la Nature*, that one M. Simon had made observations on bees during twenty years, being possessor of above 500 hives.

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and that he contradicted this account of Reaumur in many respects, particularly in regard to the working bees, which he asserted to be some males and some females; that there was also a king as well as a queen, who propagated the royal race, while the working bees continued that of the subjects. Since this, one M. Schirach of Lusatia published some experiments tending to the same purpose of invalidating the account of Reaumur; and lately M. Reim of the Palatine Society, in attempting to repeat the experiments of M. Schirach, has found occasion to differ both from him in some respects and from Reaumur in others; the chief of his observations are to the following purport:

"M. Reim confirms what M. Reaumur advanced concerning the queen bee having frequent communication with several of the drones, and also, that the queen lays three different kinds of eggs, whence proceed the three different species of queens, drones, and working bees; but he differs from Reaumur in regard to her being able to distinguish these three different kinds, when laid, and in consequence, to distribute them into the cells proper for each. This distribution is performed, he says, by the working bees, who transport into the proper cells each species of egg; this employment, he thinks, deceived M. Schirach, who pretended to have observed that the eggs of the common species produced queen bees as well as working bees. M. Reim has often observed the working bees engaged in this operation of carrying the eggs fitted to produce queen bees into the cells erected for the royal use, and those also fitted to produce drones and working bees into their respectively proper cells, wherein they seem to dispose and place them in a particular manner, as if they had some certain end in view, of which they were conscious. He affirms, likewise, that

these eggs are often laid very late in the year, even in October, and remain there all winter, without the least damage, never suffering any alteration until the return of the warmth of the spring, when they begin to change into maggots. M. Reaumur asserted, that bees worked and formed the harder species of wax, which they brought home by help of a softer kind which they had swallowed down, and occasionally disgorged again; but M. Reim has observed that this softer cement is a kind of sweat, which they transpire, and which they collect from off the surface of their own bodies. In order to form the harder kind of cement, bees will often make use of little pieces of wax, such as has been fitted for sale, which they will transport to their hives, when not too weighty for them. M. Schirach had discovered a new method of propagating bees, namely, by taking out of a hive a cake of the wax, with its cells filled with honey and maggots; this he placed under another hive by itself, and it will be attended by the working bees, until the maggots become perfect bees, which young store will remain attached to their own hive, and set to working for themselves. M. Reim tried this method, and placed four cakes of wax under four different hives, and after a few days was surprised to find the vacant cells filled with eggs new laid, without being able to discover that any queen bee had entered the new hives. Hence he concluded, that the working bees must lay eggs as well as the queen, and repeated subsequent experiments of the same kind have given him reason to think, that the working bees are able to lay eggs, which shall produce queen bees as well as drones and working bees. He suspected, for some time, that the bees which attended the cakes in the new hives had gone into the old hives, and transported eggs from thence into the new ones; but on the narrowest inspection

tion he could never detect them in transporting any eggs, although it is an operation which he could plainly distinguish in the old hive. To be assured of this, he has even shut up the bees in the new hive from all communication with the old one, and yet has still discovered eggs newly laid in the vacant cells, but could never observe the working bees in the posture of laying eggs, although he could plainly discover the queen bee of the old hive in that operation. This entirely subverts the system of M. Reaumer, who together with Swammerdam have both asserted, that they could discern an ovary in a queen bee, but none in the working bees."

Upon the whole, it results from these experiments, that we have a very imperfect knowledge of the nature and domestic concerns of the republic of bees, apparently so different from that analogy observed in the generation of other animals; it still remains one of the wonders of Providence, worthy of more accurate observation.

Imprisonment for Debt considered, with respect to the bad Policy, Inhumanity, and evil Tendency of that Practice. Translated from the Italian. Newberry, 1 s.

THE custom of confining insolvent debtors for a time indefinite is so savage, barbarous, despotic, and cruel, that it stains the annals of a nation, in other respects famous for humanity. When we consider that every individual thus confined is a loss to the community, it is amazing that the legislature should not interfere, and by abolishing the custom, make in some degree amends for the political injury the state hath sustained. That the practice is injurious to this nation, as well as pregnant with evil and inhumanity, the author of the pamphlet before us attempts

to demonstrate. Speaking of imprisonment as an indiscriminate mode of punishing the innocent, as well as guilty, the author makes the following observation. "A poor man borrows money of his rich neighbour; he promises payment on a day fixed, thinking himself certain of keeping his word, from the prospect he has of receiving in the mean time as much as will enable him to do it; his hopes are, however, fatally disappointed; his resources fail him, and he is shut up in a prison for a debt contracted bona fide with a fellow citizen. Now I have never, continues the author, been able to comprehend, nor ever shall, why such proceedings should obtain the sanction of the laws, and why this man, who has been guilty of a breach of promise, rather from inability than want of inclination, should be considered in the same light with one who has taken from the public stock that portion of liberty which he had deposited there, and employed it to the *prejudice* of society." With respect to the damage suffered by the community, the author justly infers, that "if an individual is thrown into gaol for debt, his labour is suspended so long as shall seem good to the creditor; the state therefore loses the profit it ought to have received from the debtor's industry, and he has it less in his power to discharge this obligation." Add to this "that with perhaps the addition of a *family*, the man becomes a burthen upon the public, and contracts habits of idleness." A power of revenging injuries, real or supposed, can never with safety be lodged in *private* hands. The legislature alone should be intrusted with such an authority; yet in the case of debtors, the party who thinks himself aggrieved may at all times imprison his fellow subject. As this proceeding is dictated by revenge, we cannot help thinking, with the author, that it is a disgrace to humanity.

nity, and must shock every feeling mind to reflect that there are laws made to promote the gratification of so vile a passion.

An Irregular Ode, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Gray. 4to. White. 1s.

IF Mr. Gray was really so great a favourite of the Muses as his Cambridge friends, and indeed the world in general, thought him, the sickle disposition of those fair ladies is remarkably evident on the circumstance of his death. It appears they were little affected, or are easily consoled, for his loss; not having inspired a single poet with a dirge superior to the Bellman's verses on the melancholy occasion. The language indeed, of the present performance, is something more elevated, but for sense and perspicuity the rhymes of the honest verse-weaver of Shore-ditch excel them.

Take, gentle reader, a sample, in which the ode-maker gives a flat contradiction to what we have advanced. Reader, judge between us.

Flown is the spirit of GRAY,
Like common breath to mingle with the air;
Yet still those Goddesses peculiar care,
That breathe Harmonious lay,
Retir'd to yonder grassy mound
In leaves of dusky hue encompass'd round,
They bid their plaintive accents fill
The covert hollows of the bosom'd hill:
With liquid voice and magic hand
Calliope informs the band:
Mush'd are the warblers of the grove, attentive
To the sound.

"Soft and slow
Let the melting measures flow,
Nor lighter air disturb majestic woe.
And thou, sage priestess of our holy fire,
Who saw'st the poet's flame expire,
Thy precious drops profusely shed
O'er his well-deserving head.
Thou nurtur'dst once a grateful throng,
When Milton pour'd the sweets of song
On Lycidas sunk low."

Now wake that faithful lyre:—mute dulcets reigns:

Your echoes waft no more the friendly theme;
Clogg'd with thick vapours from the neighbouring plains,
Where old Cam hardly moves his sluggish stream.

But when some public cause
Claims festive song, or more melodious tear,
Discordant murmurs grate mine ear.
Ne'er model'd by Pierian laws,
Then idly glares full many a motley toy,
Anacreontic grief, and creeping strains of joy.

If our readers can decypher these enigmas, it is more than we can do. The *idle glare of a creeping strain* is to us particularly problematical; nor can we understand any thing by the motley toy of Anacreontic grief, unless this modern Pindar means to say, as Anacreon was a jolly old toper, old Cam dropped *melodious tears*, because he was got Maudin drunk.

Observations on Diseases incident to Seamen. By Lewis Rouppe, M. D. Translated from the Latin Edition printed at Leyden. Carnan and Newberry. 6s. bound.

THIS elaborate treatise is divided into four distinct parts: the first contains a particular account of the diseases, and their causes, to which seamen are subject at home; the second treats of those which are most prevalent at sea; the third, of those which occur in foreign harbours; and in the fourth are laid down some useful rules for the preservation of their health, and also directions for their diet.

The judicious author practised physic and surgery many years in the French army, and afterwards served in the Dutch navy, and of course had an opportunity of observing with attention, and carefully examining, the various diseases incident to soldiers and sailors.

His accuracy in describing diseases, and every particular symptom, as well as the candour with which he relates the

the success of his practice, cannot fail to be of infinite service to navy surgeons; and the unwearied pains he has taken to investigate the true causes and nature of these disorders, by repeated dissections, which must have been attended with the greatest difficulties, both from the inconvenience of the place, the obstinacy and reluctance of the seamen, and the danger of infection from bodies in an highly putrid state in hot climates, deserves the highest commendation.

On the whole, we venture to pronounce the work before us, though in some particulars rather too prolix, an ingenious, useful performance, which no young gentleman, who purposes to devote himself to the marine practice of physic, should be without.

An Essay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in continual Fevers: to which is added, an occasional Observation upon the modern Practice of Inoculation. By Daniel Lysons, M. D. Wilkie. 1s. 6d.

THE opinion of this ingenious gentleman, that the seat of a fever exists principally in the alimentary canal, is not a new doctrine, but receives a considerable degree of countenance and authority from the most approved practical authors. The effects of the above medicines in the cases adduced by the author, which are fairly stated, in our opinion, as well as the instance quoted from Dr. Lind, seem to confirm and elucidate such a theory. The objections raised against the use of calomel in a fever, where there is reason to suppose a strong tendency to putridity, are refuted, and the success of the modern method of inoculation is with great probability supposed to arise principally from the *primæ viæ* being kept clear by a few doses of that medicine before the eruption appears, and the body's being kept open to the end of

the distemper, while care is taken to prevent the bile from receiving any bad qualities from fermented liquors, animal food, or heat: for thus, as Hoffman observes, the poison, not finding any thing similar to itself, either does not operate at all, or at least a more happy termination of the distemper is effected. The truth or falsehood of the doctor's theory being by no means immaterial in the practice of physic, we beg leave to recommend his pamphlet to every gentleman of the faculty.

An Essay on the bilious or yellow Fever of Jamaica, collected from the Manuscript of a late Surgeon. By Charles Blicke. 8vo. Becket. 1s. 6d.

THE intention of the author seems to be to remove the prejudices of strangers against that island, by shewing that the air has not, as generally imagined, any malignant or infectious quality; that the diseases so prevalent there proceed from errors in the non-naturals, and pre-disposing causes in northern bodies, which may be avoided or soon removed; and that this fever, of which European adventurers entertain so dreadful an idea, may either be prevented or cured. In its treatment he adopts a cooling, sedative and diluting regimen, in preference to the sudorific method recommended by Dr. Warren; and as his observations seem the result of many years practice and experience, we cannot help assenting to his reasoning, and mode of practice, though sometimes contradictory to other authors who have written on the same subject. The rules he lays down for the preservation of the health of newcomers are so just and rational that we shall quote them for the benefit of the public.

"When a stranger arrives in Jamaica from a northern climate, the blood must be in some degree rarefied; the

the vessels do not relax so suddenly, nor in such proportion, as the blood is rarefied: the circulation is rendered quicker by the unusual heat, and all the secretions are increased, except those by stool and urine, by which only the bile can be carried off, now separated in a greater quantity than usual, by the increased circulation, heat of the climate, use of spirituous liquors, and other causes. Hence strangers are more liable to the yellow fever than natives, or those who have long resided in the island.

" This being the case, the method I would recommend should be as follows: viz when a stranger, with a northern constitution, arrives, let blood be drawn from the arm, if he is sanguine and plethoric. Bleeding will naturally lessen the degree of heat, and abate the mias of the particles of the blood.

" After bleeding (if no favourable flux intervene) give some solutive purge, such as manna and cream of tartar, once or twice a week, sufficient to move the belly two or three times.

" Let him for some time use a warm bath every day, to relax the cuticular glands, and to cleanse them of anyordes, that may obstruct a free transpiration. Let him be rubbed with a cloth, then anointed with a small quantity of oil, according to the custom of the ancients, to prevent what is commonly called catching cold. Warm bathing appears to me to be of great consequence, therefore I think it should not be omitted.

" Perhaps further bleeding at certain intervals may be requisite; but this should not be ventured upon without advice. Bathing or purging should also be put under the same restriction; for these ought to be proportioned to the constitution, habit, age, sex, and temperament of the patient. Some should bathe long and often; others seldom or a short time; and others still, whose habits are sufficiently lax, not at all. To persons

too much relaxed, the use of the cold bath may be necessary.

" To keep the body cool, and afford a constant supply to the blood, the thinner parts of which may be exhausted, or too much dissipated by exercise, or the heat of the climate, it is proper to drink small but frequent draughts of sherbet, or very weak punch. A draught in the morning may not be amiss to cleanse the urinary passages, where some foulness is apt to accumulate during sleep. Tamarind water, orange whey, or sucking some acid fruits would equally answer the purpose.

" As to diet, that which is light, cool, easy of digestion, and acescent, is the best; because it prevents the alkaline putridity of the juices. But I would by no means advise any particular form, since it is very certain that persons who live freely, provided they fall into no excesses, are not more liable to ardent fevers, than those of the most exact and temperate cast.

" Vinegar and salt resist putrefaction, and on that account they seem necessary. It would not be amiss to use them freely with all animal food.

" But nothing conduces so much to the preservation of health in Jamaica, and all other southern climates, as a proper regulation of the passions. In northern climates they possibly help to lay a foundation for chronic disorders, but in the southern, they almost instantaneously bring on acute diseases. Violent anger, or extreme grief, will in a few hours bring on a jaundice or bilious fever, and the fear of dying perhaps kills more than the most intense heat of the climate."

*A Treatise on the Putrid and Remitting
Fen Fever, which raged at Bengal in
1762. Translated from the Latin by
James Lind, M. D. Dilly. 15.*

AN accurate description of a disease with which Europeans are little

little acquainted, and its method of cure, highly deserving a perusal.

Letters concerning the present State of England, particularly respecting the Politics, Arts, Manners and Literature of the Times. 8vo. Almon. 5s. 3d. boards.

THE author, in a series of thirty letters, treats of the political, commercial, and literary state of this country, as it appears at present.

His first epistle is employed in a discussion of an affair of infinite consequence to the welfare of this kingdom; it is nothing less than shewing the pernicious and dangerous effects arising from the too great influence of the crown in the British constitution.

By means of an undue influence, "the crown, according to this author, absorbs the whole legislative power, possesses the executive in right, and commands the votes of both houses;" the author therefore concludes, that "the real government of this country is quite different from the apparent, because the ministers being sure of carrying every point they desire, the *King's will is a law.*"

This is indeed a most alarming account of things. If the author's assertion be founded on truth, it is in vain to please ourselves with a notion of liberty. Freedom is a visionary phantom, existing only in an Englishman's pericranium.

But although we have not the best opinion of modern patriotism, although we should not chuse to commence advocates for the independency of the House of Commons, yet let us hope that matters are not so bad as this author would represent: let us please ourselves with supposing that there are many members, in both houses, upon whom even the crown could not have that powerful influence sufficient to make them betray the rights

or sacrifice the constitutional privileges of their countrymen at the shrine of a vitiated, corrupt, and arbitrary administration,

After dispatching this subject, the author treats of the English nobility, whom he supposes, with reason, called the *guardians of the throne*, as they are "always devoted to the crown." Speaking of the multitude of new creations, the author supposes them the effects of deep policy, as all additions to the House of Lords are, says the author, "so many weights thrown into the scale of the crown, a scale which has proved so loaded, during many years past, that there can be no doubt of its outweighing all that can be thrown into its opposite."

The number of new creations, since the accession of the House of Hanover, is certainly prodigious, and if ever a struggle for liberty should be repeated in this kingdom, the nobility, who would naturally side with the crown, might turn the scale in favour of arbitrary monarchy. But there doth not, at present, seem a prospect of the kind; at least it is too remote to occasion these gloomy apprehensions.

The author, after making remarks upon the ancestors of some of our nobility, proceeds, in his third letter, to describe *modern patriotism*, which he says, "is a compound idea, composed of Grecian and Roman notions in an English dress;" but the author denies the "existence of such a virtue exerting itself in the British constitution." "Patriots," says he, "rise up like mushrooms; we have always the patriot of the day, like the favourite player, first to clap for a fool and then to hiss for a knave. It is the nature of our government to produce these heroes of politics: the occasion creates the character; a pretence to the famed virtue is the road to corruption, and marks a man as one who wants only a bidder that will rise to his price." This reflection is severe, but

but we sincerely hope not *universally* just.

After treating of the power of the European potentates, and of England, the author mentions the *national debt*; and as he differs from the general opinion in several particulars, we shall present our readers with a sentiment almost peculiar to this author.

The generality of political writers have deplored the magnitude of the national debt, and have supposed, that one time or other it would hasten the destruction of this kingdom. The moment, say they, *new duties are insufficient for the payment of the interest of the sums borrowed, a failure of public credit follows, and certain ruin is the unavoidable consequence.*

This mode of reasoning seems plausible, just, and agreeable to common sense: our author, however, combats this opinion, and attempts to shew, that even a *national bankruptcy* would not have that dreadful consequence usually apprehended. The following quotation will shew the author's sentiments upon the subject.

“ Let us, says he, suppose a case—that no more money could be borrowed, and that taxes would not produce sufficient for the war without: what must then be done? We may suppose the moment critical; that the turn of the war depended on raising money; this country has ever been so profuse of gold, that the day of want would be an heavy one indeed; every department of the state, army, navy, officers and statesmen, all depend on ready money, and would make a poorer figure without than any nation in Europe: in such a situation, what, I say, is to be done? Why a *bankruptcy* must be voluntarily embraced; the product of those taxes applied to the payment of interest must be applied to the wants of the state. This it is true would be a great evil; but it would be less than the nation's throwing down their arms, and giving up the cause to the enemy. It would be ridiculous indeed to suppose

that the safety of the whole kingdom should give way to the small body of public creditors, without at the same time even securing them. The event must therefore be as I have asserted: the interest of the *few* must give way to that of the *many*.

“ As to such an action destroying credit in future, it would be of no consequence, because that effect would have already taken place; no ill consequence of that sort could arise more than the nation would experience were she to preserve her faith to the ruin of all parties.

“ But here arises another objection: suppose you free yourselves in this manner from the public debt, and for *once* command two, three or four millions of money ready for half a year's interest, it can be but a temporary supply, for taxes after such an event would produce nothing; the industry of the kingdom—the bank—the whole body of merchants would have received a blow that would reduce the public revenue to *nothing*.

“ But we beg leave to differ from those gentlemen, who deduce ruin from failure in credit.

“ There are about six-and-twenty thousand native stockholders, who would at one stroke be much injured, but not many of them reduced to utter ruin: common observation will convince us, that the number of those who have *their all* in the funds, are extremely few. The mischiefs therefore brought on a body of people so very trivial, could by no means occasion such consequences as are generally apprehended.

“ The interest of our debts paid to natives amounts to a little more than two millions three hundred thousand pounds; now the total income of Great Britain amounts, on the most moderate computation, to one hundred-and-fifty millions annually; how therefore is the destruction of two, three, or four millions, to bring on the ruin of classes so infinitely superior?

“ Go

"Go into the country, and see how many miles you must ride among landlords before you will come to one who has any property in the funds: who can be so intimated as to suppose, that the circulation of all these people is to be stopt because one in forty has lost some money in the *sponge*?"

"What have the whole body of English farmers and labourers to do with stockholders? Did they consume the products of the earth? Foreigners, in one year of moderate exportation, take more corn of us than all the stockholders will eat in ten. Are manufacturers to go to ruin because the funds are abolished? This question is much the same as asking if labourers, farmers, artists, merchants, gentlemen; and peers, will wear shoes, cloaths, and hats, because stock-jobbing is at an end?"

How is trade to be ruined, granting the utmost to the anger of the Dutch. Let us ask whether North-America and the West-Indies will take the less cloth and tools because twenty or thirty thousand people, out of ten millions, are ruined? Will the Nabobs in the East-Indies neglect to trade with us on the same account?

"But taxes will not be paid, that is very strange indeed; taxes depend on property and circulation; therefore before you venture this assertion you must prove that all property will sink with the stocks, and that people will starve and go naked, because they now and then see a *formerly* rich stockholder in low circumstances. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures, will all go on; it is very strange indeed if taxes should not."

The ingenious author next proceeds to shew, that even after such an event government would find no difficulty in borrowing again.

"I shall now," says he, "venture to suppose; that after a public bankruptcy the government was to open

a new subscription, that is, begin again to borrow, I am clearly of opinion that a new credit, very stable, would soon be established, and that after a sponge had eased the nation of *old debts*, she would find a facility in contracting *new ones*. The supposition states, that she had kept her faith as long as self-preservation would allow; under such circumstances, is it not plain that there would be more safety in trusting her than before the bankruptcy; after it she would have good security to give, whereas before it she had none. However, the history of the finances of France plainly shews, that old bankruptcies are no bars to new debts; and the present subscriptions in England, while the 4 per Cents. are not 8%, that is, whilst the danger of a bankruptcy is just as 12 to 100, are proofs sufficient of this. In short, the falling of stocks on every piece of bad news, and the general discount on their value, shew, that a bankruptcy is a matter of calculation, and its probability stated. Neither debts therefore, nor a national bankruptcy, form in themselves a necessity of ruin: if greater mischiefs arose than those I have traced, they must flow from the worst conduct imaginable."

We leave our readers to determine upon the justness of the author's observations. But notwithstanding all this writer urges, we hope Heaven will preserve us from that hour, when it may become a piece of state-necessity to ruin thousands of our native subjects.

The author, in his subsequent letters, handles several political subjects with great genius and ingenuity; and, previous to his observations on the fine arts; he describes the *manners* of the present age. He shews that riches have a powerful influence over the manners of a people.

"Are you," says the author, "a nation poor as rats? I am clear that your

your manners are fierce as brutes. Are you a people in possession of immense wealth? It is evident, that you are polished, refined, and polite."

"The effects of *riches* on *manners* in England is visible every where, and in every thing. I do not confine myself to the capital, but if you take a view of the ranks in country towns, what a wonderful improvement within these thirty or forty years. The tables of inferior tradesmen and shop-keepers are served as well as those of rich merchants were an hundred years ago: their houses good: what formerly was a downfal gable end covered with thatch, is now brick and tile, and a slated front, with white pales before it; and the furniture strangely improved from the last age. In dress, see the sons and daughters, tricked out in all the little ornaments which make a country church gay; gingham is changed for silk, and thousands of ribbons, where packthread once sufficed. See the amusements of these people; they resort to their theatres, and are busy in visits, tea-drinking, and cards: as much ceremony is found in the assembly of a country grocer's wife, as in that of a countess. All this is *merely wealth*, the natural effect of *riches*, and must inevitably bring on a change of manners, that is, a decrease of rusticity."

The author then proceeds to review the present state of the fine arts in England, the works of literature, and gives a short critique upon the artists and the authors now living. We shall follow him in his research, for the sake of our readers of taste and *virtu*.

ARCHITECTURE.

"From the death of Sir Christopher Wren, to the present reign, this art was at a very low pitch, owing to the architects being men of miserable talents and worse taste. What wretched piles are the Mansion House

and Horse Guards! but in the present age a system of improvement has been adopted with success. Spencer house in the Green Park is a beautiful building; the front is uncommonly elegant. The Circus at Bath would alone give one a good idea of the taste of the age. The buildings at Durham-yard have infinite merit. Black-friars-bridge is another work that will do lasting honour to the kingdom."

PAINTING.

"I shall venture to assert, that the present English school equals that of some foreign ones in their greatest splendour. The following catalogue will shew that our present race of painters are intitled to the highest encomiums."

COTES.

"The works of this painter have such a liveliness and elegance diffused through them, that no person can view them without being struck with their uncommon merit."

ZUCCARELLI.

"Has a style of his own, which is that of a *master*. If I was to characterize his works by one word, I should use *cheerfulness*: all nature laughs with him; every thing is gay; old age is full of gambols, and all his personages either dance or sing."

WEST.

"Much the greatest painter this country has produced: two hundred years hence his works will be as much sought after, as those of Dominico are at present."

REYNOLDS.

"Is original in his manner, and as bold and free in his style, as any painter that Italy ever produced."

READ.

"This lady's crayons are filled with grace and elegance."

ZOFFANI.

"Every thing is natural with him, and breathes a spirit of life and vivacity."

MUSICK.

"Since the death of Handel, we have been a meer colony from Italy. The operas which of late years have met with the greatest applause, are, *La Buona Figliuola*, and *La Schiava*; these are works of incomparable merit."

THE THEATRE.

"It has been more than once said, *if you wou'd study the taste of a people, resort to their theatres*; there is a justness in the idea; for a polished refined people will be so in their theatrical entertainments, and barbarism will be also seen on the stage in a nation backward in general improvements.

"This age has produced very few theatrical writers of genuine merit. The music at our theatres is pleasing, the scenery of numerous pieces is magnificent, the dresses are admirable, and the decorations happily fancied. These circumstances conspire to render the theatres of London an entertainment superior to most similar ones in Europe.

"With respect to the performers, this age has been very fertile.

"Garrick is a truly original genius, having arrived at that amazing degree of excellence, that must consecrate him to immortality; and we may venture to assert, that no performer ever came near him by many, very many degrees.

"Mr. Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Yates, and some other performers, have contributed to support the character of theatric merit.

"Upon the whole, the stage has been trod by actors and actresses of merit superior to those of any other period."

The author concludes his ingenious performance with a catalogue of the most celebrated writers of the present age, and remarks on their works. We recommend the perusal of this volume to our readers of taste, elegance, and refinement.

New and elegant Amusements for the Ladies of Great-Britain. By a Lady, 12mo. Crowder.

AS this petite piece appears to be compiled with a good intention, by a lady possessed of a refined taste, and a number of other amiable qualities, we shall present our readers with an extract, which will give them a thorough insight into the fair author's design.

"The intent," says she, "of this little treatise is not so much to search out the faults of human nature, but an humble attempt to prevent or amend them; and this, I presume, in a great measure may be accomplished, by the promotion of true knowledge amongst us; for whilst knowledge prevails, and virtue is kept in countenance, a state cannot be wretched: but the greatest blessings of society can never be enjoyed, till the majority of the common people, or at least of their superiors, are wise and virtuous, or till morality is more generally understood, and publicly practised, than at present: therefore not only those in a higher station, but also private persons, should, with their utmost efforts, endeavour to improve morality, and raise it to at least the dignity of a science; so that its influence may disperse among the people, and produce the fruits of felicity; which must be effected by the promotion of universal knowledge, by which we shall be able to know ourselves better, and trust our hearts less—to understand the moral world as well as the natural—and learn the very useful art of promoting happiness, and avoiding misery; for to know the natural, and remain ignorant of the moral world, is a disgrace to human nature. Our present depravity hath occasioned a severe moralist lately to remark, that not modern ladies have in general more fashion than philosophy, and more levity than learning; that their taste

is much depraved, and their mental accomplishments are much obscured. But this is going too far; for I can by no means allow those severe sentiments of this unpolished philosopher; and in vindication of my sex must observe, that the mind is naturally active, and grows fatigued with too intense application; however inviting the study may be, variety seems most agreeable to the human heart; hence it is that science and erudition seem much neglected by the ladies in general, from which illiberal constructions have been drawn, intimating that the female mind is not capable of more than very moderate enlargements.

"Admitting a fault in the general system of our education, or a degree of polite levity imposed upon us by fashion, too often mistaken by us for ease and elegance, or perhaps a small partiality to ourselves, assumed by us on account of the seeming approbation of complimentary and polite friends; yet neither those nor many more such small mental errors, would by any means entitle us to the above sarcasm. I must, however, be so candid as to allow, that I think there is some fault in the rudiments of a female education; a taste for the prevailing passions, with a love of personal decorations, seem but too early investigated, to the detriment of our mental improvements, custom has likewise been against us, and by making some of our domestic affairs and amusements of the trifling kind, has imposed upon us a round of irrational entertainments, which repetition makes habitual; so that a thorough knowledge and acquaintance in the *beau monde*, seems the summit of a modern lady's education. It is certain, that a genteel, polite acquaintance in high life, with the sprightly conversation of the great and gay, may occasion a courtly politeness, give ease, vivacity, and elegance of manners, and thus far it

is absolutely useful, especially to those whose province it is, or may be, to move in the more exalted spheres of life.

"But I would not by any means have our sex so perfectly satisfied with those superficial accomplishments, as to aim at nothing higher; I could wish to see them warmed with a more noble ambition, so as to be emulous in promoting their mental improvements. Be not too diffident, ladies, of your abilities; a very little time and practice will convince you, that there are very few, if any, polite arts or useful sciences, but a lady may be mistress of. I have taken the liberty of specifying, under two distinct heads, some of those useful sciences, which I would most earnestly recommend the ladies to make a part of their *amusements*: happy shall I be, if by these means I should succeed in diverting the mind, and loosening the inclination, from a too great attachment to the present mode of unimproving dissipations. One class of these amusements I shall mention as rational and improving, and shall endeavour, in the best manner the weakness of my pen will permit, to point out their elegance, rationality, and great utility; and secondly, shall mention another class of amusements, being entertaining and useful, but less rational than the former; I shall do my best, to point out their beauties and defects, but conscious of my inability to execute the task, yet urged on by a strong desire of contributing my mite towards a general improvement, I shall hope the indulgent public will pardon the attempt of a female pen for the intent's sake, as I am well assured a moderate attention to these studies, (or, as I would more willingly have them thought, amusements) will have a natural tendency to improve the mind and mend the heart; which are in themselves far more entertaining, and exquisitely

spe-

superior to our present mode of dissipation; for, to an intelligent being, the pleasures of the mind are far superior to those of the body; whatever, therefore, can create a constant series or train of mental happiness, is more considerable to our felicity than those which create to us a like constant course of sensual enjoyments; those rational amusements will enlarge our faculties, refine our sentiments, and promote virtue; will occasion us to enjoy a mind perfectly clear and composed, and will forward a secret spring of happiness in our hearts; our conversation will be pleasant, our countenances serene; we shall taste all the innocent satisfactions of life purely and sincerely, and have no share in those pleasures that leave a sting behind them; nor are we cheated with that kind of mirth, in the midst of which is heaviness."

Having thus explained her praiseworthy design, the fair author proceeds to acquaint her readers why she chuses to rank our *companions* amongst the catalogue of our *amusements*. Her reasons are judiciously expressed in the following words.

"The choice of our companions and diversions, I apprehend, should be ranked amongst the most weighty concerns of life; and improvement in the latter will enable us to make a more discretionary and happy choice in the former: and as an assistant in this article, I have submitted the following amusements. Their tendency to improve and entertain occasions me to give them the above title, as a desire rather of inviting than constraining the mind makes me wish to have them thought and practised as *amusements*, and followed only when time and inclination permit, but by no means to be totally neglected; nor should we suffer amusements of a less improving rational nature to alienate the mind from these the more valuable and finer arts; for I

am well assured, that the mental advantages arising from those scientific improvements will, by a very short practice, afford the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of their great utility, and will give us a true relish for those elegant refinements, which enlarge the mind, strengthen our faculties, assist our feelings, and increase our devotion, sensibility, and gratitude."

This lady has with great judgment selected some of the most approved writers in every branch of the *belles lettres*, whose works she recommends to the perusal of her own sex. Would they but follow the precepts of such a tutorels, instead of wandering about in *quest of admiration*, the ladies of the present age would be pleasingly employed in an attendance upon the Muses; they would no longer be transported with the *petr nothingness* of every *strippery fop*; they would study to gain the affections of men of sense *only*, and thus secure to themselves a rational prospect of uninterrupted felicity. This little book is dedicated to the Princess Amelia; and we, as Censors, most readily grant our imprimatur, and recommend the advice therein contained to our fair countrywomen, as the best recipe to preserve *mental vigour*, to cause a *smile at heart*, and to occasion that pleasing *serenity of countenance*, which, if it is not of the *essence*, is yet one of the constant *attendants* upon *beauty*.

The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship and Discipline. By John Glen King, D. D. Doddsley.

ENquiries into antiquity come recommended to the human mind as affording satisfaction to that curiosity so congenial to the nature of man.

Amongst the variety of researches profe-

persecuted by different antiquaries, whose that have any thing relative to religion for their object, afford a pleasure which amply rewards the inquisitive and ingenious for all their diligence, however laborious, however indefatigable.

The different ceremonies practised by different nations, in order to deprecate the vengeance, or implore the protection, of the Deity, these have been collected with diligence, examined with avidity, and universally approved, as serving for a fund of rational entertainment. That literary luminary amongst the Benedictines, *Montfaucon*, in his elaborate work, entitled, "The Religious Ceremonies and Customs of all Nations," hath performed an acceptable piece of service for the learned world. With regard to the religious rites of a particular people, these have been described by a variety of authors, amongst whom some of our countrymen have given excellent specimens of their knowledge in this department. Thus Smith gives a short account of the Greek church; a multitude of writers lay open the doctrine, discipline, and ceremonies of the Romish church; and our excellent christian antiquary, Mr. Bingham, shews the forms adopted by the eastern and western churches, from their first foundation to their disunion.

The author, however, of the work now under consideration, from the station in which he was placed; as well as the methods he took to inform himself, was doubtless much more capable of favouring the public with a clear and judicious detail of the different ceremonies at present practised in the Russian or Greek church.

Mr. Bingham derived all his information from books; our author, having been long on the spot, was a spectator of those religious ceremonies, not easily understood by those

who have no opportunity of enquiring into their meaning. From Dr. King therefore we have every reason to expect a more complete and just account of the ceremonies used in the Greek church, than any that hath hitherto appeared in our language.

We shall make our readers acquainted with the mode the Doctor pursues in his work; we shall enumerate the chief articles he explains and elucidates; and we shall give such quotations from his performance, as may entertain our readers, and excite their curiosities to become familiarly acquainted with these precious relics of antiquity.

The Doctor first proceeds to give an account of the doctrine of the Greek church, so far as it is peculiarly distinguished from that of other churches. His next step is, to give the reader a clear idea of its rites and ceremonies; to accomplish which purpose, the Doctor describes the churches and their several ornaments, the vestments of the clergy, and their sacred utensils, all which are illustrated by prints elegantly engraved.

After this the Doctor gives a specimen of all the services performed in one day, viz. the vespers, the after vespers, the mesonycticon, or midnight service, the matins, the canonical hours, and the communion of offices.

The Doctor next proceeds to shew the ceremonies used at *baptism, confession, marriage, ordination, extreme unction, burial, the form of admitting Monks, the benediction of the water, the lavipedium, and the consecration of the animent for the christm*. These, our author observes, are esteemed the most singular rites of the Greek church.

The antiquity of the Oriental, or Greek church, is confessedly very great. "At the council of Sardis," says the author, "in Illipicum, in the year three hundred and forty-seven, the first jealousy between the eastern and

and western churches broke out, though a total separation did not ensue until the time of Photius, who was elected Patriarch of Constantinople in the year eight hundred and fifty eight, by the Emperor Michael, in the place of Ignatius, whom that Prince drove from his see.

"Pope Nicholas I. took part with the exiled Patriarch, condemned the election as unwarrantable, and excommunicated Photius.

Photius being an high spirited prelate, and the most learned and judicious man of the age in which he lived, assembled a council at Constantinople, and in return excommunicated the Pope*. From this period the opposition and distinction between the two churches must be dated, but there is the strongest historical evidence in favour of the antiquity of the eastern or Greek church. It is well known that the first churches were those of Greece and Syria: we have no proof that Peter was ever at Rome, but we are certain he was a long time in Syria, and that he travelled as far as Babylon. Paul was of Tarsus in Cilicia, and his works were written in Greek. All the fathers of the four first ages down to Jerom, were of Greece, Syria, and Africa. All the rites and ceremonies of the Latin church testify, even by their names, that their origin was Greek. *Paraclete, symbol, litany, agape, epiphany*; these all clearly shew, that the western church was the daughter of the eastern.

"As the Greek church is of the highest antiquity, so its doctrine prevails at this day over a greater extent of country, than any other church in the christian world. It is professed through a considerable part of Greece, the Grecian isles, Wallachia, Moldavia, Egypt, Nubia, Ly-

bia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Cilicia, and Palestine; all which are comprehended within the jurisdiction of the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. To these, if we add the whole of the Russian empire in Europe, great part of Siberia, in Asia, Astracan, Casan, Georgia, and White Russia, in Poland; it will be evident that the Greek church has a greater extent of territory than the Latin, with all the branches which are sprung from it."

Having thus shewn the superiority in point of antiquity and extent of the eastern, over the western church, the author proceeds to enumerate its doctrine, as professed at this day in Russia.

The Greek church having no public or established articles, like those of the church of England, its doctrine is only to be collected from creeds and councils, which constitute its rules, from the services and from the catechism, with the interpretations of its best and most approved authors.

"In the Greek church," says the author, there are "*seven mysteries or sacraments, baptism, the chrism or baptismal unction, the eucharist, confession, ordination, marriage, and the b. by oil or extreme unction*. The number *seven* being itself mystical, they seem, for that reason, to have been studious to preserve it.

"Baptism is esteemed so indispensable, that where a priest cannot be had to administer it, the midwife or any other person may perform it.

"The Greek church, as established in Russia, holds the doctrine of *transubstantiation*, for in the oath every bishop now takes at his consecration, he swears That he believes and understands that the transubstantiation of the body and blood of Christ in the

* By this we clearly perceive, that any exclusive authority arrogated by the Pope of Rome, has no foundation in antiquity, nor was ever allowed until the days of monkish ignorance had overwhelmed Europe in barbarism.

Holy supper, as taught by the eastern and ancient Russian doctors, is effected by the influence and operation of the Holy Ghost, when the bishop or priest invokes God the Father in these words, *and make this bread the precious body of thy Christ.*

"The Greek church admits prayers and services for the dead, but by no means allows the doctrine of purgatory. Supererogation, indulgences, and dispensations are utterly disallowed in the Greek church, nor doth it presume upon infallibility." Such are some of the doctrines of the Greek church, several of which it seems to possess in common with the Latin.

The author next describing churches and their ornaments, as they are at this day in Russia, gives an elegant plate of a Russian church with explanatory references. We shall give the author's description of the churches in Russia, as they are at this day.

"The churches of Russia," says he, "at this time are in general stately edifices, usually of brick or wood, and many of the former, especially in the capital and in chief towns, are handsome buildings, though commonly overloaded with decorations, according to the style of their architecture. Their forms are diverse, some are built in the form of a cross, and some are nearly square: there is always a large dome with a cross at the top, some are of opinion that the most ancient fashion is with five domes with crosses, but I cannot think it probable. Some churches have a crescent under the cross; for when the Tartars, to whom Muscovy was subjected two hundred years, converted any of the churches into mosques, for the use of their own religion, they fixed the crescent, the badge of Mahometanism, upon them: and when the Grand Duke Iwan Basilowich had delivered his country from the Tartar yoke, and restored those edifices to the Christian worship, he left the crescent

remaining, and planted the cross upon it, as a mark of its victory over its enemy. The cupolas are generally covered with plates of iron, either white or painted green, and the ornaments gilt; and some churches have the whole domes entirely gilt on the outside, which has a fine effect. Over the door of the church, and over the gates of the church-yard, are hung the picture of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, and many others: to these the people bow, and cross themselves before they enter, and even in passing them on the road they seldom omit this mark of respect. Bells are now always used in Russia, and the chiming them is looked upon as essential to the service; the length of the time of chiming signifies to the public the degree of satisfaction in the day: every church is therefore furnished with them, they are fastened immovably to the beams that support them, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper, which is, perhaps a mark of their antiquity in that country; our method of ringing being more artificial. Bells are supposed to have been invented at Nola in Campania, whence they are called in Latin *nole* and *campane*: they were not introduced into the church till the ninth century. In the Russian church there is a ceremony of consecrating and baptizing them, which seems to have come from the west, having been first used by John XI. who christened the great bell of the Lateran church by his own name. As the same custom of christening bells prevailed in England before the Reformation, so the Tom of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Tom of Lincoln still retain their names. Before the invention and use of bells, there were many different methods of giving public signals for calling the people to church; sometimes by the sound of a trumpet, which was used by the Egyptian monks; in other places a monk went round to the cells

to give notice to the rest; but the most common way seems to have been by *sounding instruments of wood*, as they are called by Bona; which I take to have been no other than boards, against which a man struck with a mallet or hammer, as is still the custom in most churches in Greece; and in Russia the watchmen use these boards to strike the hours of the night instead of calling them."

The author next gives an account of the vestments used by the priests and bishops in Russia when they are officiating at divine service; but as the author has procured several plates of different orders of priests, habited for particular occasions, we refer our readers to those engravings for a clear idea of the subject.

The services of the Greek church make the next object of the Doctor's enquiry, which, he says, "are regulated by several books containing directions about the church service, amounting to 20 volumes in *folio*, and one large volume called the *Regulation* is employed in giving directions how to use the rest, so that," continues the Doctor, "there is, many times, more trouble required to find out what should be read, than to read it when it is found out." An account, however, of all these books the Doctor gives: "They are written," he says, "in the Slavonian language, which, though the ancient language of Russia, now differs so much from the civil style, or common conversation, that a very small part only of the people can understand it; to the rest it is almost an unknown tongue. However, the congregation is not supposed to make any responses in the service, which is performed by the priest, a deacon, a reader, and the singers, divided into *two choruses*; the part which the priest performs is the least of any except in the communion, in the other services he says little more than the benedictions and the exclamation: For while the

priest stands with his face towards the east, and repeats the prayers, the choir is almost constantly singing hymns, and he reads in so low a voice that the congregation are not even supposed to pray themselves, or to hear the prayers he offers up in their behalf. This practice seems to have arisen from a particular idea and an ancient appellation of the priests, which was very remarkable, they were called *MEDIATORS*; the Greek fathers used the word to signify a mediator of ministerial intercession; because he was the *intermediarius* to relate the mind of God to the people.

"The people, therefore, only join in the service by crossing themselves and bowing when the *Lord have mercy upon us* is repeated, and at the beginning and end of each prayer. They cross themselves on the forehead first, then on the breast, then on the right *shoulder*, and then on the left, thereby making the sign of the cross, and with the thumb, the first, and the middle finger bent together, by the three fingers signifying the Trinity. These are called the inclinations or reverencies: the great inclinations or reverencies are made by prostrating themselves so low as to beat their foreheads against the ground."

We shall now lay before our readers some part of the Greek church service, as practised at the Vespers on Sunday, October 3d, a day sacred to St. Dionysius.

The priest having put on his epitachelion [a tippet he wears round his neck] stands before the royal doors and begins.

"Blessed be our God always, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages."

The reader answers, "Glory be to thee our God; glory be to thee."

"Lord have mercy upon us. *Three times.* Our Father, &c."

"Lord have mercy upon us." *Twelve times.*

Then the priest, with his head uncovered, says *seven prayers.*

Afterwards the minister says, "Let us pray unto the Lord for the holy legislative synod, for the reverend presbytery, and deaconry in Christ, for the whole clergy, and all the people."

Choir. Lord have mercy upon us.

Mix. In remembrance of our most holy, most pure, most blessed, and glorious Lady, the Mother of God, and ever Virgin Mary, with all saints, we commend ourselves and each other, and our whole life to Christ our God.

Choir. To thee O Lord."

Then some parts of the psalms are sung. Afterwards the following hymn to St. Dionysius.

"Thou, O holy Dionysius, the disciple of Christ, having mentally entered into the inmost darkness * of inaccessible light, and having there beheld the divine secrets didst clearly shew unto us on earth the orders of the heavenly angels.

"Thy mind was enlightened with resplendent brightness, while thy body was consumed with material fire; thou didst enter, O father, into immaterial splendor, and wast joined with the angels; with them we beseech thee always to pray for the salvation of our souls.

"Thou, O father, having obtained the highest dignities in the church of God, thy heart became a fountain of spiritual grace: pour out, therefore, always upon us, O Dionysius, thy healing virtues like water, from thy sacred tomb.

"The holy apostle Paul having taken thee, as it were with the hook of grace, while he preached the words of wisdom to the people, made thee a spectator of unspeakable things, seeing that thou wert a chosen vessel: with him therefore, O most eloquent

Dionysius, pray for those who sing thy praises with love.

"O father Dionysius, who by thy love of virtue hast acquired a spirit equal to the angels; and by thy holy preaching didst explain the angelic hierarchies, thou who didst resemble the celestial orders, hast wisely fixed the establishment of the church.

"O blessed Dionysius, who by thy virtuous industry hast assimilated thyself as much as possible to the divine perfections, and by thy godly preaching hast unfolded the heavenly mysteries; thou who art now instructed by a closer union in things which surpass man's understanding, teachest the ends of the world."

Afterwards this hymn to the Virgin.

"A type of the unmarried bride was formerly seen in the red sea: there Moses divided the waters; here Gabriel performed the miracles: then Israel passed through the depth of the sea dry-shod; now a spotless Virgin hath brought forth Christ. The sea, after Israel had gone over, was impassable; the Virgin having born Emmanuel remained incorruptible. O thou, who art and wast from the beginning God, but manifested thyself as man, have mercy upon us."

After several prayers and hymns, the royal doors are thrown open, and the deacon holding the censer comes out of the north door of the altar, preceding the priest, the clerks going before them with tapers; when they are come into church before the royal doors, the deacon saith,

"Bless the entrance, sir." *The priest giving the benediction, saith, "Blessed be the entrance of thy saints, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages."*

After which the deacon stands within the royal doors, intenses the holy table, and exclaims, Wisdom, stand up. The

* Dark with excessive light thy skirts appear MIRROR.

Here is an idea not only poetical in an high degree, but strictly and philosophically just. Extreme light, by overclouding the organs of sight, obliterates all objects, so as in its effect exactly to resemble darkness. *Philosophical Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful.*

priest

priest and deacon then return into the altar, the doors are shut, and the following hymn is sung.

"O Jesus, thou most gentle light of the sacred glory of the immortal, heavenly, holy, blessed Father! we being now come to the setting of the sun, and seeing the evening light, we sing the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost God. Thou art worthy at all times to be praised by the voices of the pious, O Son of God; therefore the world glorifieth thee."

After a multitude of prayers and responses, the choristers return to their places, and the song of Simon is sung; when the Vespers conclude with this hymn to the Virgin, and the subsequent ejaculations.

"Hail thou impervious gate of the Lord! Hail thou wall and protection of all who flee unto thee! Hail thou who art the peaceful haven! O most blessed, who didst bring forth thy Saviour and thy God in the flesh, pray earnestly for those who sing and adore thy child-birth.

Deacon. Wisdom.

Choir. Give the benediction.

Priest. Blessed be our God, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages.

Choir. Amen.

Choir sings the following hymn to the Virgin.

O thou who art purer than the cherubim, and incomparably more glorious than the seraphim, who being immaculate brought forth God the Word: We magnify thee the Mother of God.

Priest. Glory be to thee, O Christ, our God, our hope, glory be to thee.

Choir. Glory: Both now:

The Priest turning towards the congregation pronounces the dismissal, according to the day of the week.

On Saturday evening.

Christ our true God, who arose from the dead, through the prayers of his most pure mother, of the honourable and glorious prophet, forerunner and baptist John, of the holy

and illustrious Apostles, of [the saint whose church it is, of the saint whose day it is, by name] of the holy and just parents of God Joachim and Anne, and of all saints, will have mercy upon us and save us, for he is good, and the lover of mankind.

Then the choir sings πολλα εη.

Preserve, O Lord, many years, our pious, and august [the Sovereign by name] the [Imperial Family by name] the holy legislative synod [the bishop of the diocese by name] and all orthodox christians."

By the specimens here given of Dr. King's work, our readers will be able to form some idea of those rites and ceremonies which have, for several hundreds of years, been used in the eastern or Greek churches.

There are several peculiarities attending the performance of the different offices, such as matrimony, baptism, and the like. As also, the procession used at crowning the nuptial pair, but we must defer these articles to our next review, as we have already exceeded the limits allotted by the nature of our undertaking.

An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt. By Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. Cadell. 1s. 6d.

THIS learned Gentleman hath in this pamphlet favoured the world with the most important matter that ever was laid before it. In a most masterly manner he has proved that if the sinking fund had been kept inviolably for the purposes for which it was originally established, the enormous load of public debt would soon have been discharged. And though such deep calculations are often abstruse and difficult to be comprehended by most readers, yet this able writer treats the subject in so easy and plain a manner, that every one will clearly understand both his calculations

calulations and conclusions. We look upon it as the most useful performance that ever was published; not only Ministers of State, Peers and Commons, but every Gentleman in the kingdom should diligently peruse this invaluable production. Great benefit must arise from this treatise to the public; and as a part of the community, we sincerely thank the learned Doctor for the pleasure we have had in reviewing his excellent book. To give our readers a just idea of the performance by extracts from it, is impossible; the chain of reasoning contained in it should not be broken through, every one should peruse the whole work. Yet, as a specimen, we give the following, which we doubt not will be a sufficient inducement to encourage a farther inspection into the whole performance.

After giving the reasons for an immense increase in a sinking fund, the Doctor gives the following calculation.

“ Let us suppose a nation to be capable of setting apart the annual sum of 200,000 l. as a fund for keeping the debts it is continually incurring in a course of redemption; and let us consider what its operation will be, in the THREE ways of applying it which I have described, supposing the public debts to bear an interest of 5 per cent. and the period of operation 86 years.

“ A debt of 200,000 l. discharged the first year, will disengage for the public an annuity of 10,000 l. If this annuity, instead of being spent on current services, is added to the fund, and both employed in paying debts, an annuity of 10,500 l. will be disengaged the *second* year, or of 20,500 l. in both years. And this again, added to the fund the *third* year, will increase it to 220,500 l. with which an annuity will be then disengaged of 110,25 l. and the *sum* of the disengaged annuities will be

31,525 l. which, added to the fund the *fourth* year, will increase it to 231,525 l. and enable it then to disengage an annuity of 11,576 l. 5 s. and render the *sum* of the disengaged annuities, in four years, 43,101 l. 5 s.—Let any one proceed in this way, and he may satisfy himself that the *original fund*, together with the sum of the annuities disengaged, will increase faster and faster every year, till, in 14 years, the *former* becomes 395,986 l. and the *latter* 195,986 l. and, in 86 years, the *former* 13,283,000 l. and the *latter* 13,083,000 l.—The full value, therefore, at 5 per cent. of an annuity of 13,083,000 l. will have been paid in 86 years; that is, very nearly, 262 millions of debt: and, consequently, it appears, that tho’ the state had been all along adding every year to its debts three millions, that is, though in the time supposed it had contracted a debt of 258 millions, it would have been more than discharged, at no greater expence than an annual saving of 200,000 l. But if the same fund had been employed in the *second* of the three ways I have described, the annuity disengaged by it would have been every year 10,000 l. and the sum of the annuities disengaged would have been 86 times 10,000 l. or 860,000 l.—The *discharged* debt, therefore, would have been no more than the value of such an annuity, or 17,200,000 l.—But besides this, it must be considered, that there will be a debt *saved*, in consequence of applying every year the disengaged annuities to current services, for which otherwise equivalent sums must have been borrowed: 10,000 l. will be saved at the beginning of the *second* year; 20,000 l. at the beginning of the *third*; 30,000 l. at the beginning of the *fourth*; and 850,000 l. at the beginning of the 86th year; and the sum of all these savings is 36,550,000 l. which, added to 17,200,000 l. the debt *discharged*, makes

makes 53,750,000^l.* Subtract the last sum from 262 millions; and 208,250,000^l. will be the complete 10's of the public arising, in 86 years, from employing an annual sum of 200,000^l. in the second way rather than the first.

"Little need be said of the effect of the same fund applied in the *third* way. It is obvious that the whole advantage derived from it would be the discharge of a debt of 200,000^l. annually, or of 17,200,000^l. in all.

"Similar deductions might be made on the supposition of lower rates of interest and shorter periods.—Thus: let a state be supposed to run in debt two millions annually, for which it pays 4 per cent interest. In 70 years, a debt of 140 millions would be incurred. But an appropriation of 400,000^l. per ann. if employed in the *first* way, would, at the end of this term, leave the nation *beforehand* six millions; whereas, if applied in the *second* way, the nation would be left in debt; 79 millions; and in the *third* way, 118 millions."

And after giving a history of the misapplications of the sinking fund, our patriotic author breaks out into this emphatic digression:

"Thus then expired, after an existence of about eleven years, the Sinking Fund—that sacred blessing—Once the nation's only hope—prematurely and cruelly destroyed by its own parent.—Could it have escaped the hands of violence, it would have made us the envy and the terror of the world, by leaving us at this time, not only tax-free, but in possession of a treasure, greater than was ever enjoyed by any kingdom.—But, let me not dwell on a recollection so grievous.

"It is unavoidable here to enquire how the conduct of our *Parliaments* or *Ministers*, in this instance, can be accounted for.—Were they indeed,

ignorant of the powers of the *Sinking Fund*?—I doubt not but this has been true of most of our late ministers. But that recital of facts which I have given proves, that, in the period of which I am speaking, it could not have been true.—I am afraid, therefore, that the most candid will, on this occasion, find themselves under a necessity of giving way to the suspicion, which the excellent author I have so often quoted, has called an *indecent jealousy*. The powers of the *Sinking Fund* were, perhaps, but too well known. It had been, we have seen, demonstrated, in a performance generally read, and even referred to from the throne, that, in a few years, it would have annihilated the whole National Debt. In consequence of having been carefully nursed and cherished for eleven years, it had acquired a vigour that promised much more than was ever expected from it. The loss, therefore, of the *dependence* created by the national debt, and of the security it gave to the *Hanoverian* succession and the administration, was brought in too near view. And in these circumstances, it is not strange, that the policy of our governors should take a new turn, and that the ruin of the *Sinking Fund* should become no less a measure of state, than its improvement had been.—My conscience obliges me to take this opportunity to add, that similar measures were, at this time, pursued in another instance of no less importance. For like reasons, and with like views, a pernicious influence was maintained and promoted in the *House of Commons*, which has sapped the constitution; and which may in time establish among us a tyranny of the most intolerable kind; a tyranny attended with the mockery of all the forms of liberty; a tyranny created, supported and sanctified by a Parliament.—This is, in truth, the *fundamental*

* This is an Arithmetical Progression; and the sum of every such progression is found by multiplying the *sum* of the first and last terms by *half* the number of terms: or, in the present case, by multiplying 860,000 by 42 and a half.

grievance of the kingdom; and that patriotism, the first object of which, is not the removal of it, can be nothing but an imposture. To this grievance we owe, among other evils, the loss of the *Sinking Fund*. Had the guardians of the State been under no undue influence, they would have been more faithful; and could not have given up this great security of the Kingdom. — Unhappy Britain! — How long art thou to lie thus bleeding? — How long are thy dearest rights to be sacrificed to temporary expedients; and a narrow and selfish policy? — When shall thy Parliaments recover independence and dignity, and become once more awful to ministers of state?"

Critical Account of the Situation and Destruction, by the first Eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia; the late Discovery of their Remains; the subterraneous Works carried on in them; and the Books, Domestic Utensils, and other remarkable Greek and Roman Antiquities thereby happily recovered; the Form and Connection of the ancient Characters being faithfully preserved. In a Letter to Count Brühl of Saxony, from the celebrated Abbé Winckelmann, Antiquarian to the Pope. Illustrated with Notes, taken from the French translation. 8vo. Carnan and Newbery; 2s. 6d.

THIS work, written originally in the German language, is well known throughout Europe by the illustrious, from whom it has met with the warmest reception. The furniture, domestic utensils, sacred vessels, paintings, statues, intaglios, seals, &c. dug up at Herculaneum, are of the greatest use in elucidating ancient history, and many of them are amazingly beautiful; as at the time these cities were destroyed, the arts had attained their utmost height, and the cities of Italy were embell-

ished with the most perfect works of the greatest masters of Greece. This renders an English translation of the Abbé's letter highly interesting at the present period, when our artists are exerting their utmost abilities to attain perfection; and the translation before us seems to be well and faithfully executed. The publishers will therefore, we make no doubt, be benefited by it; indeed the study of antiquities is one of the most pleasing and most instructive of those in which human curiosity can be engaged. The method invented and practised by Father Piaggi, to unroll and copy the damaged manuscripts, that in appearance resemble charcoal, is so extremely curious, that we cannot help transcribing it for the amusement of our readers.

"The frame of wood used for this purpose looks, at first sight, and at a certain distance, like the frame, on which the book-binders place a book with its straps, in order to stitch it. This frame is supported by a screw foot, by means of which the book may be turned about as the operator thinks proper. On the frame is placed a pretty long, moveable board, from each end of which there rise two wooden upright screws, by means of which another board above it may be placed at any height. In the middle of the lower board are placed, according to the length of the manuscripts, that is, at near a palm distance from each other, two little verticle steel screws, about a palm each, in height, and carrying, each, a moveable steel plate, in the form of a crescent, in the hollow of which, first bedded with cotton for greater precaution, the manuscript roll is placed. As to the wooden uprights, they may be turned under the lower board, and thereby raised or lowered at pleasure, as I have already observed. Add, that the manuscript roll is borne by two ribbands, of about a little finger's breadth, hanging from the upper board; in which there

there is a row of holes extending in length, by means of which these ribbands are fastened above, to two pegs, like those of a fiddle, and may be thus easily wound or unwound, so as to afford the operator an opportunity of gently turning the manuscript suspended to them, which ever way he thinks proper; and that, without putting his hands to it. There are other smaller pegs, on rods, fixed in the openings of this upper board, for the purpose of moving some silk threads, the use of which I shall now describe.

"When they have flung the manuscript to be unrolled, in the manner above described, they look for the end of it; and, when they have found the end, lay on a corner of it, with a very soft hair pencil, about a pea's bigness of a certain very curious kind of paste, which has the singular property of, first, fostering; then, loosening; and, afterwards, fastening. Next, they immediately apply to the part so prepared (which the manuscripts will admit, being, as I have already observed, written but on one side, and that the inside) a bit of thin bladder, no bigger than the part covered by the paste. By repeating this operation, the exterior leaf is at length loosened from end to end, from that next under it. It is sheep, or hog's bladder, they employ for this purpose, such as the gold-beaters use*. Thin and delicate as these bladders are in themselves, they split them for this purpose. In this manner they continue to apply alternately the paste and the bladder, to about a little finger's breadth, till they have done it from one end of the roll to the other; when they fix on different parts of what they have thus fixed, and with the same kind of paste, the silk threads already taken notice of, which, unrolling from their pegs,

extend gently one after another; thus by means of the pieces of bladder pasted on the outside of the leaf, and the threads of silk pasted on the outside of the pieces of bladder, they detach the part of the leaf so treated, and keep it suspended in a vertical position, still, having loosened too much of it to be trusted to the silk threads alone, they roll both, little by little, as the work advances, on a cylinder placed on layers of cotton, above that part of the machine which I have already described; so that by the time the manuscript has been entirely unrolled, this cylinder is covered with it. The silk threads, however, are still necessary, as they hinder the part lined with the bladder from sticking to that part of the roll which lies immediately over it. When the whole manuscript has been unrolled in this manner, they take it, with great care, from off the cylinder, spread it out, and copy it. Four or five hours are scarce enough to detach a finger's breadth; nor less than a month for a palm's breadth.

"The difficulties attending this operation consist less in the primitive nature of the paper, than the actual state of it. Some of them, when placed between the eye and the light, look here and there like a tattered rag, owing to the torrents of water which overspread the town after it had been overwhelmed with ashes; for this water, coming to penetrate them, macerated and rotted, in process of time, such parts as it continued in. This misfortune cannot, however, be discovered, till the leaves have been unrolled, otherwise they might chuse such manuscripts to work on as have suffered least; besides, it is much harder, if not altogether impossible, to unroll such decayed manuscripts to any purpose. The leaves of the Papyrus, in all, are so thin, that, when there

* It is not bladder the gold-beaters put between the leaves of gold they hammer, but a pellicle found in oxen's guts.

happens to be a hole in any of the coils, the next coil makes but one body with it, and in a manner fills up the hole; in consequence of which, when they lay the paste on the part where the hole is, (a thing hard to avoid, as these holes are seldom visible) they carry off, from the coil under it, that part which filled up the hole, and thus make blanks, where there should not be any.

"The operation is equally critical in those places, where the leaves of the Papyrus were laid one over another for the sake of pasting them together; for the stuff laid on to loosen such seam may happen to penetrate through it to the next coil, so as to make both adhere wherever they touch."

Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout, and all Chronic Diseases, by William Falconer, of Bath, M. D. F. Newbery, 1s. 6d.

IN general pertinent and just; and as the Doctors, who are both men of abilities in their profession, differ in their opinion, in many points, the present observations, which, as we have already observed, are judicious, though in more than one instance they favour of acrimony, merit the attentive consideration of every gouty person.

The English Garden: a Poem. Book the First. By W. Mason, M. A. 4to. Horsfield, 2s.

"**W**HAT is here offered to the public," says Mr. Mason in an advertisement prefixed to his poem, "is only part of a larger work. But as this first book contains the general principles of the subject, it may be considered as a whole, if the author should not find inclina-

tion or leisure to finish the remainder of his plan."

Though there is an uncouthness in some of the lines of this piece, and a poverty of expression, a coldness of sentiment in others of them, which are highly unworthy of the classical author of *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*, yet, in these days, when the Genius of Poetry seems, in some measure, to have deserted our island, it is, upon the whole, by no means unworthy of perusal.

The following exordium, in the course of which the poet pays a tribute to the memory of a deserving wife, whom he lost some years ago, and whom he has already immortalized in a beautiful epitaph, is elegant, pathetic, and perhaps the most finished extract, which we could present to our readers.

To thee, divine SIMPLICITY! to thee,
Best arbitress of what is good and fair,
This verse belongs. O, as it freely flows,
Give it thy powers of pleasing; else in vain
It strives to teach the rules, from Nature
drawn,

Which all should follow, if they wish to add
To Nature's careless graces; loveliest then
When, o'er her form thine easy skill has
taught

The robe of Spring in ampler folds to flow.
Haste, Goddess! to the woods, the lawns, the
vales,

That live in rude luxuriance, and but wait
Thy call to bloom with beauty. I mean-
while,

Attendant on thy state serene, will mark
Its fiery progress, wake th' accustom'd string,
And tell how far, beyond the transient glare
Of fickle fashion, or of formal art,
Thy flowery works with charm perennial
please.

Ye too, ye sister Powers! that, at my
birth,

Auspicious smil'd, and o'er my cradle dropp'd
Those magic seeds of Fancy, which produce
A Poet's feeling, and a Painter's eye,
Come to your votary's aid; for well ye know
How soon my infant accents liv'd the rhyme;
How soon my hands the mimic colours spread
And vainly hop'd to snatch a double wreath
From Fame's unfading laurel: arduous aim,
Yet not inglorious; nor perchance devoid
Of fruitful use to this fair argument:
If so, with lenient smiles, ye deign to cheer,
At

At this sad hour, my desolated soul,
For deem not ye that I resume the lyre
To court the world's applause; my years
mature
Have learn'd to slight the toy. No; 'tis to
sooth
That agony of heart, which they alone,
Who best have lov'd, who best have been
belov'd,
Can feel, or pity; sympathy scarce!
Which she too felt, when on her pallid lip
The last farewell hung trembling, and bespoke
A wish to linger here, and bless the arms
She left for heaven. She died, and heav'n
is hers!

Be mine, the pensive solitary balm
That recollection yields. Yes, Angel pure!
While Memory holds her seat, thine image
still

Shall reign, shall triumph there; and when,
as now,

Imagination forms a Nymph divine
To lead the flute strain, thy modest blush,
Thy mild demeanor, thy unpractis'd smile,
Shall grace that Nymph, and sweet Simplicity
Be dress'd (ah meek MARRIA!) in thy charms.

Begin the song! and ye of Albion's sons
Attend; ye freeborn, ye ingenuous few,
Who heirs of competence, if not of wealth,
Preserve that vestal purity of soul
Whence genuine taste proceeds. To you,
blest youths

I sing; whether in academic groves
Studious ye rove, or, fraught with learning's
store,

Visit the Latian plain, fond to transplant
Those arts which Greece did, with her Li-
berty,

Resign to Rome. Yet know, the art I sing-
Ev'n there ye shall not learn; Rome knew
it not

While Rome was free; ah! hope not then to
find

In slavish superstitious Rome the fair
Remains. Meanwhile, of old and classic aid,
The' fruitless be the search, your eyes en-
franchis'd

Shall catch those glowing scenes, that taught
a CLAUDE

To grace his canvas with Hesperian hues,
And scenes like these, on Memory's tablet
drawn,

Bring back to Britain; there give local form
To each idea, and, if nature lend
Materials fit of torrent, rock, and shade,
Produce new TIVOLI. But learn to rein.
Thy Skill within the limit she allows.

Great Nature scorns controul: she will not
bear

One beauty foreign to the spot or soil

She gives thee to adorn; 'tis thine alone
To mend, not change her features. Does her
hand

Stretch forth a level lawn; ah, hope not thou
To lift the mountain there. Do mountains
frown

Around? ah, with not there the level lawn.
Yet she permits thine art, discreetly us'd,
To smooth or scoop the rugged and the plain.
But dare with caution; else expect, bold man!
The injur'd Genius of the place to rise
In self-defence, and, like some giant send
That frowns in Gothic story, swift destroy
By night, the pious labours of thy day.

We feel the utmost pleasure in
acquainting the public, that Mr.
Mason is now preparing for the press
the life of his deceased friend, the
author of an elegy in a country
church-yard; and that several origi-
nal pieces of Latin and English
poetry, letters and fragments from
his own MSS. will be inserted in it.

*The Life of Servetus. By James George
de Chausse; being an Article of his
Historical Dictionary, Vol. VII.
Translated from the French, by James
Yair, Minister of the Scots Church
in Cambridge. Baldwin, 8vo. 4s.*

THE lovers of polemical divi-
nity are here presented with
an elaborate, and in our opinion
a satisfactory account of, and com-
mentary upon, the life and the re-
ligious tenets of this remarkable Spa-
niard; who, though a consummate
hypocrite, yet rushed upon martyr-
dom with all the triumph of a blind
fanatic. He perished in the flames at
Geneva, in the year 1533, for his
opposition to the doctrines of the
TRINITY and INFANT BAPTISM.

To exculpate CALVIN from the
charge of persecution, and to evince
that the destruction of this unfortu-
nate anti-trinitarian, instead of being
occasioned by our great reformer, was

* This poem was begun in the year 1767, not long after the death of the amiable person
here mentioned.

occasioned by his own unbridled insolence and obstinacy, was occasioned by the enemies of CALVINISM, are the chief objects of the *Life of Serretus*; which is fraught with valuable authorities, and which, at this period, when the main point for which that martyr suffered hath become an object, not only of parliamentary discussion, but of national controversy, is deserving of particular attention. The translator, though he is deeply tinctured with the Scottish idiom, has yet performed his task with fidelity; and he has annexed a preface to the work, which does equal honour to his understanding, as a Man, and to his moderation, as a Christian.

Political Essays concerning the present State of the British Empire; particularly respecting natural Advantages and Disadvantages; Constitution; Agriculture; Manufactures; the Colonies, and Commerce. 4to. Cadell.

POLITICS, according to the author of these essays, will admit of two divisions, the politics of things, and the politics of persons.

The first kind employs the author's attention in the work before us. How he has performed his task, our readers will be better enabled to judge, when they are made acquainted with the subjects he proposes to discuss.

As *British* politics form the object of his enquiries, the author begins with explaining the natural advantages and disadvantages of the British dominions, with respect to their situation, climate, extent, soil, rivers, and ports.

The author's *second* essay is employed about the constitution of the British dominions. He compares the liberties of mankind in general with those of Great Britain in particular; he treats of the representation of the

people, and of their representatives; he examines the royal authority; and he offers some conjectures concerning the duration of our constitution.

The author's *third* essay is taken up in shewing the present state of agriculture in the British dominions, and its effects on population and riches. The *fourth* essay displays the present state of our manufactures, with the means of improving them; the *fifth* is solely occupied about the British colonies; and the *last* lays open our foreign, inland, and coasting trade with different parts of the world.

After making several ingenious observations on the constitution, the author treats of the representation; and after shewing that the major part of our people are *not* actually represented, having no more to do in the choice of members than the Turks have with that of the Grand Vizier, he discusses the point with respect to the *Colonies*; and as we think he has stated the arguments urged by different writers upon the subject with the greatest precision, we shall quote his own words.

"To what degree does the legislative power of Great Britain extend over her colonies? A question one would apprehend not difficult to answer; but some late proceedings have thrown it into an unexpected light. A part of their inhabitants came from foreign European countries, and another part transported themselves from the British Islands; both are blended together, and live under governments, delineated in charters granted by the crown. If the inhabitants of such settlements therefore are exempted from the unlimited controul of the British parliament, the exemption must indubitably result either from the terms of their charters, or the want of being represented in the legislature.

"All pretensions founded on charter or grant of the crown, supposing an exemption expressed or implied,

are

are totally without foundation, and one part of the legislature cannot possibly grant an exemption from the power of the whole. Such charters would be illegal, and of course void.

"The other plea of a want of representation must be examined more particularly. And here it is necessary to establish a few uncontrovertible maxims, by which we may the better judge of the point before us.

I. "None of the subjects of the British dominions can alienate themselves from their allegiance.

II. "By retiring to uninhabited lands, they do not alienate themselves from such allegiance.

III. "All foreigners settling in the British dominions, enjoying the protection of the British laws and government, and accepting grants of lands from such government, are to be considered in the same light of obedience as natural born subjects.

IV. "No laws made by such settlers can have any force, merely on the authority of those who frame them. They must be ratified by their principal.

V. "Much the greatest part of the people of Great-Britain are not represented in parliament.

VI. "There is no such thing as a *virtual* representation.

"Let us now examine the pretensions of the colonies by these maxims. I shall select them from the principal writings in their favour, which sum up all the arguments scattered in numerous others.

"It is urged in the first place, That those who first planted them, were not only driven out of their mother country by persecution, but had left it at their own risk and expence; that being thus forsaken, or rather worse treated by her, all ties, except those common to mankind, were dissolved between them, they absolved from all duty of obedience to her, as she dispensed herself from all duty of protection to them."

"As I mean to confine myself to mere law and constitution, it is almost needless to refute the palpable fallacies contained in this passage, such as comprehending the *whole* number of the inhabitants in the *part* that left their native country voluntarily, not *driven from it, or rather worse treated*—all ties being dissolved between them—the duty of protection being dispensed with. These fallacies, especially the last, are too absurd to demand an answer from any one. But to assert that they are absolved from all duty of obedience is in direct contradiction to maxims 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th—to the common administration of their governments—and to the authority of the very laws under which they live.

"It is next asserted—That it was extremely absurd that they should be still thought to owe any submission to the legislative power of Great Britain, which had not authority enough to shield them against the violences of the executive; and more absurd still that the people of Great Britain should pretend to exercise over them rights, which that very people affirm they might justly oppose, if claimed over themselves by others."—It is necessary here to explain the imaginary distinction between the people of Great Britain *here* and the people of Great Britain *there*. Suppose a large part of the kingdom of Scotland to have been, from distant ages to the present time, a waste uninhabited wild—or suppose the sea to withdraw itself from any part of this island, and leave a large tract of dry land, either contiguous to it, or separated from it by a shallow channel; suppose, in either of these cases, certain turbulent spirits who did not chuse to live at home, or who could not—others, industrious ones who chose to leave their home in expectation of living better elsewhere—others, foreigners, transplanted at the government's charge; sup-

pose, I say, a collection of such miscellaneous people settle in the above mentioned tracts; the crown, at their request, forms them into a corporation, and as an encouragement to their agriculture and population, allows them to frame regulations among themselves, to have the force of laws when ratified from home. Lastly, suppose the colony multiplies, becomes greatly useful to the principal, and without having the burthen of any public expences laid upon them, are nevertheless protected and defended by the nation at large; I desire to know wherein the inhabitants of such a colony would vary from the people at large, more than other separate jurisdictions, of which there are many? I desire to be informed, how it can be asserted that they are less represented in parliament than thirty-one parts out of thirty-two of the original people of Great Britain? And where is the difference of the above cases and our American settlements, except the distance? which most certainly makes no other than a difference of expence to the mother country in defending them. How then can it be said that the people of Great Britain expect of them what they would not submit to themselves? They do submit to it, unless, by the people of Great Britain, are understood only two hundred and fifty thousand individuals. The pretensions of the American colonies are no better founded than those in the above supposition: they do not form an idea of rejecting the legislative authority of Britain, until it imposes something disagreeable to themselves.—They live under the protection of the British laws and constitution. British money is spent in millions to defend them.—But British authority is quite another affair, they chuse to have nothing to say to it. As to the indeterminate assertion of a want of power to shield them against the executive part of government

—common sense and law flatly contradict it. Within the extents of British liberty there can exist no such want.

“The next plea is—“That it was their birthright, even as the descendants of Englishmen, not to be taxed by any but their own representatives; that, so far from being actually represented in the parliament of Great Britain, they were not even virtually represented there, as the meanest inhabitants of Great Britain are, in consequence of their intimate connection with those who are actually represented; that, if laws made by the British parliament to bind all, except its own members, or even all except such members, and those actually represented by them, would be deemed, as most certainly they would, to the highest degree oppressive and unconstitutional, and resisted accordingly by the rest of the inhabitants, though virtually represented; how much more oppressive and unconstitutional must not such laws appear to those who could not be said to be either actually or virtually represented? That the people of Ireland were much more virtually represented in the parliament of Great Britain, than it was even pretended the people of the colonies could be, in consequence of the great number of Englishmen, possessed of estates and places of trust and profit in Ireland, and their immediate descendants settled in that country, and of the great number of Irish noblemen and gentlemen in both houses of the British parliament, and the greater number still constantly residing in Great Britain; and that notwithstanding the British parliament never claimed any right to tax the people of Ireland, in virtue of their being thus virtually represented amongst them.”

“The hinge of this argument turns entirely upon the people of Great Britain, not actually represented being virtually so—and a virtual

tual representation of the Irish, not giving the parliament of Great Britain a right to tax them. I have already established it as a maxim, that there is no such thing as virtual representation, and sure I am that all the imagination of such is at best founded in absurdity. But the foundations of this reasoning and all the conclusions are absolutely false, for nothing is easier than to demonstrate the people of the colonies as much virtually represented, supposing there is such a thing, as the greatest part of the British nation. The case is plainly this: infinitely the greatest part of the inhabitants of Britain are not represented at all, for so the common sense must determine: what connection is there that amounts to what is called a virtual representation, between the whole body of the British farmers and the raggamuffin voters in some boroughs, or the incorporated members of others? This virtual representation is a mere smoke-ball: and yet we find all submit to be taxed by the representatives of those of whom they know no more than of the North American savages! Why do they yield this obedience? Not, in good truth, because they are virtually represented, but because they live under the protection of those representatives, who vote the public money which is raised to defend them, because they and their posterity are and must be Britons, let them spread over whatever continents they may—because no subject of Britain can alienate his allegiance to the British law;—and because the legislative authority of King, Lords and Commons, is as despotic over all Britons, let them live wherever they please, as that of the Grand Turk is over his subjects. What a poor evasion therefore is it to state a case of resistance of this authority in these only virtually represented! Such resistance might happen, but it would be absolute

rebellion, and punished accordingly; it matters not to quote the villainy of such an act of parliament: if it is an act, obedience must be inviolable, for the moment the subject takes upon him to judge whether it deserves obedience, he rebels, and if supported, the constitution is at an end. Absolute despotism must lodge somewhere, and nothing can be more unlimited in power than an act of parliament. The fault of any part of the nation being taxed by the representatives of others, is the deficiency in our constitution explained above; but as this deficiency is at present constitutional, obedience is requisite from all,—electors or not electors, from the farmers in Britain and the planters in America.

“To quote the virtual representation of Ireland, is to produce an instance without the least similarity: for Ireland having a legislature of its own, throws it entirely out of the question, unless the colonists will assert, that their Council and Lower House are to be compared, in point of legal independency, with the Lords and Commons of Ireland.—And yet what numerous acts of the British parliament are to be quoted, that assume a *sovereign* superiority over the whole people of Ireland. But can it be supposed that this arises from a virtual representation? Ridiculous! This argument, of the Irish being more virtually represented in the British parliament than the colonists, is a weapon that cuts two ways; for, as they say, it results from the residence of the Irish in England; such residence is merely a matter of inclination; the gentlemen of the colonies *may*, if they please, be represented in the same manner: view the sugar colonies, and see what a number of planters reside constantly in England, and how many of them are even in the legislature itself; can the North Americans assert, that these are not *virtually* represented? And yet

yet such representation is in their own power whenever they chuse to become, in proportion, as valuable to Britain as the West Indies.

"The colonists think themselves very hardly used by the British parliament's assuming a right to tax them. Their numbers are supposed to be above two millions; but why are these two millions to be so outrageous on a want of representatives, when there are above seven millions in Britain that are no more represented than themselves? It has been proposed that members should be elected by the colonies.—By all means, the representation of the people cannot be too general, but, in the name of common reason, let the latter *seven* have the indulgence as well as the former *two*. Let the farmers of Britain be represented equally with the planters of America.—The inhabitants of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and twenty other most populous towns, remain upon a par with their brethren of Bolton, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, &c. Let the additional representation be extended—but let it be equal—the measure will then be one of the best that ever was adopted."

This passage will serve to exemplify our author's style and manner.

In his essays upon agriculture, he labours to prove, that population is increased by encreasing the quantity of food. Having established this position, he shews the necessity of framing wholesome laws for the encouragement of *Agriculture*, as "no business," says the author, "is of such consequence to this kingdom, as that of raising food." He next expatiates on the value of those articles, that are cultivated in the British dominions, and points out their evident connection with population.

In the authors essays upon manufactures, he demonstrates their effects on population.

"In the preceding essay," says our

our author, "which treated of agriculture, it appeared, that population depends in the most intimate manner upon agriculture; and notwithstanding the common example of Holland is found to receive an increase from no quarter comparable to that from an increase of the culture of the earth: but it is not from hence to be concluded, that the establishment of manufactures has, in this respect, no influence; on the contrary, they, under certain circumstances, have a strong effect. When the full power of agriculture, in peopling the earth to the utmost, is mentioned, it implies only what might attend it if the political system of a country tended to the same point; or, in other words, if the pushing husbandry to the utmost extent was the first business of the legislature. But in a different situation, like the present one of Britain, for instance, when agriculture is nearly at a stand, or improves, but improves but slowly, (whatever excellence she may be arrived at) and a multitude of manufactures, the bread of numbers of the people, the case is different. The business then is to harmonize agriculture and manufactures; that is, carry both as far as possible, without making use of means which injure either of them."

"If we suppose a million of people employed by a manufacture in the present state of the political system, that million of subjects, and the amount of their earnings, are so much profit to the state; not because manufactures employ them so much the more beneficially than any thing else, but by reason of a want of better employment. If the legislature, by a preceding management, had gradually turned that million of manufacturers into cultivators of waste land, nobody can doubt a moment but they would be better employed, and would increase their numbers infinitely more than if they continued manufacturers: their business would tend

tend not only to maintaining themselves and families, but giving food to millions of others. Reverse the medal, and suppose this million no longer manufacturers, without the before-mentioned previous management of the legislature, and then the importance of manufactures (taking things as they are) appears at once; for instead of maintaining themselves, and adding their labour to the public stock, they would either starve or remain a dead weight upon the public.

“ From hence it results, that such part of the nation as are employed in manufactures, are profitably employed, as they would not find a maintenance were manufactures annihilated. As to the propriety of that system of politics, which is the cause of these circumstances, it has nothing to do here; I shall hereafter speak of that, when I come to consider the general state of the people.—Agriculture being at a stand, or improving but slowly, a vast number of the lower people do not find employment in it. This is the case with whole towns, and numerous villages, and even considerable parts of families, whose heads are husbandmen; for a farmer, though he employs a certain number of labourers, yet does not, and perhaps cannot do the same by all their families, who are able to work. What, in such a case, could these poor maintain themselves by, did not manufactures come in to their assistance?”

The fifth essay, which treats of the trade carried on with our Colonies, and the benefits accruing to the Mother Country from its settlements, concludes with recommending us to push our discoveries, and form new settlements.

From the great encouragement given by his Majesty to those men whose curiosity stimulates them to serve their country, we cannot but conclude, that the times are favourable to that *spirit of discovery*, visible

amongst several persons of distinguished abilities. The author before us proposes a plan somewhat similar to that which Mess. Solander and Banks have adopted for their next voyage to the South Seas, which the limits of our review will not permit us to insert, but which we earnestly recommend to the notice of our readers.

The First Book of THE LUSIAD, published as a Specimen of a Translation of that celebrated Epic Poem. By Wm. Julius Mickle, Author of the Concubine, &c. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

THE *Lusiad* of Camoens, the Portuguese Virgil, though it is one of the happiest efforts of modern genius, and though it is universally admired upon the continent, is yet almost unknown in England but by name. The discovery of the East-Indies, that ample field of description, is the subject of the *Lusiad*, with a translation of the first book of which, as a specimen of the whole of it, the public are at length presented by Mr. Mickle, whose fame as a poet, is already established by *POLLIO*, an elegy full of pathos, and by *The Concubine*, an imitation of Spenser, fraught with description.

Our plan will not admit of a large extract. The following simile, beautiful as it is, is perhaps the most exceptionable in the piece.

As when the pilgrim, who with weary pace
Thro' lonely wastes untrod by human race,
For many a day disconsolate has stray'd,
The *mo/s* his bed, the wild woodbine his shade,
O'erjoy'd beholds the cheerful seats of men,
In grateful prospect rising on his ken:
So Gama joy'd, who many a dreary day
Had trac'd the vast, the lonesome watery way,
Had seen new stars, unknown to Europe, rise,
And brav'd the horrors of the polar skies:
So joy'd his bounding heart, when proudly rear'd,
The splendid city o'er the wave appear'd,
Where heaven's own lord, he trusted was obey'd,
And holy Faith, her sacred rites display'd.

“ The *mo/s* his bed!”—It Mr. Mickle has adopted this word upon the authority of Parnel, who says, in his *Hermit*,

“ The

"Thrust his bed, the cave his humble cell," we can assure him; that the expression is in itself improper, and has been censured by the most judicious critics. Would not the "surf his bed," be preferable?—Rising on his *ken*, in the next line but one, is a vulgarism, which, in the sense our poet has used it, is altogether improper for an epic poem.

But where merit is conspicuous, it is idle to dwell upon slight inaccuracies. We have read the *First Book* of the *Lutiad* with pleasure; and we are convinced, that the remainder, if executed with an equal degree of accuracy and spirit, will do honour to Mr. Mickle, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our language.

An Historical Miscellany. 12mo. Cadell, 3s.

THIS is the age of compilation. What our fathers effected by genius, we endeavour to effect by industry. The attempt is laudable; and while it is exerted in the cause of virtue, it shall ever receive our zealous patronage. Such pieces as the volume before us hardly admit of criticism. We shall therefore close this article with remarking, that the *Historical Miscellany* is executed with judgment, and with recommending it to all who are intrusted with the education of youth.

The Lady's Polite Secretary; or, New Female Letter-Writer. By the Right Hon. Lady Dorothea Dubois. 18mo. 2s. Coote.

THIS work comes, in a great measure, under the predicament of the former article. A correct epistolary guide, calculated solely for the ladies, was much wanted. Lady Dorothea Dubois undertook the task, and has succeeded. Towards the close of this little collection are several original letters; and though there occur a few colloquial inaccuracies, unworthy of critical animadversion, yet we scruple not to prefer it to any similar book of letters which hath yet appeared in this country.

To the Authors of the British Magazine: Gentlemen,

FROM a firm persuasion of your candour and impartiality, I doubt not but that you will readily acquiesce in undeceiving the public, and consequently do justice to me by publishing this in your next number.

The personal reflections which you have so liberally bestowed on me, in your Criticism on the pamphlet intitled, *A short account of the wonderful conversion to Christianity of Solomon Duitseh, &c.* in your first number, convinces me, that the Advertisement which I published in the Public Advertiser, the 19th and 21st of last December, escaped your notice: I have, therefore, sent you an exact copy.

To the PUBLIC.

WHENAS Messrs. Wilkie and Durham have just published a Treatise, entitled *A short account of the wonderful conversion to Christianity of Solomon Duitseh, &c.* with my name in the title-page, I do hereby declare, that the said Treatise was published without my consent, or even knowledge; that I have perused it, and do find it to be an imperfect translation of an Extract which I published in the German language, from the original in Dutch, in the year 1770. In this translation several passages are misrepresented; some of my remarks left out, and others substituted, which I entirely disapprove.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

your very humble

and obedient servant,

Savoy-square, J. G. BURGMANN,
Feb. 14. Minister of the German
1772. Lutheran Chapel in
the Savoy.

* * * *The promised Critique on the new Comedy of the Fashionable Lover, with the continuation of the article on the Theory of the Human Mind, are necessarily postponed, on account of the indisposition of the Gentleman engaged in that department of our Review.*

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF VIRTUE.
A VISION.

NOW had the sun, with fiercely beaming ray,

Sunk in th' Atlantic main and clos'd the day;
Drawn by the sweets of evening mild to rove,
I left the town, and sought the shady grove.
There, on a fragrant bank reclin'd at ease,
Lull'd by the whisp'ers of a gentle breeze,
Moss form'd my couch, with v'lets purpl'd o'er,

Soberateous shells bodeck the barren shore;
Above my head the verdant branches play'd,
And form'd a peaceful, cool, refreshing shade.
Now shone on high, amidst the blue serene
Majestic Cynthia, night's resplendent queen;
Each tapering horn with light illustrious glows,
And o'er the world a silver mantle throws.
Around her throne the golden planets roll,
And with mild glory shine from pole to pole.
Peace spread her pinions o'er the vast profound,
And solemn Awe and Silence hover'd round.

While thus in ease the whole creation lay,
And chang'd for rest the labours of the day,
Her leaden wings the ebony-goddess spread,
And wav'd her poppies gently o'er my head;
With her soft fetters she my limbs restrain'd,
And breath'd repose, and every sense enchain'd.
But, while within her soft embrace confin'd,
A strange yet pleasing vision fill'd my mind.

Methought I stood upon a rock a steep brow,
That over-hung th' extended deep below;
Craggy and vast, with rugged thorns o'ergrown,
Its sides appear'd, and steep the passage down:
No herbage green, or flowers, the soil supplies,
But with a stony front it frowns against the seas.

Not friendly herds here crop the barren ground,
Or birds their tuneful carols pour around.
Beyond the reach of cultivation plac'd,
Unfriendly, dismal, solitary waste.
Here sea-mews lurk within its furrow'd side,
Or wild goats scam, and in its clefts reside.

O'er the vast surface of the rolling main
The surges rose, and curl'd the liquid plain.
At length far distant on the sea-green flood,
A form I saw, that void of motion stood,
Unless that nearer to the sounding shore
The wave approach'd which the bright object bore:

Near and more near with slow advance it drew,
Till on the shore it stood full in my view.
In bright array th' ethereal form was dress'd,
Down from her shoulders flow'd a snowy vest,
With pearls and gems adorn'd; the shining robe

Of Ocean's bed, or gather'd from the shore:
High on her head a bright tiara shone,
And beam'd illustrious as the rising sun.

Complacent mildness deck'd her beauteous face,

Yet temper'd with severe majestic grace.
Her piercing eyes to Heav'n the virgin turn'd,
Where in meridian glory Phœbus burn'd.
In her right hand she bore an ample shield,
And light-wing'd angels glitter'd on its field:
Upon her left appear'd a milk-white dove,
Emblem of peace, of innocence and love.

At length she mounts with ease the dangerous way
Which to the rock's tremendous summit lay;
With ease the mazy path her feet explore,
And gain the brow that overlooks the shore.
When on the barren rock she saw me stand,
With aspect sweet she seiz'd my trembling hand.

Her mien was lovely, and her looks were kind,
And soft complacency touch'd her heavenly mind.

Then with a voice melodious as the sound
Of angels, when with praise the Heavens resound,

The solemn silence she indulgent broke,
And sweetly smiling, thus benignant spoke:

"O youth, belov'd by Heaven, my words attend,

"And learn instruction from a faithful friend.

"I, tho' unseen, thy erring footsteps guard,

"At once thy guide, thy glory, and reward.

"Of all the race of man there's none attain,

"At death, a blest exemption from their pain,

"But those who by my sacred precepts move,

"And their affections fix on things above,

"Who scorning earth's allurements nobly rise

"To objects more sublime, the treasure of the skies.

"Know then, 'tis VIRTUE now before thee stands,

"'Tis she across thee—she who now commands—

"'Tis she invites thee—she who would restrain

"Thy soul from Vice, and consequential Pain.

"Regard the counsels of a faithful friend,

"And for a moment thine attention lend:

"Turn now thine eyes—the broad expanse survey,

"And mark yon prospect on the foaming sea.

She said and ceas'd. My eyes I instant cast

O'er the vast surface of the watery waste:

There, with tumultuous rage, the surges roar,

And furious foam, and dash against the shore.

Thick thro' the gloom the red-wing'd light-

nings fly,

And bellowing thunders rattle through the sky.

At distance far a slender staff appear'd;

But just above the waves its mass it rear'd;

Tost by the angry surge, and swelling tide,

With dreadful motion rock'd from side to side,

Sometimes

Sometimes it towers superior to the skies,
Then deep ingulph'd within the wave it lies;
While dangerous rocks in secret ambush wait,
And circling whirlpools thwart impending fate.
No human prospect of relief appears,
Nor Hope's kind ray can now disperse their fears:

Destruction hovers o'er the trembling crew,
Opes wide her jaws, terrific to the view.
Struck with the sight, soft pity touch'd my breast,

And thus the form celestial I address'd:

"Ah why, alas! should winds and waves conspire,

"With furious force and fell destructive ire,

"Yon feeble bark untimely to destroy,

"In view of port, and flush'd with rising joy,

"Their parents, friends and children to embrace,

"And view with rapture each long wish'd face.

"O for some friendly hand the helm to guide!

"Amidst the fury of the swelling tide;

"Some friendly power, that might the storm appease,

"And safe conduct them thro' serenest seas."

This said, I ceas'd. The form divine rejoin'd,

"Let not despair afflict thy generous mind:

"Heaven's laws are founded on a righteous plan;

"Yon's but an emblem of the state of man,

"Soon as embark'd upon the sea of life,

"Dangers invade, and passion's baneful strife

"Breaks on his soul, disturbs his best repose,

"And overwhelms him with a weight of woes.

"If virtuous—Envy, with envenom'd dart,

"And force malignant, wounds him to the heart:

"The blasts of Censure bend his feeble sails,

"And adverse Fortune blows destructive gales:

"Ambition's glittering summits tempting rise,

"And Pleasure crown'd with rose-buds courts his eyes;

"While tempting Sirens sweetly sing around,

"With friendly voice; but death is in the sound.

"Now swift-wing'd Hope to deeds advent'rous moves,

"By her inspir'd, each dangerous scene he proves;

"Then fears alarm, and crush his rising joy,

"Reverse the prospect, and his bliss destroy:

"On danger's dreadful brink he trembling stands,

"And spreads to heav'n his supplicating hands,

"Implores protection from that Power on high

"Who views creation with a Father's eye;—

"Who pitying sees the humble suppliant bend,

"And will, to succour him, his arm extend.

"Now view once more, where late destruction reign'd;

"Behold! and see the furious winds restrained,

"The waves are smooth'd—the thunders cease to roar,

"And gently-curling billows kiss the shore.
"A peaceful bottom now the harbour yields,
"And the bright sun illumines the liquid fields."

I look'd, and joyful saw the smiling scene;
The glassy main, and haven all serene.
Now from the jaws of death repriev'd, the crew
Expand the canvas, and the sails renew
To catch the whispering breeze, and make their way

To where in view the peaceful harbour lay:
'Tis gain'd, they joyful greet the happy shore,
And smile on dangers past, and heaven adore.

"Then with complacent smile, the nymph rejoin'd

"Hence learn the purpose of th' eternal mind.

"Charge not injustice on the wise decree

"That governs all throughout immensity

"Though human knowledge fails to see the cause

"Of God's all righteous never-varying laws,

"Yet in consummate wisdom they are made,

"And perfect is the plan, Omnipotent Power has laid:

"Couldst thou that plan in one vast view explore,

"Thy ravis'd soul would silently adore

"The mighty ruler, king, and lord of all.

"The realms above, and this suspended ball.

"Let this instructive prospect lead thy mind,

"In every state of life to be resign'd;

"And let this consolation cheer thy soul

"With joy which no events can e'er controul;

"That while in virtue's path thy feet abide

"Heav'n will protect, and o'er thy tent preside.

"Or, if thy faith and constancy to try,

"Heav'n hands the cup of transient misery,

"This humbly drank, then sweeter potions wait,

"And joy succeeding will thy bliss complete.

"Life's stormy day shall terminate in peace

"Thy evening fair, and all afflictions cease.

"When life's expiring lamp shall dimly burn,

"And thy frail frame to kindred dust return,

"The opening prospects shall serenely shine,

"And angels wait thee to the realms divine;

"Forever there with me to make abode

"And sing eternal praise to thy God."

Bardfield

Feb. 6: 1772

EUSEBIUS.

INSCRIPTION

For the neglected column in the Place of St. MARK at FLORENCE.

Written in the Year 1740.

By the Hon. HORACE WALPOLE, Esq.

ESCAP'D a (1) race, whose vanity rais'd
A monument but when themselves it rais'd,

(1) The family of Medici.

Sacred

Sacred to Truth, O! let this column rise,
 Pure from false trophies and inscriptive lies!
 Let no enslaves of their country here
 In impudent relief dare appear:
 No pontiff by a ruin'd nation's blood
 Lusting to aggrandize his bastard brood:
 Be here no (2) Clement, (3) Alexander seen,
 No pois'ning (4) Cardinal, or pois'ning (5)
 Queen;

No Cosmo, or the (6) bigot duke, or (7) he
 Great from the wounds of dying liberty.
 No (8) Lorraine—one lying (9) arch suffice
 To tell his virtues and his victories:
 Beneath his lust'ring eye how (10) commerce
 thriv'd.

Beneath his smile how drooping arts reviv'd:
 Let it relate, e're since his rule begun,
 Not what he has, but what he should have done.
 Level with freedom, let this pillar mourn,
 Nor rise, before the radiant bliss return;
 Then tow'ring boldly to the skies proclaim
 What'er shall be the patriot hero's name,
 Who, a new Brutus, shall his country free,
 And, like a god, shall say, let there be liberty.

(2) Cardinal *Julio de' Medici, afterwards*
Clement VII.

(3) *Alexander the first Duke of Florence,*
killed by Lorenzino de' Medici.

(4) *Ferdinand the great, was first Cardinal*
and then became great Duke, by poisoning
his elder brother Francis I. and his
wife Bianca Capello.

(5) *Catherine of Medici, wife of Henry II.*
King of France.

(6) *Cosmo III.*

(7) *Cosmo the great enslaved the republics of*
Florence and Sienna.

(8) *Francis the II. Duke of Lorraine, which*
he gave up to France, against the com-
mand of his mother, and the petitions
of all his subjects, and had Tuscany in
exchange.

(9) *The triumphal arch erected to him with-*
out the Porta San Gallo.

(10) *Two inscriptions over the lesser Arches*
call him "Restitutor Commercii, and
Propagator Benarum Arrium," as his
statue on Horseback trampling on the Turks,
on the summit, represents the victories
that he was designed to gain over that
people, when he received the command
of the Emperor's armies, but was pre-
sented by some fever.

THE ENTAIL.

A FABLE.

BY THE SAME.

IN a fair summer's radiant morn,
 A butterfly divinely born,
 Whose lineage dated from the mud
 Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood,

Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn,
 By various gusts of odours drawn,
 At last establish'd his repose
 On the rich bosom of a rose.
 The palace pleas'd the fondly guest:
 What insect own'd a prouder nest?
 The dewy leaves luxurious shed
 Their balmy odours o'er his head,
 And with their silken tapestry fold
 His limbs, enthron'd on central gold.
 He thinks the thorns embattled round
 To guard his castle's lovely mound,
 And all the bush's wide domain
 Subservient to his fancied reign.

Such ample blessings swell'd the fly
 Yet in his mind's capacious eye
 He roll'd the change of mortal things,
 The common fate of flies and kings.
 With grief he saw how lands and honours
 Are apt to slide to various owners;
 Where Mowbrays dwelt how grocers dwell,
 And few cite buy what barons sell.
 "Great Phœbus patriarch of my line
 "Avert such shame from sons of thine."
 "To them confirm these roofs," he said,
 And then he swore an oath so dread,
 The stoutest wasp that wears a sword
 Had trembled to have heard the word.
 "If law can rive down entails,
 "These manors ne'er shall pass to snakes,
 "I swear,"—and then he smote his groin—
 "These towers were never built for worms!"
 A caterpillar grov'ell'd near,
 A subtle slow conveyancer,
 Who summon'd, waddles with his quill
 To draw the haughty insect's will;
 None but his heirs must own the spot,
 Begotten, or to be begot:
 Each leaf he binds, each bud he ties
 To eggs of eggs of butterflies.

When lo! how fortune loves to jest
 Those who would dictate her decrees!
 A wanton boy was passing by;
 The wanton child beheld the fly,
 And eager ran to seize the prey;
 But too impetuous in his play,
 Crush'd the proud tenant of an hour,
 And swept away the gnat-like power.

* * * This piece was occasioned by the author
 being asked (after he had finished the little fable
 at Strawberry-hill, and adorned it with the por-
 traits and arms of his ancestors) if he did not desire
 to entail it on his family?

Written EXTEMPORE under a Lady's Picture.

Behold the semblance of a face
 Where shines benignant every grace!
 See here the index of a mind
 Matur'd by thought, with sense refin'd,
 Without or vice, or guile, or art
 The portrait of a generous heart.

W. HENRY

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of an AUGUST ASSEMBLY.

Monday, January 27, and Tuesday, 28, 1772.

THE House upon private business.

Wednesday 29. The first day of conversation this session. J. H. B. Esq. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, moved, That twenty-five thousand seamen be voted for the present year. He was seconded by C. M. D. Esq. H. B. It was said, in support of the motion, That in the East Indies there was a greater force than during the years 1769 and 1770, owing to the French having sent there a considerable fleet; which the defence of our possessions in that country made it necessary always to be superior to. That Jamaica was now covered with a larger squadron than in those years; as an apprehension for the West-India Islands had operated so powerfully on man's minds at the time of the late expected rupture with Spain. That Spain had always a considerable fleet in those seas, and would certainly make her first attempt there in case of a war. In the Mediterranean it was also necessary to have a fleet; the unhappy war still subsisting between the Russians and Turks rendering the property of our merchants in the Archipelago too insecure without some frigates to protect them. But the greatest increase, they said, was in guard-ships, which for the last thirty-six years were mere jobs. They consisted, indeed, of twenty ships, but they were the work in the service; and so badly manned, that on the late expected war the greatest part of the men ran away, and when the nation cried out for them, behold there were neither men nor ships that could be depended upon. But upon the present plan, there were twenty ships of the line, the best in the royal navy, completely ready for service; and so nearly manned, that a few days press would at any time send the whole to sea in two days. That the rest of the fleet was also in good order; forty-one ships of the line being in thorough repair, and fit for sea in ten days or a fortnight; and before this year was expired, fourteen more would be in equal readiness; making, in the whole, besides those in foreign service, seventy-five ships of the line.

Adm. L. K. and Sir C. S. N. observed, and considered this disposition of the fleet, and opposed the increase of seamen. They observed, that in the East-Indies the force was either too great or too little; too great if there was a probability of a permanent peace as expressed in the King's speech; and too little, if war. That whenever we sent any ships, the French did the same; so

that, in time, each nation would have so large a navy in those seas, that it was trusting entirely to the prudence of the commander, whether or not he engaged the nation in a war. That as to Jamaica, the force there, being only about four ships, was by no means sufficient to defend it, if attacked: and as to North America, there was no enemy in those parts; and the ships, from the inclemency of the season, must be shut up for some months in the year. Therefore, upon the whole, they thought that it would be better to send some ships every summer to those countries, and let them return to England in winter. And with respect to the guard-ships, they were of opinion, that the present system of keeping them so fully manned was wrong in their idea, it was best to keep the ships ready, but to trust to pressing to man them.

Sir G. S. attacked the Ministry on the impotency of their conduct. He said, they made the King's speech full of peace, and in a few days were preparing for war.

Mr. C. observed, That the increase of seamen would cost the nation 500,000*l.* and showed the impossibility that this increase in the establishment would ever be lessened, as an argument for 25,000 men was brought this year, which might not with equal propriety be brought every year.

C. L. K. approved of the demand of men; not on the footing of a peace establishment, but as having reason to think, from the silence of the Ministry in offering no argument for their present demand, that affairs did not wear the peaceable aspect they would wish the publick to believe. That in Germany there appeared a disposition to war in some of the powers. That neither France nor Spain disarmed, as might be expected. And he called upon the Minister to give some satisfaction to the House in this matter.

Lord N. then got up. He said the armament in the East-Indies was necessary, not only to cope with the French; but to be a check upon the peasant officers of the Company, who, for the want of proper laws, disobeyed their masters, and thereby as suddenly, as exorbitantly, increased their own finances; a conduct which might hazard the loss of those dominions to this kingdom; might ruin the country, and make the English hated by the people over whom they tyrannized. With regard to the condition of the fleet, he said, That in a year we should have near eighty ships of the line fit for service; a force, which, considering the good

ness of our sailors, would at any time be superior to the French and Spaniards, though they might be near an hundred sail of the line.

Friday. The report was made of the 25,000 seamen.

Mr. H----- (son of Sir E----- H-----) said, it had been circulated that his father had disposed upon the King and Nation, respecting the Navy last year, with some insinuations that he had not acted uprightly in his department. If the Ministers really did hold this language, and endeavour to screen their own misconduct by casting the blame upon his father, he called upon them to move for a Committee of Enquiry, and declared he would second the motion.

Governor P-----LL said, he agreed to the report, did not mean to go into any debate, but to give his reasons. There were, that the state of our affairs, instead of being all peace and tranquillity, was all danger and hostility. That we were this very moment suffering hostilities from Spain. That there was no engagement for restoring *Falkland Island*; and if we had it, the Ministers did not know how we came by it; nor did they know whether we had it or not. That so far from our being out of all danger, of being involved in the troubles of the remote part of Europe, there was every reason to think we must necessarily be involved. He then referred to the state of affairs at *Constantinople*, to the present motions and designs of the King of Prussia, and to the danger which *Danzick* is in.

The Resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 3. Army voted 33,227 men. The number of men increased from the peace establishment of 1770, 362, but the expenses increased near 48,000*l.* occasioned by the retaining the light infantry companies, and 11,000*l.* to Chelsea Hospital, in lieu of the stoppages of 16*s.* 6*d.* per private man, which had been given them as an additional pay in those dear times.

Tuesday. Private business.

Wednesday. Land tax three shillings.

Thursday. Sir Wm. M----- moved for leave to bring up a petition from some of the clergy, praying relief from the subscription of the 39 articles. *For the particulars of this debate see page 135.*

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 10. Lord North acquainted the house with the death of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and moved for an address of condolence to the King, which was agreed to *non. cess.*

Tuesday. A petition from the borough of Lyme Regis was presented by Mr. FANE, setting forth, that the town had, at the original laying of the land-tax, been taxed to the real rack rate; that the town had, since that time decayed above one-third; that when the tax was 4*s.* in the pound, the town was char-

ged 6*s.* and their poverty made it impossible for them to pay so heavy a tax; they therefore prayed to be eased in the land-tax act.

At first it was moved, that their petition should be referred to the committee on the land-tax; but others observed the impossibility of giving relief to this town at present; and that entering into the merits of this would draw on hundreds of petitions of the same kind, which would embarrass the house, and no way serve the petitioners; that the law had already provided a remedy by appeal to the commissioners of the land-tax, against any apportion which might be under-rated. Upon this the motion was withdrawn, and the petition ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday. Mr. Alderman S----- moved, that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, that a writ may issue for the electing a member for the town of Cambridge, in the room of Soame Jennings Esq. who, during such time as he continued a member of that house, had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners in the board of Trade, an office of profit.

Sir G-----T ----- hoped the gentleman would not move for the writ in the absence of the member concerned, when the house could not know whether he had accepted or not. Mr. S----- said, he moved for the writ, that the gentleman concerned might not incur the penalty provided by law, if he did sit in the House after his acceptance of the office; but if any objections were made to the moving for the writ of that gentleman, as he was absent, he meant nothing personal, he took him as his name stood first; however, as he saw in the house a noble lord, who was likewise appointed in this new commission, and who, in his place could tell the House whether he had accepted or not, he moved the House, that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, that a writ be issued for the choosing a member for the town of Warwick, in the room of Lord Greville, who during his continuing a member, had accepted the office of Commissioner of the board of Trade.

Lord Greville made no answer; and the ministry alleged, that *legal proof* of the acceptance was not before the House. On this ground the matter was left for the post. The order of the day was moved in opposition to the motion for the writ, which was carried upon a division of 177 to 7.

The order of the day was, that Sir Charles Whitworth do bring up the report of the committee on the *mautiny bill*. It was brought up.

Lord Barrington moved, that the report be now read. A motion was made, that the progress of the bill may be suspended. On the question being put, it passed in the negative without any division.

Thursday. Private business.

Adjourned.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Smyrna, Dec. 2.

HAD it not been for Cara Osman Oglou our governor's well concerted measures, we should have had the same dreadful scene here as was the 8th of August 1770; for the people hearing of the Grand Visir's defeat at Babadagh, and the burning of Metelene, took up arms, but happily, by our governor's care, it was prevented, and public order restored.

Letters from Aleppo, of the 20th of November, confirm the victory gained by Chiek Daher over the Druses, in conjunction with the Pacha of Seide. These letters add, that Kejim Kan has taken three English vessels in the Persian gulph, richly laden from Bengal and Bombay.

Dec. 16. Warlike preparations, both by sea and land, are carrying on with great diligence. The Porte will have a fleet in the spring able to face the Russians.

Danzick, Jan. 1. It is said that the Russians under Col. Lapuchin, were beaten lately by the Confederates, and only 200 of them escaped.

The canons of the cathedral of Gnesne, finding they were not able to pay the contribution of 20,000 ducats demanded by the Prussians, have shut up their church and retired. The Franciscans have been pillaged for not paying their part. The chapter of Posenia has been summoned to furnish 15,000 ducats, who had recourse to their bishop, and he being Grand Chancellor to the Crown represented this affair to the Prussian Envoy, who did not chuse to meddle in it.

Copenhagen, Jan. 4. The King having disbanded his regiment of guards, gave entire liberty to each soldier to go where he pleased. They all returned to their families, except 100 men belonging to Holstein, who have enlisted in the other regiments. See our last, pag. 91. *Jan. 9.*

Jan. 21. His Majesty has committed the Prince Royal, his son, to the care of the Queen Dowager Julia Maria, and has appointed the Lady of Marshal Nomen to be his governess.

Jan. 25. The 2nd inst. the Chamberlain Berthier and Capt. Duval, received their dismissal with orders to leave this residence in three days time, and never to appear in the kingdom again.

The new Chamberlain Bergenskiold is ordered to quit this City, and go to Wardenberg. Counsellor Nielson and the dismissed Lieutenant Struenfse, have each received 200 Rix-dollars, with orders to quit this Kingdom.

The Chamber of the Police has published an Order, "that all Trades-People do keep their Children, Apprentices, and Family at Home, on the 28th and 29th inst. being the

Birth Days of the King and Prince Royal, and the Inhabitants are also forbidden to illuminate or make any open Demonstrations of Joy on those Days."

The Magistrates of this City no longer deliver out Passports, and such as want to depart, are to ask for them at our Chancery. The Gates of this City, which formerly used only to be fastened with a single Bar during the Night, are now carefully locked, and the Draw-Bridges drawn up at the ordinary Hour.

Peterburgh, January 9. The Empress has bought a quantity of diamonds, valued at 100,000 roubles, to recompense the officers who have rendered the most important service to the state during the present war. This proves that the imperial treasure is not on the decline; and the manner this money is employed is noble, and worthy the magnificence of the august Sovereign who ordered it.

Warsaw, Jan. 22. Col. Drewitz has defeated a body of 150 confederates under Karobeevski; he killed 50 and took 70 prisoners; the rest saved themselves by flight.

Hague Jan. 31. According to the letters from Vienna, a courier returned there lately from Peterbourg, with the answer of that court to some dispatches sent thither some time ago, relative to the terms of reconciliation between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. This answer is couched in very polite terms, and expresses great satisfaction and gratitude on the part of the Empress of Russia, for the pains which the Emperor and Empress Queen had taken to promote her reconciliation with the Turks; but at the same time, her Imperial Majesty declares that she cannot condescend to accept the terms proposed by the Grand Signor, but is determined to abide by the Ultimatum which she communicated to the court of Vienna long ago, and from which she is resolved not to depart, especially as the Porte had declared war against her on very slight pretences; and without any just reason. The ultimatum abovementioned; it is said, contains that Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and in general, all that tract of land, as far as the left shore of the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea, shall continue for ever under the dominion of Russia; that this power shall enjoy a free navigation upon the Black Sea, have possession of the town of Asof, and be indemnified for the expenses she has incurred by the present unjust war, &c. This answer is sent to Constantinople, so that till the return of the courier, it is impossible to know the determination of the Porte, or form a judgment of peace being restored.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

February 1.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 24.

THEY write from Vienna, that according to some dispatches received from Constantinople, the Grand Signor had complained to the Imperial Minister, that in contradiction to the assurances which this court had given, that the Russian troops should not pass the Danube to molest the Turks, that nevertheless they had passed that river, and occasioned irreparable damage to the Turks, who relying upon the assurances they had received, were not upon their guard as they would otherwise have been; and desired him to convey these complaints to his court. This insinuation has not a little embarrassed the court of Vienna and its ministers.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the South Sea Company:

William Black, Esq.	Richard Salwey, Esq.
Wm. Burrell, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
John Hyde, Esq.	Sir John Torriano, Knt
Wm. Fauquier, Esq.	Benjamin Way, Esq.
Andrew Girardot, jun.	Richard Neale, Bad-
Esq.	cock, Esq.
Charles Grave Hud-	John Bond, Esq.
son, Esq.	Robert Darrell, Esq.
Philip Jackson, Esq.	Edw. Haitswell, Esq.
Thomas Liell, Esq.	John Raymond, Esq.
Thomas Lucas, Esq.	Charles Sayer, Esq.
Joseph Paice, Esq.	Samuel Salt, Esq.

Monday the Hon. Henry Fane, Esq. was unanimously elected member for the borough of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, in the room of the Earl of Westmoreland.

February 3.

Extract of a Letter from Altena, Jan. 24.

On the 17th inst. the Queen, with the young Princess and Lady Moystyn, under a guard of 30 dragoons, were conducted to the fortresses of Cronenburg. The Counts Struensee and Brandt, the Counsellor Struensee, General Gähler and his Lady are likewise sent to prison; the Master of the Horse, Bulow, General Gude, Colonel Falckenhiold, Lieutenant-General Hesselberg, the Privy-Counsellor Wildebrand, the State's Secretary Zoega, Panning, and more are arrested under strong guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned persons are sealed up, and Commissioners appointed to enquire into the affair. His Majesty gave all the orders relative to the above after he came from the ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed.

Colonel Koller, whose regiment was that day on duty, together with the other officers of his regiment, had orders to arrest the above-mentioned persons. The King afterwards made him Lieutenant-General, and every officer

rose a degree higher. Major-General Eisehsted was made Governor of Copenhagen.

"Council Office. Prince Frederick, Count Rantzau, Tott and Osten, the Prince Charles and his Lady are ordered to attend.

"Commissioners to examine the affair. Joel Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdorst, Karstens, Sevel, Koford Auckerg Prince Frederick is to be Vice-Regent."

February 5.

Yesterday the Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, elected member for Orford in Surry, in the room of the late E. Colman, Esq. took the oath and his seat in the House of Commons.

The following affair happened a few days ago, at the house of Sheffield Brown, Esq. at Leekhorpe in Leicestershire: All the family being out on a visit, except a maid servant, in the evening a soldier, who could not get a lodging in the town, called at the house, and begged to lie there, which, on account of the badness of the weather, the maid complied with. In the night the young woman hearing a noise in the house, got up, and went to the room where the soldier lay, and awaking him, they went together to search the house, the soldier having a bayonet, which he fixed at the end of a gun they found loaded, and going to a room where they heard a stir, the soldier asked who was there? and receiving no answer, he fired, and killed one man, and took another prisoner, who is committed to Leicester goal. The said two men were servants in the family some time ago.

February 6.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 18.

"Notwithstanding the revolution which happened here in the night between the 16th and 17th of this month is no secret, through the many couriers that have been sent from hence with this important news, yet the following circumstances deserve to be mentioned.

"It is not true, as has been reported, that Counts de St. Germain and Reverdil conducted this affair; but the Queen Dowager Julia Maria was at the head of it all. She brought over General Zichsted to her side, and having sounded Count Rantzau, and found him disposed to act against Count Struensee, who was his greatest enemy, she, by his means, prevailed on Col. Koller, and the officers of his regiment, which was on duty that night, to join her party. The King was entirely ignorant of every thing that was passing; for his Majesty went from the masked ball, which was given at court that evening, at 12 o'clock, where he had danced and played at Quadrille with Gen. Gähler, his lady, and Counsellor Struensee. Prince Frederick, the King's Brother, was present at the ball, but not much attention

attention was paid to him, and he did not stay to sip there.

At four o'clock the next morning, Prince Frederick got up and dressed himself, and went with Queen Julia Maria to the King's apartment, who was asleep. They ordered the valet de Chambre to awake the King, when they entered, and told his Majesty, that the Queen and the two Struensee were busy in drawing an Act of Renunciation, which they intended to force him to sign. The Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick then told the King, that the only means he could pursue to prevent it, would be to sign orders to arrest the Queen and others [mentioned above in the Letter from Alien], which orders the Counsellor of State, M. Guldberg, had made out some days before. The Queen Dowager told the King, that if he would not sign the orders, she and her son would; and after some conversation the King signed them. In consequence of which, Col. Koller, and Captains Malculle, Frank, and Eiben, went to arrest Count Struensee, and coming to his hotel, though the Colonel had not the King's orders with him, he told him his errand. Struensee asked him, if he knew who he was? Koller answered, he was once Minister of the cabinet, but now his prisoner. Struensee wanted to see the King's order, but Koller said he would answer with his life that the King had ordered him to be arrested.

The Queen was informed of her disgrace by a billet, immediately after the receipt of which, Count Rantzeau, accompanied by Lieutenants Bay, Pech, and Oldenbourg, entered her apartment. The Queen was almost distracted at her situation; she threatened Count Rantzeau that he should lose his head, and would have gone instantly to the King; but Lieut. Bay was posted at the door to prevent her. Count Rantzeau then told the officers that if the Queen was suffered to go to the King it would cost them their lives. Her Majesty finding that her threats signified nothing, she bid that her conduct had always been conformable to her duty, but that of the officers had always been against it; referring, as it is thought, to a design which was proposed by Col. Nunsen and other officers of the light troops last Summer, to pass an act of renunciation if she would have agreed to it. Count Rantzeau put her into a carriage, and she was conducted under an escorte of 30 dragoons to Cronenburg.

Prince Frederick is regarded at present as Prime Minister, and the Queen Dowager holds the reins of government.

A report having been circulated that some accident had happened to the King, his Majesty, attended by the Queen Dowager, and Prince Frederick, shewed himself at the window. At noon the King, attended by the Hereditary Prince, went in a coach through

the principal streets, amidst the acclamations of the people; in the afternoon the King held a court, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

During the revolution the people having pillaged above 60 houses, a royal ordinance was published to put a stop to such disorders.

Count Rantzeau, Col. Koller, Gen. Eichstedt, and all the other officers, who executed the King's orders for this night, have been promoted.

The Queen Dowager of Denmark is the widow of Frederick V. who died in the year 1766. She was the princess Julia Maria, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and was born the 4th of September, 1729. Her son by the late king is Prince Frederick Oldenbourg, born the 11th of October, 1753.

On Friday last Charles Vane, Esq. was elected the representative in parliament for the borough of Brecon, in the room of John Morgan, Esq.

Yesterday William Parker and John Burr, for breaking into the house of Mrs. Watson, at Chelsea, and stealing a cabinet with money, &c. William Smith, alias Thumper, for breaking into the house of Albert, Nesbit, Esq. and stealing plate; Charles Burton, Francis Phoenix, alias Finklin, Edward Flanagan and Henry Jones, for breaking into the house of Sir Robert Ladbroke, and stealing several diamond rings, and other valuable effects, were carried from Newgate in three carts and executed at Tyburn. Jones addressed himself to the people (who were very numerous, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather) to the following purport: "That there were seven young fellows brought to suffer in the bloom of their youth, whose ages altogether did not make seven score years; that he hoped their unhappy fate would be a warning to all the young men there present, particularly to those who lived in the wicked manner that they had done, indulging themselves in every excess of wickedness; that they had got, in the last ten weeks before they were taken up, to the amount of six thousand pounds by robbing; and concluded with this expression, "And what does it all signify now!"

Smith, Burton, and Phoenix confessed that they committed the robbery in Old Street, for which Davis, a watchman, was capitally convicted a few months ago, but received his Majesty's pardon; and they added, that they left the window-screen in the said Davis's watch-box, whilst he was asleep therein. They also confessed that they committed the robbery at a boarding-school for young gentlemen, at Ilkington, for which a young man was also capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved.

Burton, Flanagan, and Phoenix confessed that they committed the robbery at a pawnbroker's Ratcliffe-highway; and that upon coming out of the house they were seen by a person

Person from an opposite house, who discharged a blunderbuss at them, and lodged three slugs under Flanigan's left arm, who was put into a coach, and carried home.

February 3.

This morning, between the hours of Six and Seven, her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales departed this life, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the Royal Family, after a very long illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation.

Thursday the petition of the clergy, relative to subscriptions to the 39 articles, &c. was offered to be presented to the hon. house of Commons, but an objection being made to the receiving it, debates ensued, which continued from between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, till about eleven at night, when on a division the numbers for receiving it were 71; against it 217.

Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. is elected Knight of the shire for Lancashire, in the room of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who has accepted of a place.

Thomas Whatley, Esq. having vacated his seat, by accepting the place of Keeper of his Majesty's roads, is again elected member for Castle-Rising.

Yesterday came on at Westminster-hall, before the Judges of the court of King's Bench, the case of James Summerfet, a negro, who being apprehended by his master, Capt. Steward, and sent on board a ship, in order to his being conveyed to Jamaica, brought his Habeas Corpus, with a view of trying the point, how far a negro, or other black, is a slave in England, and consequently entirely at his master's disposal. Mr. Serjeant Davy spoke first on the part of the negro, and continued his argument for about two hours and an half: he began by shewing the origin of villainage in England, and how little it was countenanced in the earliest times, and very forcibly argued, that at this day no man can be a slave in England; that the making of slaves was merely local, wholly dependent on the laws of particular places, and that slavery is created only by colony government; that any slave being once in England, the very air he breathed made him a free man, that is, one that has a right to be governed by the laws of the land, and claim their benefit equal with any other; that the making of slaves here would be a proper check on proprietors of slaves from bringing them over, otherwise, if slaves were to be considered as in slavery here, it might not be extraordinary for a planter to bring over numbers here, and yoke them in his ploughs or carts instead of horses; and after many other judicious observations concluded, with hoping the court would concur with him in opinion, and order Summerfet to be discharged.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn spoke next, about an hour, and argued very strongly on the same side.

Mr. Wallace and Dunning were counsel for Mr. Stewart; but it being late, the court deferred their arguments till next term, when it is expected this matter will come on again.

Lent Preachers appointed to preach before his Majesty, for the year 1772.

March 4. Ash-Wednesday, Dean of the chapel, Lord Bp. of London.

6 Friday, Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Moore.

8 Sunday, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

11 Wednesday, Dr. Barton.

13 Friday, Dean of York, Dr. Fountain.

15 Sunday, Lord Bishop of Chester.

18 Wednesday, Dr. Sumner.

20 Friday, Dean of Hereford, Dr. Wetherell.

22 Sunday, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

25 Wednesday, Dr. Christopher Wilson.

27 Friday, Dean of Salisbury, Dr. Green.

29 Sunday, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

April 1 Wednesday, Dr. Wollaston.

3 Friday, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Milles.

5 Sunday, Lord Bp. of St. Asaph.

8 Wednesday, Dr. Bernard.

10 Friday, Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Tarrant.

12 Palm Sunday, Lord Abp. of Canterbury, or Lord Abp. of York.

15 Wednesday, Dr. Spencer Madan.

17 Good Friday, Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas.

19 Easter-day, Lord Almoner.

Lent preachers appointed to preach at his Majesty's chapel at Whitehall, on Wednesdays and Fridays, for the year 1772.

March 4 Ash-Wednesday, Dean of Lincoln, Hon. Dr. Yorke.

6 Friday, Mr. Fulham.

12 Wednesday, Dr. Stebbing.

19 Friday, Dr. Brooke.

18 Wednesday, Mr. Beadon.

20 Friday, Mr. Scott.

25 Wednesday, Mr. Holwell.

27 Friday, Mr. Worley.

April 1 Wednesday, Mr. Smallwell.

3 Friday, Mr. Nott.

8 Wednesday, Dr. George Horne.

10 Friday, Mr. Barnard.

15 Wednesday, Mr. Long.

17 Good-Friday, Dean of Chichester, Mr. Harward.

February 13.

Yesterday Sir Henry Paulet St. John, elected Knight of the shire for the county of Hants, in the room of Lord Henly, now Earl of Northampton, took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons.

The same day, Charles Vane, Esq. elected member

member for the county of Brecon, in the room of John Morgan, Esq. took the oaths and his seat.

February 12.

Yesterday the lords authorized by his Majesty's commission, declared the Royal assent to the bills for prohibiting the exportation of corn; and for the importation of Irish provisions.

The 30th ult. Wenman Coke Esq. was elected member of parliament for the Borough of Derby, in the room of William Fitzherbert, Esq. deceased.

February 14.

Last Sunday proceedings at law were by agreement stopped between Lord and Lady Grosvenor: 1200l. a year is to be granted as a separate maintenance to her Ladyship, together with 1000l. in hand, to answer immediate disbursements.

February 15.

Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias has done Admiral Elphinston the honour to send him a very large and curious medal, struck in commemoration of the burning the Ottoman fleet at Chesne.

By his Majesty's ship Florida, arrived from Spithead, a letter has been received from Capt. Burr of his Majesty's sloop the Hound, dated at Port Egmont in Falkland's Island, the 10th of November last, giving an account, that, in the preceding month, two Spanish vessels had arrived there with such artillery, stores, &c. as could not be restored to Capt. Stott at the surrender of the island; and that a Spanish Commandant, appointed for the purpose, had delivered them to Capt. Burr with the greatest punctuality and exactness.

February 16.

Last night the body of her Royal Highness the Princess dowager of Wales was interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before.

About half an hour after nine o'clock, the procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace Yard to the south east door of the Abbey upon a floor raised in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each side with a party of the foot guards, in the following order.

Knight Marshal's men.

Servants in livery to her Royal Highness, Gentlemen, Servants to her Royal Highness.

Pages of the Presence.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, Pages of Honour.

Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Physicians.

Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, Equerries.

Clerks of the Household, Master of the Household, Secretary.

Pursuivants at Arms, Heralds at Arms.

Comptroller of her Royal Highness's household, Treasurer of her Royal Highness's household.

Wind for Herald.

Commissioner of the Horse to her R. Highness, Chamberlain to her Royal Highness,

Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household,

The Coronet, upon a black velvet cushion,

A Gentleman Usher, yet cushion, borne by a Gentleman Usher.

Clarenceux.

King of Arms.

THE BODY,

Supporters of Pall, covered with a Supporters of Pall, Holland sheet, and

Countess of Egremont, orned with 8 cushions of her Royal Highness's arms,

Countess of Harrington, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by 8 of her Royal

Countess of Macclesfield, Highness's gentlemen, Countess of Aylesford,

A Gentleman Usher, Garter Principal King of Arms, with his rod, A Gentleman Usher.

Supporter to the chief Mourner, DUTCHES of Grafton, Her train borne by DUTCHES of Queensbury, Lady Gideon, Bolton.

Assistants to the chief Mourner, Countess of Pembroke, Marchioness Grey, Countess of Denbigh, Countess of Northampton.

Countess of Litchfield, Countess of Essex, Countess of Holderness, Countess of Abingdon, Countess of Ferrers, Countess of Coventry, Countess of Dartmouth, Countess of Strafford.

First Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Royal Highness, Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her R. Highness, Second Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Royal Highness.

The Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness, Bed-chamber Women to her Royal Highness, Yeomen of the Guard.

N. B. Peers, Peeresses, Peers sons, and daughters, and Privy Counsellors, were called over according to their respective ranks and degrees; and several attended.

The Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath who attended, wore the collars of their respective orders.

At the entrance of Westminster-Abbey, with-

In the church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before Norroy King of Arms; and so proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the body was placed on trestles, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner and her two supporters sitting on chairs at the head of the corpse; the Countesses assistants, and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault; and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed her Royal Highness's stile, as follows:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess Augusta, Princess Dowager of Wales, and Mother to His Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long Life, Health, and Honour, and all Worldly Happiness."

February 17.

The following is the copy of the requisition of the livery of London, presented to the Lord Mayor, for a common-hall.

To the Right Hon. William Nash, Esq. Lord Mayor of the city of London.

"We, the under-written liverymen, on behalf of ourselves and brethren the livery of London, do most earnestly request your Lordship to summon a common-hall on any convenient day, previous to the 15th instant, for the purposes of giving public instructions to our representatives in parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge in the House of Commons for shortening the duration of parliaments." Signed by 143 liverymen.

When the above was presented to his Lordship, the gentlemen received for answer, that he would consider of it: and on Wednesday the 12th of February, the following answer was sent to Mr. Charles Sommers of Walbrook.

"The Lord Mayor desires the favour of Mr. Sommers to present his compliments to the gentlemen who yesterday made an application to him in writing, requesting him to summon a common-hall on any convenient day previous to the 15th inst. for the purpose of giving public instructions to the city's representatives in Parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge in the House of Commons, for shortening the duration of Parliaments; and the Lord Mayor desires the gentlemen may be acquainted, that he is very desirous of embracing every opportunity, of testifying the most re-

spectful attention to the wishes of his fellow-citizens; but that as the right of the Mayor to summon extraordinary common-halls has been brought into question, and is now in litigation of a court of justice, he thinks it proper to suspend the exercise of that right till the question has received a legal determination; and the rather, as all motions of consequence, relative to matters arising within the city, or in which the corporation are supposed to be interested, may be submitted to the consideration of the court of Common Council, which he will be ready to call together on all necessary occasions.

Manfion-house, Feb. 12, 1772.

February 18.

Yesterday Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. elected member for Lancashire took his seat in the House of Commons; as did Bamber Gascoyne Esq. re-elected for Wexley.

February 20.

Yesterday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 18 prisoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Cootts, for robbing Samuel Gates on the highway, in Swan-alley, of 14s. Six were cast for transportation, one to be branded, and 10 acquitted.

February 21.

Yesterday a court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the request of the livery to the Lord Mayor for a Common Hall to be called, in order to give instructions to the four representatives of this city to support Mr. Sawbridge in his motion in the House, relative to shortening the duration of parliaments, was laid before the court, which occasioned warm debates; and the question being put, was agreed to by all present, except 12, that a Common Hall be called; but the Lord Mayor would not consent to issue precepts for that purpose.

Yesterday 18 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. James Bowman, for breaking and entering the house of Thomas Bellinger in Crown-Court, St. James's, and stealing some plate; Andrew Welch, for robbing James Haydon in the King's Road Chelsea. Eight were cast for transportation, and 8 acquitted.

February 22.

The following is a copy of his Majesty's message to the two Houses.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty being desirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the Royal Family (which ever has belonged to the Kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effectual, recommends to both Houses of Parliament to take into their serious consideration, whether it may not be wise and expedient to supply the defect of the laws now

in being, and by some new provision more effectually to guard the descendants of his late Majesty King George the Second (other than the issue of Princesses who have married or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, and had and obtained.

G. R.

Yesterday Bowers was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, for dangerously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Mills at Wapping.

February 24.

On Saturday 22 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Page for robbing Mr. George Matthews in the King's Road, Chelsea. Samuel Wesley was found guilty of manslaughter; he was cast for transportation, and nine acquitted.

February 25.

Yesterday James Beiland was capitally convicted for forgery; two to be transported, and one acquitted.

The Circuits appointed for the LAMT ASSIZES and as follow:

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Gould.

City of York. Saturday March 24, at the Guildhall of that city.

Yorkshire. The same day, at the castle of York.

Lancashire. Saturday March 28, at the castle of Lancaster.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord C. J. De Grey and Mr. Baron Adams.

Bucks. Monday, March 2, at Aylesbury.

Berkshire. Thursday 5, at Reading.

Huntingdonshire. Saturday 7, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire. Tuesday 10, at Cambridge.

Norfolk. Friday 13, at Thetford.

Suffolk. Tuesday 27, at Bury St. Edmund's.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Justice Willes.

Rutlandshire. Monday, March 2, at Oakham.

Lincolnshire. Tuesday 3, at the castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln. The same day, at Lincoln.

Nottinghamshire. Saturday 7, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham. The same day, at Nottingham.

Derbyshire. Wednesday 11, at Derby.

Leicestershire. Saturday 14, at the castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester. The same day, at Leicester.

City of Coventry. Wednesday 18, at Coventry.

Warwickshire. Thursday 19, at Warwick.

Northamptonshire. Tuesday 24, at Northampton.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe and Mr. Baron Perrott.

Hertfordshire. Tuesday March 10, at Hertford.

Essex. Monday 16, at Chelmsford.

Kent. Monday 23, at Maidstone.

Suffolk. Monday 30, at East Greenstead.

Surry. Wednesday April 2, at Kingston upon Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Justice Nares.

Berkshire. Monday, March 2, at Reading.

Oxfordshire. Wednesday 4, at Oxford.

Worcestershire. Saturday 7, at Worcester.

City of Worcester. The same day, at the city of Worcester.

Gloucestershire. Wednesday 11, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester. The same day at the city of Gloucester.

Monmouthshire. Saturday 14, at Monmouth.

Hertfordshire. Tuesday 17, at Hertford.

Shropshire. Saturday 21, at Shrewsbury.

Staffordshire. Thursday 26, at Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Blackstone and Mr. Justice Ashurst.

Southampton. Tuesday March 3, at the castle of Winchester.

Wiltshire. Saturday 7, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire. Thursday 12, at Bokerly.

Devonshire. Monday 16, at the castle of Exeter, City and county of Exeter. The same day at Exeter.

Cornwall. Saturday 23, at Launceston.

Somersetshire. Thursday 26, at the castle of Taunton.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Daines Barrington and James Hayter, Esq.

Merionethshire. Wednesday April 3, at Bala.

Carmarthenshire. Tuesday 14, at Gwyn.

Anglesey. Monday 20, at Beaumaris.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq. and William Whitaker, his Majesty's First Sergeant at Law.

Radnorshire. Monday March 30, at Prestegyn.

Breconshire. Saturday April 4, at Brecon.

Glamorganshire. Saturday 11, at Cowbridge.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Morton and Taylor White, Esqrs.

Cheshire. Tuesday April 7, at Chester.

Flintshire. Monday 13, at Mold.

Denbighshire. Saturday, 18, at Ruthin.

Montgomeryshire. Tuesday, 24, at Poole.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1772.

Berkshire, Stanlake Barton, of Winkfield, Esq.

Berkshire, Sir Gillias Payne, of Templeford, Bart.

Buckinghamshire, Sir William Lee, of Hartwell, Bart.

Cumberland, William Hicks, of Papcastle, Esq.

Cheshire, Sir Her. Milnaring, of Pever, Bart.

Cimb. St. Munt. John Waddington of Ely, Esq.

Cornwall, James Vivian, of Pencafferick, Esq.

Devonshire, Charles Haynes, of Lupton, Esq.

Derbshire, John Smith, of Sydling, St. Nicholas, Esq.

Derbshire,

Derbyshire, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, of Markcton, Esq.

Essex, Samuel Holmquist, of Wakehamshaw, Esq.

Gloucestershire, Edmund Walker, of Farmington, Esq.

Hertfordshire, Saml. Moody, of Watford, Esq.

Hertfordshire, John Skyppe, of Ledbury, Esq.

Kent, James Flint, of Otterley, Esq.

Leicestershire, John Peach Hungerford, of Dingley Hall, Esq.

Lincolnshire, Montagu Cholmley, of Easing, Esq.

Monmouthshire, Tho. Fyde, of Chepstow, Esq.

Northumberland, F. Blake, of Crasley, Esq.

Northamptonshire, F. Beynon, of Spratton, Esq.

Norfolk, John Lombe, of Melton, Esq.

Nottinghamshire, G. Newils, of Thorney, Esq.

Oxfordshire, T. Willats, of Caversham, Esq.

Retlandshire, F. Chelshen of Ridlington, Esq.

Shropshire, Nich. Smyth, of Comlovie, Esq.

Somersetshire, Hen. Rodbard, of Merviot, Esq.

Staffordshire, Sir Tho. Broughton, of Broughton, Bart.

Suffolk, Nath. Acton, of Brimford, Esq.

County of Southampton, James Rodney of Adenfold, Esq.

Surrey, Morgan Rice of Tooting, Esq.

Sussex, Wm. Crawicks of Aughering, Esq.

Warwickshire, John Venour, of Wellbourn, Esq.

Worcestershire, Charles Watkins Meysey, of Shakenhurst, Esq.

Wiltshire, Henry Penraddock Wyndham, of New Sarum, Esq.

Yorkshire, Sir William St. Quintin, of Scamton, Bart.

S O U T H W A L E S .

Brecon, Wm. Davies, of Doel Coed, Esq.

Carmarthen, Wm. Jones of Duffryn, Esq.

Cardigan, Llewelyn Parry, of Cwmannon, Esq.

Glamorgan, Edw. Thomas, of Tregroft, Esq.

Pembroke, John Parry o Penderry, Esq.

Radnor, Wm. Whitcombe, of Clyrow, Esq.

N O R T H W A L E S .

Anglesey, John Jones, of Penrhos Brodwan, Esq.

Carnarvon, Rich. Parry, of Millonon, Esq.

Denbigh, Peter Davies, of the Grove, Esq.

Flint, John Ellis Maffyn, of Calceod, Esq.

Merioneth, William Wynne, of Park, Esq.

Montgomery, Mathew Jones of Coftroydd, Esq.

B I R T H S .

A Son to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Digby, at his house in Dover-street.

A son to the lady of Henry Fletcher Esq. member of parliament for Cumberland, at his house in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

M A R R I A G E S .

LORD Villiers to Miss Conway, daughter of the Earl of Hertford.
Capt. Sackville Turner to Miss Crockley of Watton.

Barwell Ewins Esq. of Rugby, Warwickshire, to Miss Jephcott of Killinbury near Northampton.

Thomas Wainhouse Esq. to Miss Hannah Powell, Cavendish-square.

James Page Esq. of Hounslow, to Miss Elizabeth Adams at Fulham.

Bras Crosby Esq. one of the aldermen of the city of London, and member of parliament for Honiton in Devonshire, to Mrs. Tattersall of Chelsfield in Kent.

Thomas Duncombe Esq. of Hembley, Yorkshire, to Miss Jennings, daughter of Philip Jennings Esq. member of parliament for Totness, Devonshire.

D E A T H S .

THE lady of Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart. in Bondstreet.

The lady of Sir Alexander Purvis at Purvis Hall near Berwick.

Alicia Viscountess Beauchamp, daughter and coheir of the late Viscount Windsor.

Wm. Barnard Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hampshire militia.

Sir John Astley Bart. Knight of the shire for the county of Salop.

Richard Berichouse Esq. at Reynold's hall in Suffolk.

John Morris, in Hackney workhouse, aged 112 years.

P R E F E R M E N T S .

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. John Cradock, Bishop of Kilmore, to the Archbishoprick of Dublin, with the Bishoprick of Glandalagh united thereto.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Dennison Cumberland, Bishop of the united sees of Clonfert and Kilmacdough, to the Bishoprick of Kilmore.

Dr. Walter Cope, Dean of Drogheda, to the united Bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacdough.

The Rev. Joseph Deane Bourke, Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanry of Drogheda.

William Cecil Perry, A. M. to the Deanry of St. Flanan Killaloe.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. William Gore, Bishop of Elphin, to the Bishoprick of Limerick.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bennett Brown, Bishop of the united sees of Cork and Ross, to the Bishoprick of Elphin.

Isaac Mann, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, to the united Bishopricks of Cork and Ross.

P R O M O T I O N S .

SOAME Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, and Bamber Gascoyne, Esqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Esq. commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Hon. George Greville, Esq. commonly called Lord Greville, and Wm. Jolliffe, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

War Office, Jan. 22. continued from our last.
4th Regiment of Dragoons.

HENRY Hobson, Gent. to be Cornet.

Lieut. Henry Wootch to be Captain.

Cornet Christopher Teesdale to be Lieutenant.

4th Regiment of Dragoons, Robert Macnish Gent. to be Cornet. Cornet T. Beaumont to be Lieutenant. Pettyplace Nott, Gent. to be Cornet.

- 7th, or the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons, Surgeon Jeffery Thompson to be Surgeon, 18th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Charles Grevis to be Lieutenant.
- 16th, or the Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet William Shuttleworth to be Lieutenant. Walter Briscoe, Gent. to be Cornet.
- Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Charles Jacob Sheffield to be Lieutenant. Nicholas Evelyn, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 18th, or Royal Regiment of Foot, Capt. Andrew Kirwan, from half pay, to be Captain. Lieutenant Charles Watts, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Gustavus Nichols to be Lieutenant. Ensign Andrew Mac Pherison from half pay to be Ensign. Lieutenant Rowland Mainwaring, of the 7th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain. Lieut. John Dudingstone to be Captain. Ensign James Scrimshour to be Lieutenant. Lieut. Frederick Falkener to be Quarter-master. Ensign J. Rogers to be Lieutenant. Robert Arbuthnot, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 24th, or the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, Capt. Thomas Wollocombe, from half pay, to be Captain. Lieutenant John Blyney Campbell, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Robert Phillips, to be Lieutenant. Ensign William Boyd, from half pay, to be Ensign. Edward Baynes, Gent. to be Ensign. Ensign Richard Rich-Wilford to be Lieutenant.
- 4th, or King's own Regiment of Foot, Capt. James Boorder to be Major. Lieut. John West to be Captain. Ensign Hector Hutchinson to be Lieutenant. Thomas Russell, Gent. to be Ensign. Captain-Lieutenant Wm. Holmes to be Captain. Lieut. John Farrier, to be Captain-Lieutenant. Ensign Edw. Gould to be Lieutenant. Colin Lindsay, Gent. to be Ensign. Ensign John Barker to be Lieutenant. Christopher Breary, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 6th Regiment of Foot, Major William Forester, of the 27th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Ensign Richard Tayler to be Lieutenant. T. Badcock, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 7th Regiment of Foot, Second Lieutenant John Andre, of the 23d Regiment, to be Lieut.
- 8th Regiment of Foot, Captain Lieutenant Henry Hatton to be Captain. Lieutenant William Porta to be Captain-Lieutenant. Ensign William Heighmore to be Lieutenant. Daniel Mercer, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Waldron Kelly to be Lieutenant. Tho. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 12th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Nathaniel Home, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant. — Perton, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 13th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Bleg to be Lieutenant. John Shuttleworth, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 14th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Wm. Napier to be Lieutenant. Francis Wilkie, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 16th Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Gainford Beecher, of the 20th Regiment, to be Ensign.
- 17th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Francis Tew to be Captain. Lieut. Samuel Williams to be Captain-Lieutenant. Ensign William Brereton to be Lieutenant. Wm. Tudor, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 19th Regiment of Foot, Thomas Dawson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Colin Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 20th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of the 16th Regiment, to be Ensign. Ensign George Meggs to be Lieutenant. Capt. John Mac Donell, from half pay, to be Captain.
- 21st Regiment of Foot, First Lieutenant Geo. Phyn to be Captain. Second Lieut. John Hepburne to be First Lieutenant. John Don, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. First Lieutenant George Petrie to be Adjutant. Lieutenant Alexander Baillie, from half-pay to be first Lieutenant.
- 23d Regiment of Foot, Major Benj. Bernard to be Lieutenant Colonel. Captain Harry Blunt to be Major. Captain-Lieutenant Edward Evans to be Captain. First Lieut. Thomas Mecan to be Captain-Lieutenant. Second Lieut. Wm. Rainey to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant James Mainwaring to be First Lieut. John Heighington, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant.
- 25th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Wade to be Captain. Ensign Thomas Goldie to be Lieutenant.
- 30th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. John Jennings to be Captain. Ensign Wm. Truman Read to be Lieutenant. Richard Parke, Gent. to be Ensign. Capt. Peter Dumas to be Major. Lieut. Sir Robert Stuart, Bart. to be Captain. Ensign Henry Roper, of the 24th Regiment, to be Lieut. Ensign Charles Cameron to be Lieutenant. Wm. Rochford, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 33d Regiment of Foot, George Anson Nutt, Gent. to be Ensign. Lieut. Warren Simondson, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Thomas Moore, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 35th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Emanuel Barker, from half pay, to be Lieutenant.
- 37th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Rob. Johnston to be Captain-Lieutenant. Ensign Anthony Dalton to be Lieutenant. Nicholas Power Trench, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 52d Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Holland to be Lieutenant. — Hunter, Gent. to be Ensign.
- 56th Regiment of Foot, Meredith Chambré, Gent. to be Ensign. Lieut. William Fox, from half pay, to be Lieutenant.
- 58th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Wm. Markeham, from half pay, to be Lieutenant.

59th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. John Harrison, from half pay, to be Lieutenant.
 60th Regiment of Foot, George Hallam, Gent. to be Ensign. Lieut. Charles Dixon, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Lieut. Augustine Prevost, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, Lieutenant Augustine Prevost to be Adjutant.
 64th Regiment of Foot, John Jackson, Gent. to be Ensign.
 65th Regiment of Foot, Powell Parry, Gent. to be Ensign.
 66th Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Frier to be Lieutenant. James Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign. William Duncan, Gent. to be Quarter-master.
 67th Regiment of Foot, Capt. James Johnston from half pay, to be Captain. Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton, from half pay to be Lieutenant. Ensign William Rawlins to be Lieutenant. Ensign George M'Pherson from half pay, to be Ensign.
 69th Regiment of Foot, Capt. Henry Irwin, from half pay, to be Captain. Lieut. David Marshall, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Thomas Lloyd to be Lieutenant. Ensign Percival Hallam, from half pay, to be Ensign. Lieut. John Thompson to be Adjutant. Capt. Wm. M'Intosh, from half pay, to be Captain.
 70th Regiment of Foot, Capt. George Tomkins, from half pay, to be Captain. Lieut. Beadly Baldwin, from half pay, to be Lieutenant. Ensign Wm. Cumberland Campbell to be Lieutenant. Ensign Richard Lawless, from half pay, to be Ensign. Ensign Nicholas Darrah to be Lieutenant. Samuel Bruce, Gent. to be Ensign.
 O'Hara's Corps, Lieut. John Clarke, to be Captain. Ensign Thomas Bishop to be Lieutenant. John Paterfon, Gent. to be Ensign. Ensign John Lang to be Lieut.
 Lieut. James Nairne, from half pay, to be Lieutenant in Captain Smith's Company of Invalids.
 Lieut. Simon Parker, from half pay, to be Lieutenant in Captain Keen's Company of Invalids.
 Major General Alexander Mackay, to be Governor of Tynmouth and Clifford's Fort.
 Lieutenant Vincent Cunningham, of the 30th Regiment, to be Fort Major of Plymouth.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Blackett to be Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.
 Lieut. Thomas Gamble, of the 16th Regiment, to be Captain in America only.
 Carew Reynel (Clerk) to be Chaplain to the Garrison of Pensacola.
 Surgeon Mark Anthony Clark to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Scilly.

Alexander Kilgour of St. George, Hanover-square, Grocer.
 John Purves of St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Dealer.
 John Marshall of David-street, Grosvenor-square, Brewer.
 Richard Johnson of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Glue-maker.
 James Richardson of Lambeth in Surry, Dealer in Coals.
 Thomas Smith of Southwark, Cordwainer.
 Thomas Haynes and George Haynes of Croydon in Surry, Gardeners and Seedsmen, copartners.
 William Tomlin of Stallin Bush, in the Parish of Aysgarth, Yorkshire, Dealer.
 Ann Fitzgerald of St. Giles's in the fields, Linen-drapeer.
 Aaron Peever, of Horseferry Road, Westminster, Sawyer.
 Anthony Morland of Islington, carpenter.
 Benjamin Porter of Pater-noster-Row, Leather Parer.
 Thomas Lucas of Drury-lane, coachmaker.
 Stephen Fargues of the Old Artillery-Ground weaver.
 Thomas Harrison of Walton in Lancashire, merchant.
 Herbert Higgins and James Leishman of Trinity Minories, drum-makers, turners, and partners.
 John Bean of Wandsworth in Surry, callico printer.
 Joseph Parr of London, Broker.
 Richard Cox, of Warwick-lane, baker.
 Jonathan Buckley, late of Oldham, Lancashire, now of Manchester, tanner.
 John Sheaton of Goswell-street, Innholder.
 Richard Skipton of St. John, Wapping, Grocer.
 Robert James of Abberley in Worcestershire, Dealer.
 Charles Parry, late of the city of Hereford, Maltster.
 Samuel Jones of West Smithfield, Mercer.
 George Hall, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, tobacco-niff.
 Patrick Smith, late of the parish of Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, and Ralph Smith of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, cow-keepers and partners.
 Robert Smith of Northampton, bookseller.
 Richard Clegg, of Manchester, check-manufacturer.
 William Young of Plymouth, mercer.
 John Brown of Walworth, Leather-dresser.
 John Marley of Newcastle upon Tyne, shop-keeper.

Bills of Mortality from Jan. 24. to Feb. 20.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	- 1715	Males	- 689
Females	- 1105	Females	- 650
2820		1339	

AVERAGE

B-K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

THOMAS Hopkins of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, Gunmaker.
 John Young of Dock-head, Surry, Tallow-chandler.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN;
From February 3, to February 8, 1772.
By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London,	5 7	4 0	2 10	2 3	3 1
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex,	6 2	—	3 3	2 5	3 2
Surry,	5 11	—	3 2	2 3	3 6
Hertford,	6 4	—	3 0	2 3	3 6
Bedford,	6 4	4 18	2 10	2 2	3 2
Cambridge,	5 10	4 5	2 10	2 1	2 10
Huntingdon,	6 3	—	2 10	2 2	3 0
Northampton,	6 11	5 4	3 2	1 11	3 0
Rutland,	7 3	—	3 5	2 2	3 0
Leicester,	7 3	5 4	1 5	1 11	3 10
Nottingham,	7 0	5 4	3 5	2 2	3 10
Derby,	6 11	—	3 8	2 4	4 4
Stafford,	6 11	5 4	3 4	2 1	4 1
Salop,	6 2	4 7	3 9	1 9	4 0
Hereford,	5 10	—	3 0	1 8	3 1
Worcester,	6 11	4 5	3 5	2 1	3 10
Warwick,	7 4	—	3 3	2 3	4 7
Gloucester,	7 3	—	3 2	2 0	3 11
Wiltshire,	6 7	—	3 0	2 1	4 2
Berks,	6 0	—	2 10	1 11	3 5
Oxford,	6 6	—	3 0	2 2	3 8
Bucks,	6 5	—	2 12	2 1	3 4
<i>Average,</i>	— 6 6	4 10	3 1	2 1	3 7

	COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex,	5 7	2 9	2 10	2 2	3 2
Suffolk,	5 3	4 3	2 9	2 0	2 8
Norfolk,	5 8	4 1	2 7	2 1	2 10
Lincoln,	6 7	5 0	3 2	1 11	3 8
York,	6 2	5 0	3 3	2 0	3 8
Derham,	6 3	5 3	3 0	2 0	4 1
Northumberland,	5 8	4 6	2 10	2 0	3 11
Cambridgeshire,	6 3	4 11	3 3	2 2	4 6
Westmorland,	7 0	5 0	3 5	2 2	3 9
Lancashire,	6 6	—	3 7	2 2	3 9
Cheshire,	6 8	—	3 8	2 1	—
Monmouth,	6 3	—	2 11	1 8	3 4
Somerset,	6 3	3 8	3 7	1 10	3 5
Devon,	5 3	—	2 10	1 8	—
Corwall,	5 0	—	2 11	1 9	—
Portlet,	6 4	—	3 2	2 1	4 0
Hampshire,	5 11	—	3 3	2 3	3 9
Suffex,	5 4	—	2 9	2 0	3 4
Kent,	5 3	—	3 1	2 0	2 11
<i>Average,</i>	— 5 11	4 3	3 1	2 0	3 6

	W.	A.	L.	E.	S.
North Wales,	5 10	5 0	3 0	1 7	3 6
South Wales,	5 8	4 4	3 0	1 6	3 4

GENERAL AVERAGE.					
per Bushel,	6 3	4 8	3 1	2 0	3 6
per Quarter,	50 0	17 4	24 2	16 0	28 0

Part of SCOTLAND.				
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
4 11	3 4	2 8	2 2	3 0

Published by Authority of Parliament,
WILLIAM COOKE.

PRICES of STOCKS.
February 25, 1772.

Bank Stock	152½ a ½
India d ^o	217½ a 215½
South Sea d ^o	—
South S. old Ann.	—
South S. new d ^o	83½
3 per C. 1 st Ann.	—
3 per C. reduced	87½ a 86
3 per C. consol.	87½
3 per C. R.	1726
3 per C. R.	1751 85½
3½ Bank	1758 89½ a 90
4 per C.	1762 95½ a 96
Long Bills,	17
Navy Ann.	—
India Bonds	49 a 47 a 48

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, February 25, 1772.	
Amsterdam,	34 6
Ditto at sight	34 3
Antwerp,	—
Rotterdam,	34 6
Hamburg,	32 11 2½ Uf.
Paris, 1 day's date	32½ 10½
Ditto 1 Uf.	31½
Bourdeaux ditto	31½
Cadiz,	40
Madrid,	40½
Bilboa,	39½
Leghorn,	51
Genoa,	50
Venice,	52½
Lisbon, 5s. 7d. a 2	—
Oporto, 5s. 7d. a 2	—
Dublin,	8½

Prices of Gold and Silver per Ounce.

Gold in Coins,	£ 10 0
Ditto in Bars,	4 10
Pl. Pos. of Eight,	5 6½
Ditto small,	5 6½
Mexico,	5 6½
Ditto small,	5 6½
Silver in Bare Stand.	5 8

PRICE of BREAD.

Peck loaf wheaten,	s. d. 6
Dq. household	1 10
Quarter loaf	0 7½
wheaten	—
Do. household	0 5½

T H E
BRITISH MAGAZINE,
AND
GENERAL REVIEW
OF THE

Literature, Employment and Amusements of the Times.

For MARCH, 1772.

An impartial Review of the different Administrations during the present Reign, continued from page 107.

THE question relative to general warrants, being now likely to give the ministry no more trouble ; the supplies for the current services of the year occupied their thoughts and engaged their attention.

As they formed a scheme to make the most sparing use of taxation, they thereby avoided the most material occasion for popular clamour to excite a ferment or carp at their measures ; rejecting also both loan and lottery, they cut off all pretences for opposition.

The debt contracted on account of the war, they proposed discharging, to the amount of 2,000,000*l*. They were in possession of exchequer bills at a prodigious discount, and a favourable juncture enabled them to dispose of them to the greatest advantage.

BRIT. MAG. March, 1772.

Most fortunately for the ministry, the contract with the bank was to be renewed, the treasury therefore availed itself of so favourable an opportunity ; a stipulated agreement was entered upon, that the bank should accept a million of exchequer bills for two years, at an interest reduced by one fourth, and for the renewal of their charter one hundred thousand pounds was to be paid by way of *fine*.

This negotiation was extolled by the ministerial party, as a master piece of finance, it was trumpeted forth as the most lucrative and beneficial contract ever made with a corporation, whose vast money trade is carried on upon the credit of the government. The remainder of the exchequer bills were replaced by *new ones*.

The king having generously renounced his right and claim in a multitude of French prizes taken *before* the

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the declaration of war, the produce, amounting to 70,000*l.* was brought to account, and placed to the service of the nation. The savings also arising from the non-effective men, which amounted to 140,000*l.* was an additional resource, which the ministry determined to employ for the current services. With therefore a four shilling in the pound land tax, with the tax upon malt, with the two millions, which they took from the sinking fund, added to several other savings, they discharged the debt contracted on account of the war, and provided for the current and contingent services of the ensuing year. The sum total of this provision amounted to 7,820,102*l.*

This state of supply, and of ways and means, was introduced by the ministry with the greatest pomp and parade to the house. Mr. Grenville, whose sole ambition led him to aim at being considered as the first financier in Europe, exulted in having formed a scheme pregnant with such advantages to the state; and his friends laid no little stress on the hackneyed methods of loans and lotteries being thrown out of his scheme.

On the 20th of March, 1764, it passed the house of commons, without the slightest censure, or indeed examination; but the *coffee-house* politicians and disappointed courtiers, went as usual to work, and, in pamphlets, news-papers, and periodical publications, censured the scheme with an unparalleled acrimony and licentiousness. We shall impartially select some of the *weightiest* objections urged by the minister's opponents, and leave our readers to exercise their own judgments upon the subject.

First, it was roundly affirmed, that the debt which the ministry pretended to have discharged, was *not paid*, but only *postponed* to some future period.

Secondly, They disputed the minister's sagacity or integrity, in pretending to have raised supplies without additional taxes; they said that the ministry had left ten millions of outstanding debts, which until they were funded, would manifestly injure, in a manner not to be conceived, all the other stocks. To prove this assertion they urged, as matter of fact, that the stocks were then 15 per Cent. below par, and this, said they, is a sufficient evidence that the stockholders are greatly detrimented, whilst you pretend to have eased the public by your scheme of supply.

They also pretended that the *monied interest* had received a wound, their property being worse by twenty millions, than it would have been, had the ministry acted in a different manner.

Thirdly, They objected that the *landed interest* suffered prodigiously by this scheme, almost the whole of the burthen being thrown upon the landed-men; whereas they ought to have paid no more than their different proportions, according to their respective mode of living; but by transferring the whole upon the land, it will be impossible, said they, to think of ever having a reduction of the land-tax.

There was however no part of the scheme, which the opposition criticised with so much success or severity, as the use which had been made of the *sinking fund*, and the credit which the ministry had assumed by an augmentation of the revenue in the article of tea; they attempted to demonstrate, that the increase of the customs could not be owing, as the ministerial party had asserted, to the increased duty upon that commodity; but it had arisen upon *other articles*, in which they had not the smallest share, and consequently from which they could not in justice derive any merit.

It was also asserted, that even after the several proposed appropriations, there would still be found a great deficiency towards supplying the two millions, which were charged upon it for the ways and means of that year; on which account a most heavy burthen would fall on the provisions of the next: besides, they calculated the *probable produce* of that fund in future; and from the *exchequer* of this calculation, they inferred the impossibility of its being made, for any long time, subservient to the plan which the ministers then pursued, to say nothing of its application to the purposes for which it was originally instituted.

These charges on the ministry were conducted with art: and as every clamour against those in power is always joined by the people, from disposition, or a settled aversion to ministers, the opposition to the scheme of supplies, became daily more violent.

But Mr. Grenville's party answered the charges with great strength of reasoning, propriety and justice.

Indeed it ought to be observed, that the popular party who raised the ferment, cunningly avoided touching upon those points in which the conduct of the ministry was singularly meritorious.

The application of the French prize-money to the public service, at a time when perhaps a variety of plausible pleas might be urged for diverting its course into another channel; the very beneficial contract made with the bank, by which more than one hundred thousand pounds was also brought to the service of the year; the temporary relief procured to the public for a *million of exchequer bills*, and the saving on the non-effective men, amounting to so large a sum, these were undoubtedly matters of considerable merit; the opposition were therefore too artful to

cavil at, what they could not if in office have amended.

With respect to the charge of continuing the land-tax at four shillings in the pound, it was trifling as well as absurd.

That the burthen is *heavy* is unquestionable; but that in our present circumstances, no public business can be carried on *without such assistance*, this is also a truth known to every person conversant in these affairs; to argue therefore against a measure adopted from indispensable necessity, is to find fault for the sake of opposition, and to be beholden to a disingenuous fallacy for popular applause.

Every circumstance considered, the scheme for raising the necessary supplies, appears to have deserved countenance and support, if not approbation and thanks. That the ministry were by no means sparing of every artifice that could recommend their measures to public favour, this must be candidly acknowledged; at the same time, that such artifices ought, on the other hand, to be considered as innocent, because practised with the design of rendering service to the nation, even against the will of those who yet affected to be the truest friends to the welfare of their country.

Thus did the session pass over without one single removal in any ministerial department. The opposition were *disappointed*; and those *prophetic politicians*, who foretold the speedy downfall of the ministry, evidently convinced the public of their gross mistake, and shewed that for once they consulted the stars in the political hemisphere to no manner of purpose.

The ministry seemed to acquire new vigour from their late success; and to demonstrate that they dared to *resent an injury*, they dismissed several officers of rank and merit from the service, as a punishment for their having

having voted on a contrary side of the question. This however was a procedure to the last degree unjustifiable; nor was it less impolitic, because it was calculated to give the opposition the very advantages they longed for; it presented them with a plausible subject of harangue; and under the mask of displaying a wonderful zeal for the freedom of parliament, they had an opportunity of exciting that ferment against the ministry, which all their measures were calculated to accomplish.

Thus all debates relative to the supplies being finally terminated, the attention of the ministry was roused by the strange variety of revolutions which happened in the East-Indies.

The affairs amongst the company's servants are so intricate, perplexed, and tedious, that we shall not waste the time and patience of our readers by a recital of intrigues, murders, rapes, and devastation; suffice it to say, that since the year 1756, six or seven capital revolutions have been effected in Bengal by the English East-India Company. From a society of *private merchants*, they have become *arbiters of kingdoms*; they raise and depose Sovereigns by means of their *drudging clerks and warehouse-keepers*; and every petty proprietor of East-India stock assumes an air of great importance, debates on the fate of princes and of nations, parcels out territories which by the law of nations they have no title to possess, and dictates to mighty empires with the consequential haughtiness of a Roman senator.

We hope, however, that the eyes of men in power are now opened; and the nation is infinitely obliged to Mr. Bolts for having demonstrated the absolute necessity there now is, that the government should take the management of the East-India Company's affairs solely into their own hands.

Having given this slight intimation, we shall now return to the more

domestic occurrences which occupied the attention of the ministry.

The ministry being in a manner re-established upon an apparently firm basis, they adopted measures pregnant with those mischiefs which afterwards contribute to annihilate that close and intimate union, which ought ever to subsist between Great Britain and her colonies.

Mr. Grenville had, it is true, taken some pains to acquire a thorough knowledge of those particular branches of commerce, on which in a manner the welfare of this country depends; but he did not take into his views the precise situation, disposition, and genius of the people whom he proposed to subject to his abilities as a financier; hence, several taxes imposed during his administration, were either of that sort, as to be peculiarly obnoxious to, or injudicious in the opinion of those on whom they were levied. There cannot be a more flagrant instance of the kind, than the duties designed to be collected from the North American colonies. A few preliminary observations will verify this assertion.

To abolish the frequency of smuggling on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Grenville thought it highly necessary to equip armed cutters: these were to be commanded by sea officers: the same method was pursued with respect to our American colonies, and the gentlemen stationed in those parts received orders to follow the custom house regulations, and, in short, to turn revenue officers.

This was a scheme productive of a multiplicity of evils, because these gentlemen could not be supposed to understand the various complicated cases, which must daily occur in the execution of this their servile office; many vessels were improperly condemned, and trade greatly interrupted; no appeal lying but

but to the Lords of the admiralty, or to the treasury; such a length of time was necessary to obtain satisfaction, that justice was altogether impeded, and the aggressors permitted to escape without censure.

Another still more material evil was produced also from the same cause: the British and Spanish colonies in the new world had long carried on a trade highly beneficial to both, but more especially to the former; the mother country also reaped considerable advantages from this branch of commerce.

On the side of the British colonies it consisted either in British manufactures, or else, in such of their own produce as enabled them to purchase British manufactures for their own consumption. On the part of the Spaniards it consisted in gold and silver in the bullion, cochineal, medicinal drugs, live stock and mules, which in the West-India plantations, whither these last articles were usually conveyed, from their great usefulness, deserve to be classed in the same predicament, with even the most precious metals.

Besides this trade carried on between the British American colonies in general, especially those in the West-Indies, and the Spaniards, there had a for long time subsisted, one equally extensive between the British North American colonies in particular, and the French West-India ones, to the great advantage of both, as it consisted chiefly in such goods as must otherwise have remained a drug, or an incumbrance on the hands of the possessors; so that it united the *multiform benefits* included in the idea of a well regulated, and judiciously adopted commerce, tending in every article to the mutual welfare of those who carried it on.

In these benefits the mother countries had indisputably a large share; which on the whole, enjoyed

the *greatest* advantage, is perhaps impossible to determine; at least, it depends on a multiplicity of complicated circumstances too tedious for our readers to enter upon. This nation, however, undoubtedly had a part sufficient to engage those in power to connive at it, as it was not strictly according to law, in consideration of the vast quantity of manufactures it enabled our North American colonies to take from us, and this, in spite of all the clamours, which those concerned in our West-India trade and possessions, could raise against it, as enabling the French to undersell them in West-India product at foreign markets.

Probably this clamour was found to arise in a great degree from another consideration, which it might not become these gentlemen openly to avow, that of their not getting, as good a price as they might expect for such part of their produce, as they sold in the markets of the mother country; and which, considering the vast demand for it, even by the poor, to whom, from long habit it became as essential as one of the necessities of life, would have favoured of oppression to permit the raising it any higher.

Be that as it will, this trade was permitted to be carried on for a long time, even during the last war, between Great Britain and France, by the means of *flags of truce*, and in a different manner through the Dutch and Danish islands, and through the Spanish port of Monte Christi, in the island of Hispaniola, until at length the vast advantages the French received from it, beyond what the English could expect, in consequence of our having in a manner laid siege to all their West-India islands, determined the government to put an effectual stop to the trade.

In doing this, however, they did not think proper to consider it so much in the light of a *contraband trade*

trade; as in that of a *treasonable practice*, supplying the enemy with necessaries, without which it would have been impossible for those valuable islands ever to have held out so long against our frequent attempts to reduce them.

Accordingly, as soon as the conclusion of the last war had drawn the sting of treason from this trade, it again returned to its pristine flourishing condition, and so remained until it sunk under the same blow with the trade between us and the Spaniards, whose history we have already touched upon.

This trade not only prevented our North American colonies, from being drained of their current specie, by the frequent calls of the *mother country*, but it added greatly to it, and served in some measure to keep pace with their domestic trade, which daily increased in proportion to the considerable increase of mankind in that part of the world, where the cheapness of land determines the far greater number of the inhabitants to the exercise of those rural arts so extremely favourable to population.

All these circumstances taken into consideration, there is no peculiar sagacity required to develop the causes which induced the inhabitants of the colonies to put an immediate stop to this trade; they accordingly came to an unanimous resolution not to purchase any cloathing, unless of their own manufacture. They were considerably in debt to their mother country, and had it not in their power to make the customary remittances, they therefore adopted the wiser plan of *retrenchment*, renounced every species of even *English finery*, and thus eluded the political sagacity of our statesmen, who had rashly concluded, that because the wool of the colonies was not so good as that of the mother country, therefore it would be impossible for

the colonists, in this respect, to shake off their dependance—a fallacy to which Mr. Grenville appears to have the whole of his ministry to have been unaccountably prejudiced; for not content with a suppression of trade, which manifestly tended to obstruct the *internal commerce* of the colonies, a law was made in the beginning of the year 1764, which whilst it permitted an intercourse between the English and other European colonies, yet laid at the same time such *heavy duties*, as almost amounted to an absolute prohibition.

Besides, it ordered that the money arising from those duties should be paid, and that in specie, into the British exchequer. This draconian law drained the colonies of their ready money they possessed, and our ministers had room to expect to exercise their power in compelling the colonies, soon after a *similar law*, no less *pernicious* than the former, was passed, to prevent the colonies from supplying their *internal wants*, by prohibiting such paper bills of credit, as might afterwards be issued, from being made legal tender in payment; and the legal tender of such paper bills also as were already subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the periods already limited for calling in and sinking the same.

The excuse urged for this impolitic mode of proceeding was, that all the money arising from the above duties, was to be appropriated to the payment of such charges as might be incurred in protecting those very colonies on which it was levied.

It was also argued, that at the same time a law had been enacted for restraining the increase of paper money, several more salutary regulations had taken place respecting the commercial intercourse of our North American colonies with the mother country, such as a *bill granting permission*

exemption for a limited time, to carry rice from the province of South Carolina and Georgia, to other parts of America, on paying British duties; a bill for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, rough and undressed flax from the American colonies into Great Britain; and also a bill to encourage the whale fishery on their coasts. But in reality the effects of all those laws designed to restrain the foreign trade of the colonies, and to cramp their domestic, were severely felt, and that instantaneously, whilst the laws enacted for the benefit of the colonies, made no manner of compensation for the evils already pointed out.

Thus were our North American colonies harrassed, and driven to the most trying extremity, by the visionary projects of a fanciful and conceited financier.

Thus also was Great Britain materially injured in consequence of a general association entered into by the colonists, not only to consume as few British manufactures as possible, but to manufacture for themselves whatever their necessities might require.

But the evils already hinted at, were comparatively but trifling to others which might be mentioned.

On a moderate computation, the colonies are supposed to take off yearly of our produce, and manufactures to the amount of *three millions*. All persons therefore concerned in the preparation of these manufactures, must, during such a cessation as Mr. Grenville's measures occasioned, have been a burthen to the rest of the community.

The revenue also must have suffered in proportion, being deprived of the *export* duties payable on goods sent to the colonies, and the *import* duties payable on such goods as we receive from foreign countries, in return for what our colonies send them; these different duties

could not have been altogether *inconsiderable*. How therefore a ministry, one of whom had presided at the board of trade and plantations with some eclat, could stumble on a scheme so detrimental, so impolitic, and so destructive to that very commerce they aimed at enlarging, is perfectly unaccountable.

The minister was all this time so blindly prejudiced to his *own scheme of finance*, that he forsook no danger which the mother country might hazard in adhering to his illconducted measures; and when the trade of the colonies was almost ruined, at a time that they were drained of their specie, and harrassed with internal commotions, such a period did Mr. Grenville chuse, for loading the colonists with an *additional tax*, which both in its nature and tendency had a manifest effect to inflame the minds of every thinking man throughout his Majesty's dominions in America. The readers will easily guess that we glance at the *stamp act*, but as the ferment this act excited in the mother country, as well as the colonies, gave birth to several struggles in favour of *constitutional liberty*, we shall reserve the consideration of this subject.

Z.

To the Editor of the British Magazine.

S I R,

IF any of your readers are in search of a *Disinterested Man*, you may tell them that they will never find one; they are looking for what had, nor never will have existence; a disinterested man is like the philosopher's stone—or the perpetual motion—or the longitude—never to be found; and he who expects to find one, is wandering after a dream, which, like all other dreams, has no foundation. Sages and speculatists,

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in the midst of their ideal systems, may say what they please about virtue, moral rectitude, &c. &c. but the constant experience of ages has proved, that dear dear SELF is the centre of all human actions.

My cousin Donnagh O'Donnar (who is just come from the banks of the princely Shannon, in order, he tells me, to be head clerk to the secretary of state here) assures me, "That he expects to live to see the day, when he will never see a disinterested man;" and then, with a shrug of the shoulders, he takes me by the hand, and says, "Cousin, cousin, every man in this d—d world likes to go halves and snacks with himself."

Whoever is accustomed to travel the Western road, must well remember *Jerry Tunpate*, mine host of the King's Head. Man and boy has he sojournd in his occupation these three and fifty years. Jerry, like one of his own favourite buttocks of beef, is plump and juicy; and though he never made a wry face at any thing he ever heard in his life, yet he can see through many things besides his spectacles. He maintains, that publicans and innkeepers are the support of the nation; and therefore all those who do not support the inn-keepers, he consigns fairly to the devil.

About the middle of last week, in an excursion to Bath, I called as usual at my friend Jerry's. After a few enlivening glasses, the conversation turned (as every honest Englishman should) upon the good of the nation. We talkt of men, and we talkt of measures, and still Jerry argued most fluently; but the mischief was, he estimated every man's merit according to the number of times he had called at his house. Pray, landlord, (says I) what is your opinion of Lord Chatham?—"A scrub, master—a scrub! (replied Jerry) never called at my house but once.—And yet, now that

there man is mightily cry'd up for his speechifying, and his being a patriot, and all that—damn all such leeches, I say—they are the ruin of the nation. He a patriot!—a stingy, crook-nosed — and be damn'd to him! — never called at my house but once."

"Does Colonel Barré ever visit you, landlord?"

"The Colonel!—ah! God bless him—never misses my house—there's a patriot for you!—Has been here four times a week, and loves a little fun woundily—There's a patriot for you!—Spends like a prince, and buffes my daughters—There's a patriot for you!—Champagne and Burgundy's the word—two glasses from each bottle—away — fresh bottles — two glasses more — away — fresh bottles. — That's his constant game, and does it before you could tell 45, — There's a patriot for you! — He! no, he never misses my house."

"Then there's your neighbour Sir Charles Allworthy —."

"Why, ay, there again now — he's another man cry'd up for being a staunch parliament-man, and for the good of the nation, and all that — and be damn'd to him! — Never calls at my house — no, never. — And yet they call him a patriot! — A scruby, sneaking, good-for-nothing skin-flint! — They say he's good to the poor too — damn the poor, and him too — He a patriot! a scrub, — never once called at my house yet."

'Twas thus Jerry harangued, and I listened. 'Tis a bad story from which we cannot pick up a moral; and I could not help inferring from the above conversation, that patriots may be as interested as other folks, and that if we were to examine into the hearts of certain persons in this kingdom, who talk very loudly, we should find them all *Jerry Tunpates* to a man.

RANGER.

Aberdeen, March 15, 1772.
To the Printer of the British Magazine.

SIR,

I Have perused with the greatest pleasure the two first numbers of your New Magazine and Monthly Review; and I make no sort of doubt, but you will succeed in your undertaking, if you can keep up to these two specimens which you have laid before the public. If you are not so far Wilkified as to reject any assistance, because it is transmitted from a Scotchman, I will with pleasure, once a month, send you some entertaining, curious, and useful anecdotes from this country. Our present topic of conversation runs sometimes on the singular character of one John Gunn, who was in his life time something similar to your Jonathan Wild, both of whom, we imagine in this remote corner from the Metropolis, moved in a subordinate sphere, tho' on the same principles with your worshipful the trading justices of the peace for and in the counties of London and Middlesex. Many of your readers know these honourable gentlemen's characters to a hair, in your environs, but they know not the particular merits of our late deceased worthy John Gunn. And some of our travelled gentlemen, who have been more than once as far from home as London, insist upon it, that our late master of the police, was much superior to the gentleman who presides over your city; notwithstanding he had no title, gratuity, or salary for his pains, and therefore they assert that he was a true patriot. They affirm that those thieves who were hanged in his time, brought our Caledonian Mercury no profits, and they say that such disinterestedness is the chief reason that the last circuit was a maiden one throughout this kingdom. By G—, says our travellers (for when our lads go once to London they swear

BRIT. MAG. March, 1772.

most gracefully all their days afterwards) if such a barren circuit and sessions should happen in England, Sir John and his whole gang would be in a fair way of being starved. But they know things better—the ball is kept up—men in abundance are hanged at Tyburn—new recruits are raised and trained—and the reward for apprehending, added to what is got now and then for obtaining pardons—make every thing run easy and smooth. But that your numerous readers may be enabled the better to judge of this important controversy, as they may state and weigh every circumstance fairly in their own minds, or be able to discuss the point with more precision at the Robin Hood and Crown Societies, or in their respective evening clubs, I now send you an abridgement (for was it at large it would exceed the size of one volume in folio) of the history of John Gunn, of modern patriotic memory. Whether John's father was a distiller, or a hog feeder, or any other such paltry business, though it is so often dwelled upon by the historiographers of other great men, I will not insist on the antiquity or grandeur of his family—sufficeth it to affirm, that his father, grandfather, and so back to Adam were as honest men, at the least, as he was himself, and few of them greater rogues. Had he been an Englishman, such is my partiality to my own countrymen the Scotch, I should not say so much in his behalf. John was born some year in the last century (he was an old fashioned rogue, or he could not have been so honest as he was) I cannot tell the precise year—but when I saw him condemned to be hanged, which was in 1751, he was then upwards of eighty years old. And as fine a looking old fellow he was then as ever I desire to see condemned as long as I live. So therefore, I may venture to take my bible oath, that

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our Scotch patriot was born within forty five years of 1700, which brings him into the compass of your patriotic circle. I will now proceed to his history,—but stop a little—let not your liberty boys be made uneasy by the suspense—I said our northern hero was condemned to be hanged—but I forgot to tell you that he afterwards obtained his Majesty's most gracious pardon. I do not mean to reflect on the present King for pardoning so notorious a thief, it was not him, it was his father, or grandfather, I know not which; in this country we are utter strangers to the whole family, so we cannot tell which is which, or what is what. We never saw the fate of any of the most glorious, puissant, wise, and honest family of the Brunswickers, but the late William of Cumberland; of corpulent memory, and if the stock be like that sample, we are so generous a people, that we disdain to rob you of your dear bought purchase, keep the whole family to yourselves and welcome. How much have they cost you, say you.—One hundred and forty millions.—It is impossible—you could not be such fools! What would they produce, think you, at public sale? hardly the value of a bushel of the best Hanoverian turnips. However, we paid but a small part of what you have given for them, much good may it do you with your lumping bargain. His present Majesty, God bless him, we hear, loves his wife, begets children apace, as we do here; the supporting of them, is quite another question, we never think of that either. There is a foul sin crept in amongst you of late, of adultery, and incessant fornication—I wish our wall was built up again, for our lasses are prone to sin—as the spark sieth upwards. This horrid infection from you to us is as catching as the itch—of whoring is in these latter days. I declare before the world, that our

bairns of but fourteen years old, make a mockery of the stool of repentance now. But it is all a judgment against us for our past misdeeds, we have sinned against the Covenant. It is easier stemming the torrent at first, than repairing the banks after an inundation—of perjury, corruption, and rebellion. But I had almost forgot the history of John Gunn the King of our thieves, in his days. But please God you shall have it time enough for your next Magazine, provided I see this preface to it in your production for the month of March

P. S. Mr. Printer, if you could afford a small matter for this history of John Gunn, though I am come of a good family, and do not stand in need of any great assistance in money matters,—yet your making a handsome offer—will show your gratitude, you know.

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

A SCOTCH JACOBITE.

To be continued, if you and I can agree about terms—not otherwise.

The great encouragement which we have met with from various ingenious gentlemen, we gratefully acknowledge, we shall be glad of the correspondence of the humorous writer of the history of Mr. Gunn, but we hope he means not to disgrace his honourable family so far as to receive any pecuniary gratuity. At least we dare not affront him so much as to offer him any bribe.

THE PRINTER.

For the British Magazine.

MEN appear in different periods of their lives in such opposite characters, that it is very difficult for the world to judge, whether the greatest men who have figured on the stage of life, really deserved the epithets of hero, or coward. Some have distinguished themselves with great bravery in the field on one occasion

ation, who have been greatly censured for cowardice in other trials, even when their own interest was more immediately concerned, or perhaps were found wanting in spirit at a time, that their own and families being, as a prince, and a man, hung upon the chance, or resolute exertion, of a single hour. Of such kind of instances, we have one very striking, in the conduct of King James the second. When he was Duke of York and Lord High Admiral of England, in the engagement he had against the Dutch fleet, he certainly gave proofs of personal bravery, as well as of being a most able naval commander. Indeed, that favourite of fortune, and monster of ingratitude, the minion, who had been raised from obscurity by his bounty, and who deserted him in the hour of his adversity, the Duke of Marlborough, always had the sincerity to declare, that James was a man of real courage, and an able General. Yet, when three kingdoms were at stake, when the ingratitude of William should have stimulated him to revenge, and the indignity of being thrust out of his kingdom by a Hollander, whose power he had defeated, when he was only High Admiral, should have rather made him prefer death to the disgrace of being beaten by such a paltry state, joined only by a few of his own rebellious subjects; yet at the battle of the Boyne, his warmest partisans allow, that he behaved like an ignorant peltroon. And then, at last in his adversity, he bore himself under his misfortunes with an heroic firmness of mind. Such inconsistent parts men act on different occasions in life. Admiral Byng is another instance of such contradictions in the same person, with respect to fortitude. He bravely met his adversaries often face to face, and conducted himself nobly. He was afterwards sentenced to be shot for cowardice, in the en-

gagement in the Mediterranean, before Mahon.—And at last suffered death with such boldness and resolution, as would do honour to the greatest heroes of antiquity. It is difficult to pronounce men to have been cowards, who have looked death in the face with a becoming steadfastness; yet, both King James and Admiral Byng, to this hour, are looked upon to have been such, by the generality of mankind. I will contrast their conduct in life with two other characters, who, in my opinion, really deserve to be stigmatized for timidity, much more than them; and yet mankind universally allow to have been the bravest of men. The one is the famous Count Patkul, who so signalized himself in the wars against Charles the twelfth of Sweden. He was at last taken prisoner by that enterprising prince, and as he had been born in a country that owed allegiance to the Swedes, the King was determined to punish him as a rebel, and not to admit him as a prisoner of war. The foreign ministers interceded with Charles, but to no purpose, to spare the life of this unfortunate general. The past services which he had done to the King's enemies, rendered all supplications ineffectual to save him. On this trying occasion, when real fortitude was so much required, the Count sunk into more than the weakness of a child. He petitioned, he blubbered, and cried incessantly; and the night before he was to be executed, he begged of the clergyman who was to attend him, that if his sentence was to die upon the rack, that he would not tell him of it, as he could not bear the sound of such a painful death. At the place of execution, on seeing the wheel, he discovered every symptom of dread, terror, and cowardice; and expired in the most dastardly lamentations.

The other relation that I shall give, is of the Marshal Duke de Byrron

Byron of France. He was always deemed a most active and successful general; and so far from being ever accused of the want of personal courage, that he was generally censured for running himself into needless danger in the day of battle. He had seen a vast deal of service, and was universally acknowledged to be a man of extreme valour. Afterwards, for repeated insurrections and conspiracies against the King, he was at last condemned to lose his head. From the moment that sentence was pronounced against him, his spirits forsook him. He cried and lamented his fate, day and night, and when he was led to the stage, he was so very childish as to pray the executioner to hide the sword, with which he was to be decollated, whispering that he could not bear the sight of it. One of his officers who had served under him in all his wars, and who had accompanied him to the scaffold, being fired with indignation at his unmanly deportment, in order to rouse his spirits, addressed him in this manner. What, my Lord, is this the conduct of the Marshal Duke de Byron, whom I have beheld with rapture, look death in the face in so many dangerous encounters, and in so many various shapes? True, replied the Duke, I have often fronted danger, but death never looked me in the face before this moment. He afterwards childishly delayed the time for giving the signal, till at last the executioner's patience being wearied out, he came behind him, and whilst he was talking in a frantic manner, his head was severed from his body at one stroke.

For the British Magazine.

A true Story.

ONE of the Rebels who was engaged in the adventure with the young Pretender, in Scotland, in the year 1745, was afterwards attainted of high treason.

However, he had the good fortune to make his escape into France. But not knowing the French language, and being unable to earn his living there in any sort of business, as every native has innumerable advantages over a stranger, the poor man was reduced to the extremest degree of poverty and want. He was at Paris, and some of his acquaintances advised him to petition the king for a pension. Accordingly, having obtained a promise from a French nobleman to deliver a remonstrance to the grand monarch, the poor Scotchman set about the framing of a supplication. He recounted his loyal attachment to the royal house of Stuart, the endeavours he had made to establish them on the throne of their forefathers—he enumerated the many “hair breadth escapes” and dangers he had been in, during that unfortunate expedition in Scotland, and concluded with his attainer in England, and his miserable situation in France.—And now, says he, I humbly crave your Majesty's most serious advice.—Whether it would be better for me to return to my own native country and be hanged, or stay here and be straved. The humour struck the good natured Louis—a pension was established on the unfortunate stranger, and after all his past toils and dangers, he at last ended his days in peace.

For the British Magazine.

THE kings of mixed government reap many advantages over their brethren who plume themselves on being possessed of an arbitrary sway. The former, whilst they observe the laws of the country wherein they preside as the chief magistrate of the state, commands a respect, love and veneration from their willing subjects, which the tyrant over slaves can never hope to enjoy. And the permanency of
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the reigns of the one, must more than compensate for the superior pageantry of adoration and submission which is shewn to the other. The prince who rules by the love of his subjects, may go to bed in peace and safety, with the doors of his palace wide open and unguarded, whilst the despotic governors of mighty empires are in continual danger, amidst a host of men armed for their preservation. Conspiracies are often formed against them by the meanest and weakest of their subjects. And in the age we live in, there are many examples of revolutions in such kingdoms and states brought about and confirmed in so small a space of time as four and twenty hours. And when such rebellions succeed, the fallen monarch is generally made a sacrifice, with his family and adherents to the fear and jealousy of his successor, without a trial or legal proof of misgovernment. On the other side of the question, when the genuine sons of freedom lift up their patriotic hands in a lawful resistance to dire oppression, if they succeed not in their glorious purpose of humbling a tyrant, such carnage and butcheries are the immediate consequences to them, and often their families and connexions, as at the same time shocks and disgraces human nature. Turkey and Russia have presented many such instances to our view in this century; and the late attempt in Denmark is strongly tinged with marks of the same alarming nature. History abounds with proofs of the sudden rise of such commotions in arbitrary countries—and I will relate one instance that never yet hath been published to the world, which is in every circumstance true.

In the reign of the Czar Peter the Great, of Russia, a most daring plot was formed, to assassinate him and his whole court; by ten of the principal noblemen of his empire. They all

swore secrecy to one another, and had brought a number of the officers of the army into their conspiracy. As Peter sometimes indulged himself in very hard drinking with his principal friends and favourites, the conspirators waited for the time of a general carousal to put their horrid purposes in execution. Peter, soon after their scheme was ripe, had invited his whole court to a grand ball, which in Russia, at that time, lasted the whole night, and ladies and gentlemen were generally led home drunk in the morning together. The conspirators determined to give the signal for the revolt on that night at twelve o'clock. An officer of their party got a centinel, in which he put an entire confidence, stationed at the door of the assembly-room, and every thing seemed to insure success to the rebels. But this faithful soldier, who they were under a necessity of trusting with the secret, had some time before been indebted to the emperor for sparing his life, when by the severity of the law he had been condemned to be hanged—urged on by a rare principle of gratitude (a virtue seldom found among the great, and not often to be heard of in inferior stations of life) he wrote a letter, directed to the Czar, and having no access to deliver it in person he shoved it into the hall room under the door. The contents were, that his Majesty's life was in immediate danger, which he would discover to him at an interview. Some of the company took up the billet, and delivered it to Peter. On reading it, with joy in his countenance, rather than fear or surprize, he ordered the company to continue their festivity, and that he would return to them in a few hours. Then calling his favourite lieutenant, general Patrick Gordon, aside, they both withdrew together. The centinel made a true discovery of the whole confederacy, and after taking a few troops to their assistance,

led them to the room where the ten lords were impatiently waiting the hour appointed for giving the signal. The Czar in person seized them, and they were instantly hanged up. After which, with the greatest composure, he returned to the assembly, danced all night, got drunk, and the next morning exposed the bodies of the ten traitors to the company. On such accidental discoveries, the fate of arbitrary kings and kingdoms often depend. But such sudden revolutions never takes place in limited governments.

This anecdote we have from the testimony of a daughter of General Gordon who was present at the ball.

For the British Magazine.

OUR criminal laws in England, are certainly to a fault numerous and severe. It is not possible, at present, for the subjects to know in general, when they are guilty of committing crimes which may subject them to such an ignominious death as that of a public execution. For according to Judge Blackstone, in his commentaries on the laws of England, there are one hundred and sixty capital felonies, and how very few of his Majesty's subjects can tell what they are, or enumerate the one half of them. At the same time, it is hard to punish a man for any transgression, when he knew not, at the time of committing it, what hazard he laid himself open to, for doing that which in its nature might not deserve so high a punishment as death. I doubt it is too true, that, as the great Lord Coke saith, "Albeit our law was a law of mercy formerly, yet now it is full of rigour and oppression." To punish for the sake of punishment only was ever contrary to the wise maxims of our forefathers. The assumed power of depriving one of our fellow crea-

tures of life, being, in a manner taking the thunder out of the hands of God, was seldom inflicted by our ancient predecessors. At last a mistaken policy prevailed, that the deprivation of life, publicly inflicted on the offender, might serve for an example to deter others from being guilty of similar enormous crimes. Experience ought to have convinced this nation of such a mistake long ago. For with the multiplication of punishments every sort of villainy hath encreased. Better, much better had it been for us to have taken the law of God for our guide, in punishing for the greatest offences that can be committed. Murder, even the most maliciously perpetrated, and upon a brother, when there were but three men in the world, so manifestly without provocation, that the young man's offence was by his oponent's own testimony only deemed to be a superior holiness of life.—In short a fratricide aggravated by every degree of guilt, as that of Cain was against Abel, was forbid by the lord of the creation to be punished by death. A curse was even pronounced against any one that should touch his life, "that it might be handed down to the sons of men, that on no occasion or provocation, either for injuries done to individuals or to the public, they should dare to take away the life which God gave, and which all the wit, judgment and contrivance of the whole universe, cannot, when once taken away, ever restore again. *As none but God can give life, so none but God hath a right to take it away.* The government should nevertheless curb all enormities, and prevent such mischievous consequences to the community, as to suffer villains of such superlatively wicked dispositions, as those who can commit a deliberate murder, from ever being guilty of such a similar heinous crime. With the holy writ therefore I agree—let him be sent

ent into an unknown land—first setting a mark upon him that all the human species might avoid and shun him. And if no such territory belongs to the state where this more than infernal injury is done to a brother, or fellow-creature, let him be tyed up from doing further mischief, in some loathsome dungeon, where he may remain a perpetual warning to curb others of such malignant natures. Then their sufferings might be of a deterring service to the public. But to send out of the world by a halter in a moment, an *exit* so slight and easy, that many of this nation yearly chuse to take their departure from this world to the next, in such a hasty flight, is contrary to the first laws of God; and unequal to the reformation which the shallow judgments of blind mortals vainly thought to bring about. But if the life of man should not be taken away even for murder, by men—what have they to answer for at the great and last day of judgment, who unfeelingly pass sentence of death for so trivial a matter as five shillings. And yet there is not a man of twenty-one years of age in this kingdom, on a fair scrutiny into his own heart, who can honestly say, that he hath not either from the public or individuals, been openly or covertly guilty of a fraud or deception equal to the sum of five shillings.

For the British Magazine.

MONSIEUR Bergarac in his preface to his satirical characters tells us, the Arabs have a proverb which says, “We merit little if we cannot do as much as the Spider, who spins her web out of her own bowels without being beholden to any, either for matter or form.”

As I am not skilled in the Arabic tongue, consequently I can neither

know any thing of their literary performances; nor whether their merit equals that of the object of their proverb: but if we examine the publications which in this age daily issues from the press, their authors must, in general, rank below the Spider in the scale of art and industry. Few amongst them can claim any right to *originality* either in *matter*, or *form*. Our present labourers at the quill make humble demands at the temple of fame, as though conscious that the goddess would not be propitious. Instead of striking out *some new and bold design*, which like the outlines of *Praxelite's figures* would at once captivate the attention of the public, they calmly saunter on in the beaten walks of *Modicrity*, and frequently visit the dusky vaults which *dulness* has scoop'd out beneath them. The changes which antiquity hath set, are constantly rung in our ears; and the fragments of ancient wisdom are fritter'd away in mists of laborious dulness, or unmeaning levity, destitute of genuine wit or humour. Many of their disjointed compositions excite our pity; some of them our contempt. We wander in vain thro' the barren and half blank pages in search of something that may instruct or profit; but as the poet justly observes,

“Not one bright figure
shines

“Through the desert of a thousand
lines.”

Whence proceeds this sterility of genius? Is it that the fields of science are become barren; or that those who have gone before us have strip'd them of all their beauties, and cull'd every flower that's worth preserving? No. Science like nature is prolific and inexhaustible, but requires labour and cultivation. It is still replete with numberless beauties, and hidden treasure, which

like the *substantial forms* of the stagyrite, want only to have the rubbish cleared away, and to be rescued from obscurity.

In the present age *Genius* seems to be stop'd in her progress by *luxury* and *stoth* on the one hand, and *stern penury* on the other. The former enfeebles and debilitates it; the latter cramps it in its operations.

The man who sacrifices his days to his *bottle*, *cards*, *mistress*, or the acquisition of *useless wealth*, will have little relish for literary honours. While he makes *sensuality* the *summum bonum* of his happiness, he will feel no emulation to excel in the *liberal arts*, or to traverse the refined walks of science.

On the other hand, the man whose soul some sparks of true *Genius* illumines, but who has his lot assigned him in the vale of poverty, is chained to a spot whence he cannot rise to fame. His wants prevent him from dedicating a sufficient portion of his time to study—his meditations are perhaps at a fatal moment interrupted by applications to an empty purse—he is fettered in his flight—he tries but cannot ascend

“*Beyond the visible diurnal sphere.*”

In those happy hours when imagination teems with brilliant images, and,

“*Gives to airy nothings*”

“*A local habitation, and a name,*”

a rap at the door by his *landlord*, *baker*, *milkwoman*, or *taylor*, overturns the towering structure—distracts his scheme in the moment of projection, brings him down from the abodes of the *muses* to converse with forms of a grosser kind, and severer aspect, whom not the strains of *Pindar* could charm, or the eloquence of *Cicero* persuade, to grant

him a respite from the severe tax of *present payment*.

Necessity has obliged many an *Author*, as well as *little authoring*, to precipitate the birth of some *half form'd Embrio*, too imperfect for praise, and too weak for existence; which by proper care, and succour might have become the object of a just applause.

Under the patronage of a *Mecenas* *Virgil* and *Horace* could write what all succeeding ages have admired. But had *Virgil* and *Horace* been

“*Steep'd in poverty to the very lips*”

as many of our present authors are, their geniuses would not have expanded with that strength and fervor which “*far outstrips all praise, and makes it halt behind*”; their works would scarcely have bloom'd with immortal verdure, and been the models for posterity.

When *Addison*, *Steel*, and their illustrious contemporaries wrote, and *Pope* and *Dryden* translated, the fire of true genius beam'd strongly on our isle. It was like the sudden breaking forth of the sun after a long night of darkness. A spirit of generous emulation prevailed, amongst men of fortune to encourage every effort of genius; and perhaps there never was, since the *Augustine* age, a brighter constellation of geniuses than at that time. But alas! they are gone; yet the lustre of their works ceases not to illumine—they not only enlighten us with their radiance; but eclipse the sudden flashes which “*swEEP Meteors*” from the works of their successors. It is not improbable, but the excellence of their animated compositions may have discouraged later adventurers. *Modest merit* is soon deterred from pressing itself into public view. Most writers of the present times may perhaps despair of attaining that perfection, and honour,

hour, which crowned their predecessors; and therefore many of them confine themselves to mere imitation, and rest contented without *pleasing* if they can pass without *censure*. But this was not the case with the illustrious authors who liv'd in the beginning of the present century. They were sensible to what height science had risen in *Greece* and *Rome*; yet they were not discouraged from fresh attempts to exalt it. They succeeded; and stand unrival'd even by ancient *classical* authors.

And even amongst the *present writers*, we have some few who are men of real genius and taste. In almost every walk of literature — a Littelton, a Walpole, a Hawksworth, a Johnson, and a Goldsmith, must not be forgot, or deprived of that *just praise* which they merit from their readers. These are not mere *planets* which shine only with *reflected light*; they beam forth *their own* splendor, and shine in native brightness: nor are we without *stars* of less magnitude and fainter lustre, which still shed an agreeable light, and diversify our intellectual horizon. Altho' there is not much *originality* in their compositions, yet they are accurate and *pleasing*.

Wou'd the celebrated JUNIUS transfer his able pen from *politics* to *science*, what might we not expect from him! His *pure classical* style, and *accurate* manner of writing, would enable him to *excel* most of his contemporaries. What a pity it is that so great a genius should employ his *fine talents* to promote *diffension*, when by turning them to the improvement of science he might *improve* the age, and acquire the most distinguished, and lasting fame.

The limits of my essay will not permit me to enlarge, but if this
BRIT. MAG. March 1772.

appears, I may possibly resume the subject in some leisure hour.

EUSEBIUS.

Bardfield,
March 6, 1772.

For the British Magazine.

Voltaire's Criticisms on Milton.—
concluded.

IT is easy to discover in this poem of Milton, amidst all its beauties, a certain spirit of fanaticism and pedantic ferocity, which prevailed in England during the times of Cromwell; when all the English kept their bible in one hand, and a pistol in the other. These theologic absurdities, which the ingenious Butler in his Hudibras turned into ridicule, were treated of by Milton with the greatest seriousness: accordingly, his poem was considered by the whole court of Charles the second, with as much horror, as they had contempt for the author himself. Milton had been for some time latin secretary to the parliament, called the *Rump*. This place was the reward of a latin book, which he had writ in favour of the murderers of Charles the first, a book (it must be acknowledged) as ridiculous for its style, as detestable in its matter; wherein the author reasons nearly in the same taste, as when in his paradise lost he makes an angel's excrements, after digestion, pass off by means of insensible perspiration; or as when he makes death get to bed to sin, transforms satan into a cormorant and toad, and first makes giants of his devils in order afterwards to turn them into pigmies, that they may be able to dispute in Pandemonium, upon points of theologic controverfy. The following is a specimen of this scandalous libel, which rendered him so odious. Saumaïse had begun his book against the regicides in the following manner, "The horrible news of the

D d murder

murder committed in England, has wounded our ears, and still more our hearts." Milton thus answers Saumaïse, "This horrible news must needs have employed a sword as long as that wherewith St. Peter cut off the ear of Malchus, or else the ears of the Hollanders must be very long indeed, for a stroke to reach as far as from London to the Hague; such a piece of news could scarcely wound any ears but those of an ass." After this singular preamble, Milton treats, as the tears of base cowards, those which the crime of Cromwell's faction had drawn from all men capable of justice or feeling. "They are (he adds) such tears as fell from the eyes of the nymph *Salmacis*, which produced a fountain, the waters of which enervated men, despoiled them of their virility, robbed them of their courage, and changed them into hermaphrodites." Now the usual latin name of *Saumaïse* happened to be *Salmassus*; which gave opportunity for Milton thus to derive his genealogy from the nymph *Salmacis*: he calls him also in the same breath both an eunuch and an hermaphrodite, altho' these are infirmities directly opposite to one another. He tells him, that his tears are those of *Salmacis* his mother, and that they have rendered him infamous,

Infamis ne quem male fortibus undis

Salmacis enervat;

Any one may judge, whether such a splenetic pedant, a defender of the most enormous of crimes, could please the polished and delicate court of Charles II. and the lords Rochester, Roscommon and Buckingham, Waller, Cowley, Congreve and Wicherley. They all held both the author and his poem in horror: and in France it was scarce known that such a poem had existed, any more than an author of such a name. Who would have dared to mention to a Racine, a Boileau, a Moliere or Fontaine,

that an epic poem could ever be founded upon the subject of Adam and Eve? even when the Italians became at last acquainted with it, they conceived little esteem for this work, half the ologic, and half diabolic, wherein angels and devils converse together throughout several whole books. Those who can repeat Ariosto and Tasso by heart, could never listen to the harsh sounds of Milton: there is too much distance between the Italian and English language. Nobody in France ever heard of this poem until the author of the *Henriad* gave us some idea of it in his ninth chapter of his *essay on epic poetry*: He was also the first (if I mistake not) who brought us acquainted with the English poets, as he was the first who explained the discoveries of Newton, and the sentiments of Lock. But whenever he was asked what he thought of the genius of Milton, he returned for answer, "The greeks recommended to poets, that they should sacrifice to the graces, but Milton has sacrificed to the devil." Soon after they began to think of translating this epic poem, which Voltaire had so much commended in some respects. It is difficult to say exactly who the translator was; it is attributed to two persons, who assisted each other. But we may say with certainty, that they have by no means translated it with fidelity altho' only in prose: we have shewn this already, and any one may be farther convinced of it, if he only casts his eyes upon the first lines of the exordium: there is scarce a word in the original, which answers exactly to those in the translation: it must be remembered however, that the English language permits of inversions, which we seldom admit of in ours.

There are nevertheless very excellent passages in this extraordinary poem; for the truth of which I always have recourse to this as my grand

grand proof, that they are got by heart in England by all those who pique themselves upon their taste in literature: such for instance is that monologue of Satan, when escaping from the depths of hell, and beholding for the first time our sun rising from the hands of the creator, he breaks out in the following words, which I shall thus attempt in verse;

“Toi, sur qui mon tyran prodigue
ses bien faits,
Soleil, astre de feu, jour hctreux
que je-hais,
Jour qui fais mon supplice, et dont
mes yeux s'étonnent,
Toi qui semblent le dieu des cieux
qui t'environnent,
Devant qui tout éclat disparaît et
s'en fuit,
Qui fait pâlir le front des astres de
la nuit;
Image du très-haut, qui régla ta
carrière,
Hélas! j'eusse autrefois, éclipsé
ta lumière.
Sur la voûte des cieux, élevé plus
que toi,
Le trône où tu t'affieds s'abaissait
devant moi;
Je suis tombé, l'orgueil m'a plongé
dans l'abîme.
Hélas! je fus ingrat, c'est la mon
plus grand crime.
J'osai me révolter contre mon
createur,
C'est peu de me créer, il fut mon
bien faicteur;
Il m'aimait; J'ai forcé sa justice
éternelle
D'appesantir son bras sur ma tête
rebelle;
Je l'ai rendu barbare en sa
severité,
Il punit à jamais, et je pâi
merité.
Mais si le repentir pouvait ob-
tenir grace! —
Non, rien ne déchira ma haine et
mon audace;

Non, je deteste un maître, et sans
doute il vaut mieux

Régner dans les enfers qu'obcir
dans les cieux.”

The amours of Adam and Eve are treated of with an elegant and even affecting softness, which one could little expect from the genius of Milton, which was a little inclined to harshness, as his style too often is to roughness.

Some persons have accused him still farther of having borrowed his poem from a latin tragedy of Grotius, called the *Banishment of Adam*, together with the *Sarcotis* of the jesuit Mazenius, printed at Cologne in 1654 and again in 1661; therefore, long before Milton had published his *Paradise Lost*.

In regard to Grotius it was well known in England, that Milton had taken some of his English verses from that latin tragedy of Adam: but this does not amount to any just accusation of plagiarism; it was rather enriching his own language with the beauties of another. Euripides had no such accusation laid against him, because in the chorus of Iphigenia he had imitated the second book of the *illiad*; on the contrary, the Greeks were pleased with the imitation, which they considered as a respect paid to Homer. Neither was Virgil ever reproached at Rome for having happily imitated in his *Æneid* above an hundred verses of that Greek poet.

But in regard to the *Sarcotis*, one Lauder, out of attachment to the memory of Charles I. has pushed the accusation a little more home; having in his possession an edition of the *Sarcotis*, it appeared evident that Milton had imitated some passages in that latin poem, as well as in those of Tasso and Grotius: to these passages he joined others taken from a

bad

bad latin translation of the *Paradise Lost*, in order to render the accusation the stronger. There being but few copies of *Mazenus* in Europe, it was for some time before this fraud was discovered: at length however he was detected. Since this a new edition of the *Sarcotis* was printed in 1757; and the public was surprised at the number of beautiful lines, which were scattered through it; yet it is upon the whole but a long college declamation upon the fall of man. However, it must still be acknowledged, that the exordium, the invocation, the description of the garden of Eden, the portrait of Eve, and that of the devil are precisely the same as in *Milton*; nay still farther, it is the same subject, the same plot, and the same catastrophe. If in *Milton* the devil is eager to revenge himself on man for all the evils he had suffered from God; this is exactly his desire also in the poem of *Mazenus*; which is manifested there by Satan in above twenty successive lines worthy of the Augustan age. A variety of little episodes and slight allusions are also absolutely the same in both poems; they both speak of *Xerxes* covering the sea with his ships.

Quantus erat *Xerxes*, medium qui
contrahit orbem

Urbis in excidium

They both speak in the same strain concerning the tower of *Babel*; they both give the same descriptions of luxury, pride, avarice and gluttony. And what has more than any thing persuaded some persons of the plagiarism of *Milton*, is the perfect resemblance in the beginning of both poems: many foreign readers, after perusing the exordium, have never doubted but that the rest of the poem was taken from *Mazenus*; and yet this is a great mistake, of which they might easily be convinced. I don't think, that upon the whole the English poet has imitated above two hundred lines from that of the jesuit;

and I will venture to affirm, that he has imitated nothing, but what deserved it. These two hundred lines in the *Sarcotis* are very beautiful; those of *Milton* are so likewise; and excepting them the rest of the *Sarcotis* is of no value whatever. *Moliere* took two whole scenes in his ridiculous comedy of the *pedant joué* from *Bergeras*, these two scenes are good "said he to his friends in a way of pleasantry; they belong to me by right, I only recover my own goods." After this a man would have been badly received, who should have ventured to accuse the author of *Tartuffe* and the *Misanthrope* of being a plagiarist. In like manner it is certain, that *Milton* in general has flown upon his own wings even when he imitated; and if he has borrowed so many models from *Grotius* and *Mazenus*, yet it must be allowed, that they are worked into the substance intermixed in a crowd of original things of his own; so that he is always considered in England as a very great poet. It is indeed true, that he ought to have acknowledged, that he had translated two hundred lines from a jesuit's work; but in his times; and in the court of *Charles II.* they neither concerned themselves about jesuits, nor about *Milton*, nor *Paradise Lost*, nor yet *Paradise Regained*; all such subjects were either totally unknown, or turned into a jest.

For the British Magazine.

S. L. R.

I AM about to indulge your readers with a very singular, but a very true relation of an affair, which happened some years since in one of the French provinces.

A man of fashion paid his addresses to a young lady of beauty, rank, and distinguished merit.

As there was a parity in years, in fortune, and in situation, the lady received

received her gallant with the accustomed condescension females seldom withhold from those whom they are taught to pronounce upon an equality with themselves.

The parents of the young lady however, from whatever motive, disapproved of the match. The gentleman pleaded—but in vain: and finding it impossible to overcome the *aged obstinacy* of the parents, he resolved to solicit his charmer's consent to enter into the holy bands of matrimony, without any farther consultation with the parents, who seemed so resolutely to persist in a denial.

Having fully explained himself on this head, the young lady, after recovering from a confusion, which ever on these occasions is visible amongst the virgin fair, consented to become his wife: they were wedded, and the marriage kept a profound secret.

It happened after a few years had elapsed, that the husband was obliged to leave his lovely bride; being called into a foreign country, in order to adjust some family affairs, which required his immediate presence. The necessity was no less *urgent* than *disagreeable* to both parties, however they permitted their good sense to operate, and after vowing mutual affection and fidelity, they parted in certain expectations of seeing each other, at a time when such an alteration should take place as might afford them an opportunity of living in a manner every way becoming an happy and virtuous wedded pair.

For some time they corresponded; but the husband, being obliged to cruise several tempestuous seas, did not receive such frequent answers, as his epistles, as he had reason to expect. This he attributed to the difference of climate, rendering a regular correspondence altogether impracticable; and as he imagined his letters had miscarried, he resolved for the present to desist from writing, not

relishing the idea of having his sentiments canvassed over by indifferent strangers, or, perhaps captious enemies.

Another reason which induced him to lay aside for the present all thoughts of continuing an epistolary correspondence, was the prospect he had of shortly returning to France, where the presence of his amiable consort, would infinitely exceed all ideal interviews, and make ample amends for every pang his heart had undergone.

It is now time, we should return to the lady.

As she possessed a considerable share of youth and beauty, it was not to be supposed she could long remain without a train of admirers. Her parents, who never dreamt about their daughter's previous marriage, became each day more anxious to select a person, whose mental and corporeal endowments might, in their estimation, render him worthy their favourite daughter's hand and heart.

Several years had now rolled on, without the lady's hearing a syllable of her good husband. At last, the fatal news arrived that he was now no more.

The lady was inconsolable, but she found it prudent to stifle her griefs; that she might obliterate the smallest degree of suspicion.

When she had paid every tribute consistent with reflection to the memory of her departed lord, a gentleman was proposed by her parents for her approbation, and the good old people were so prejudiced in favour of the person they had introduced; that they gave their daughter to understand their happiness depended on her compliance.

The young lady, who thought herself entirely at liberty to commit a second trespass upon hymen, after some little hesitation, consented. The nuptials were celebrated; the lady,

if not happy, was placid and serenely content; the parents were delighted, the bridegroom was enraptured, and all were jocund, all were sprightly.

For four years this newly married couple lived in perfect harmony; but at length an intermitting fever seized upon the lady, the physicians were baffled, and she, to all appearance, paid the debt due to nature. She was buried with pomp, and every reverence shewn to her memory, the custom of the country would admit of.

During her last illness, her former husband, whom we left abroad, had returned, and after making the necessary inquiries, was informed of every circumstance we have related above.

As he was unwilling to surprise her, whilst she combated with sickness, he had employed a trusty person to make him acquainted with each particular of her case; and the instant the news of her death reached his ears, a frantic wildness seized his soul, and he resolved to receive no manner of sustenance, but to bury himself amongst the mould, which laid lightly on her breast, and thus pine out the short remaining period of his existence.

Full of this resolution, he repaired the night she was buried to her tomb, and after digging up the earth, he discovered her coffin, fetched a deep sigh, and was about to stretch his wearied limbs, when to his consternation, astonishment and affright, he perceived signs of life—he tore open the coffin, and found it even as he suspected—his wife was almost suffocated: he snatched her up in his arms, conveyed her to the house of a neighbouring friend, had her instantly put into a warm bed, and in a few weeks, she was perfectly restored to life and to health.

As she had a real affection for her first husband, she made no scruple of doing him for her companion, but as the affair soon made a prodigious

noise throughout the country, the second husband, who also doated on her to distraction, no sooner was informed of the particulars, than he attempted to force her to live with him: the prior claimant as resolutely persisted in keeping her to himself: In short, a law-suit was commenced; the most learned advocates in France were employed: a redundancy of erudition was displayed; and, after being litigated for a considerable length of time, a solemn decision was given in favour of the gentleman who had first married her.

This story has so much the air of fable and romance, that to leave an impression of its truth on the minds of my readers, I shall inform them that the French lawyers have selected all the famous trials; with the decisions which have been given in their courts for a series of years.

This work, which is contained in several folio volumes, is entitled, *Les Causes Célèbres*. The above very extraordinary relation is recited there in, together with all the subtle and ingenious arguments, used by the opposite advocates, for the *discrepant husbands*. So that there can be little doubt of the truth of a narrative, so extremely well authenticated.

THE MORALIST.

THE character I have assumed, leads to an intimate enquiry into the causes of those vices, follies and foibles of mankind, which are the subjects of censures for saytrifls of every denomination.

Considering human nature with the smallest degree of attention, we shall not be so much surprised at what peevish divines, or lettered fanatics are pleased to term the *degeneracy of the age*.

Mankind, as an elegant author very properly expresses it, "naturally follow the band, and when a crowd of

of their own species are assembled, they join in the group from *instinct*.

This is so self-evident, that we can scarcely pass a gaping multitude, or perceive a large collection of persons gathered together, without feeling an almost irresistible impulse to enquire, "What is the matter?" In a populous country, therefore, and more particularly in the *capital*, where the *concourse* is prodigious, by mixing in the throng, we must catch the manners which most powerfully prevail; and if they happen to be at variance with the more rigid rules of piety, they yet deserve not that harshness or severity of reprehension, which the ranting enthusiasts of the times vomit forth with such self-complacency, to the satisfaction of their grunting auditors.

I should be far from vindicating an avowed breach of religious or moral duties; on the contrary, I think the legislature cannot be armed with terrors too powerful to punish vice, if sanctified even by the example of *royalty*; but I would have our censors mix a little more *philanthropy* in their lectures, and not attribute every species of levity which may be owing to *youth*, a natural vanity of disposition, an uncommon flow of spirits, or to the mode in which persons have been educated. I would not, I repeat, have them attribute effects which proceed from *such causes*, to a vitious principle, or *badness of disposition*.

There is a wide difference between *men of the world*, and those who have always been buried in the gloomy recesses of obscurity. The one is possessed of an *useful practical*, the other enjoys (if it may be called enjoying) an *erroneous theoretical* knowledge of mankind. Hence, in their determinations, they are at perpetual variance; the *recluse* raves, and consigns over to the *prince of darkness* the majority of his species, because their actions *quadrato* not exactly

with his notions of rectitude; whilst the *man of the world* easily develops the human heart, reconciles its apparent contradictions, and views the *man* through the mist occasioned by a variety of conflicting passions.

Walpole was deeply read in the study of *men*; there was not a page which related to the human mind, but what he could, with ease, decipher. Hence that sagacious minister was better enabled to pronounce upon the virtues or demerits of a character, than the most rigid reformer who hath appeared from John Calvin down to the late pious mountebank, George Whitfield.

Ecclesiastics, as a body, have been censured for an implacability, which borders upon hardheartedness; I must be so ingenuous as to confess, that I think the charge in general but too well founded. But I acquit them of any *intentionally bad disposition*. The fact is, they have but a very shallow knowledge in their profession, they live retired, converse little with the *polite part of the world*, perceive themselves neglected, mistake a *manifestness of disposition* for an *hatred to vice*, confound *persons* with *things*, and too frequently encourage an *envy* to those whose manners are flagitious, as the ultimate degree of *pious perfection*.

I am clearly of Swift's opinion, that if they laid aside more frequently the clerical character, and mixed with the *laity*, they would rise in public esteem, and find their observations in favour of the Christian system have much greater weight.

The fact is, that truth, virtue and religion, are infinitely more indebted to *laymen*, than to all the black-coated tribe put together. I shall not trespass on the patience of my readers, by quoting the multiplicity of instances that are at hand; but I may safely venture to pronounce, that there is *one* writer, who has left us in his

his works such valuable transcripts of his knowledge in religious matters, that it would be an honor to the bench of bishops, to become this layman's disciples. The assertion may be deemed bold, but it is perfectly just. As a corroborating proof, the best divines have been bred at the feet of this Gamaliel; and had Warburton a spark of genius, to digest his writings, his head would be filled with something better than a dictionary of hard words.

Having thus entered a caveat against those dogmatical censors, who to indulge a petulant humour, exaggerate foibles into vices, the reader is to expect such strictures only to fall from my pen, as are warranted by a slight acquaintance with books, and a good deal of knowledge of the world.

In my former papers, I have shewn that there is no principle, in what is called natural religion, sufficiently powerful to sway the mind, and influence the actions uniformly on the side of virtue. This principle being established, I am tempted to think, that the follies, or if you please, vices, so prevalent amongst all ranks and degrees of people, take their rise solely from a defect in modern education.

Constitutional vices there undoubtedly are, but they would never be indulged to such a criminal excess, did our education tend to induce into the mind an early habit of piety and virtue.

I am not weak enough to suppose, but what the strongest barriers morality can form, may be broken through by the ardor and precipitancy of headstrong youth. A well disposed mind may for a series of time be born down by the torrent, but still if the seeds of virtue have been sown with diligence, unless the soil is rank, indeed they will at length produce so plentiful a crop as

to make ample amends for all the tares which have defiled the ground.

Modern education tends but to be displayed, in order to be severely censured.

A stripling of fashion, after wading through some larger school, is dispatched to one of our hopeful universities: if he is endowed with tolerable abilities, he probably can relish the beauties of a few Roman or Grecian authors; if only a mediocrity of parts hath fallen to his share, he can only tell that such and such a latin word stands for the same idea as such and such an English one; this is called learning: and if the youth can read a latin author with some degree of fluency, he is called a scholar.

At the university he may follow the bent of his inclination—the morning is spent in lounging or tennis, the evening in convivial gaiety.

After thus sauntering away from two to four years, he either takes an honorary degree, for which he pays handsomely, or he is entitled to one from, not his merit, for that is out of the question, but from the length of time he has been a member of the university.

The next step is to leave the college, give the fellows a treat at parting, and set out for France and Italy, in order to make the grand tour. Here, being under no restraint, a criminal indulgence in every fashionable vice generally follows as a thing of course, until tired with the insipid round, our young hero is sent for to fill perhaps a vacant borough, commence dependant on a minister, and give his voice for the legislation of three mighty kingdoms.

This is a rough sketch of modern education! And when it is considered that the mode of training females, is equally culpable, equally absurd, Who can wonder if our men are coxcombs,

coxcombs, and our women something worse! So far from being surprised at the *multiplicity of divorces*, it would rather be a *miracle* if any modern *fashionable couple* enjoyed domestic conjugal felicity.

The *fastidiousness* of our method of educating youth, therefore, materially considered, I own myself inclined to look with an eye of *py* on the *foibles* of both sexes: it is a great alleviation to say, they have not been *taught better*; and unless some more *rational system* of education speedily takes place, I shall expect to see a *confused jumble of the sexes*: the *men* all turning *sweet-scented maccaronis*, and the *ladies* *hurling, with imprecations, the dice-box at the different coterie clubs in the taverns throughout this metropolis*. —

J.

As we propose embellishing our Magazine with a short account of the most eminent *living authors*, we have judged it proper, from a variety of considerations, to begin with a nobleman no less distinguished for the elegance of his taste, or the fineness of his genius, than for the rectitude of his intentions, the purity of his heart, and the chasteness of his morals.

GEORGE Lord Lyttelton is descended from a very ancient family in Worcestershire. So early as the 9th of Edward II. we find an ancestor of his lordship's one Thomas de Luttelton (or Lyttelton) chosen knight of the shire for that county. According to the peerage, this Thomas de Luttelton was great grand father to the celebrated lawyer who writ the famous treatise on tenures, upon which Lord Coke bestowed a comment replete with erudition.

Lord Lyttelton was born January 17, 1709, and was created baron Lyttelton of Frankly by letters patent, dated November 19, 1757. In June 1742, his lordship married Lucy daughter of Hugh Fortescue; the death of this lady, which happened in 1747, gave rise to that elegant monody of which we shall hereafter have occasion to speak.

At a very early period of life his lordship gave several proofs of abilities, from which the world might one day expect to reap considerable advantages. When at school he exercised his poetical talents with success, and displayed a maturity of genius uncommon in those juvenile days.

After passing through the customary forms of education, his lordship determined to dedicate his talents to the service of his country. He was accordingly appointed to different departments under the government, but a rupture happening between the late King and his present Majesty's father, then prince of Wales, Lord Lyttelton adhered to the prince, and was honoured with the unlimited confidence of his royal master, who was frequently heard to declare, "That in Mr. Lyttelton he found what monarchs most wanted—a truly honest man."

As Lord Lyttelton was ever ready to serve, countenance, and encourage men of genius, the situation in which he was placed gave him frequent opportunities of exercising his philanthropy. Constantly near the person of a prince, he could engage his royal master in the cause of literature, and represent the sons of merit as a group of objects too important not to attract the notice of a personage whom it was then supposed was one day to wield a sceptre over three mighty kingdoms. In short he could pourtray the character of an Augustus, or a Mecnas in such lively pleasing colours as must unavoidably captivate a mind humanized

with the finer emotions of tenderness and susceptibility.

That Lord Lyttelton did not neglect what to a man of his stamp must appear an incumbent duty, we have every reason to conclude.

Mr. Pope was indebted to his lordship for the honour of being introduced to his royal highness the prince of Wales. Nay, in such a favourable light did he represent this poet, that the prince presented Popewith several very valuable busts, as a condescending proof of his esteem.

Thompson, that elegantly descriptive genius, owed in a manner the pension he enjoyed to Lord Lyttelton, who warmly recommended him to the patronage of Mr. Doddington, and frequently procured him pecuniary assistance from the prince.

The death of prince Frederick probably obscured in some degree his lordship's views; but notwithstanding that he had officiated in the prince of Wales's household, and was therefore a stranger at St. James's, yet so much was he esteemed by every party throughout the kingdom, that when a kind of coalition was upon the tapis, it was universally agreed to confer upon him the dignity of a baron of England.

His lordship following the bent of his inclination, stepped frequently aside from the bustling hurry of public life, and cultivated an intimate acquaintance with the *tuneful nine*, he became their son by adoption; and when death deprived him of his second self, Melpomene descended, swept the lyre, and poured forth her elegiac plaints in such a monody as might teach the very rocks to weep in concert with the rueful mourner.

Our readers of refined taste, will, we are confident, not think it a trespass upon their patience to produce the monody in our next number, the beauties of which will

serve to convince them, that our encomium is not wantonly bestowed.

The man who can peruse this monody, and not feel for the distressful situation of the author, not be thrilled with the harmony, such a person, to use Lord Shaftsbury's expression, must have no *musical parts* in his composition.

Lord Lyttelton published several other poems, but to compare them with the "monody on the death of his lady," would only be doing his lordship a piece of injustice.

To convince the world that he subscribed not to the fashionable creed, or deemed an investigation of the principles of Christianity a task unworthy the scholar, the gentleman, or the nobleman, Lord Lyttelton some years since published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," in a letter to Gilbert West, author of a celebrated treatise on the resurrection.

The chief design of his lordship in this pamphlet, is to prove that St. Paul was not an *enthusiast*, could therefore not have been *imposed* upon himself, and, having no *interest* to impose upon others, related only the truth. The inference his lordship draws is in favor of the *truth of Christianity*.

The pamphlet is written with great ingenuity, but the foundation is, we fear, too *slight* to bear such a *weighty superstructure* as his lordship would build.

To prove the rectitude of St. Paul, is not sufficient to convince men of literature, that revelation ought to be embraced; however, for the clearness of the style, in which this pamphlet is written, and the plainness of the argument, we can recommend it to the generality of readers, whose capacities have prevented their going deep into these matters.

Sub-

Subsequent to this production, Lord Lyttelton writ a volume entitled, "Dialogues of the Dead."

There is an agreeable vivacity transfused through the whole, and the characters of the speakers are in general well supported. His lordship acknowledges, that he received the two last dialogues from a female hand, by whom, if we are not mistaken, his lordship means the late very ingenious Lady Mary Wortley Mountague. They are written with her usual easy elegance, and the gentility of the satire, affords the reader infinite pleasure.

Besides, what we have above enumerated, there are several *fugitive pieces* ascribed to Lord Lyttelton, and a volume of *Persian letters*; but as we are not able, properly to ascertain the truth in this particular, we have omitted to rank them in the catalogue of his works.

But the production, that bids fairest for immortality, is his lordship's late history of the life and reign of Henry the second. The most important transactions of that period, his lordship hath elucidated in the clearest manner; he hath developed the different characters with a masterly hand; and his impartiality is evinced by the tender caution he uses, when summing up the views, principles, and designs of that turbulent prelate, Thomas a Beckett.

In short, this history, some few blemishes excepted, is the most valuable, political, as well as literary acquisition, this kingdom hath for many years received. Leaving his lordship in possession of that fame he hath so justly acquired, we shall take our leave, most ardently wishing, for the honour of this nation, that the nobility in general would but copy after so exemplary a pattern, and thus to the lustre of a *title*, add the still more *substantial dignity of mental perfection*.

Z.

OBSERVATIONS

On some parts of the NEWTONIAN SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY, (continued from our last).

Concerning the Primum Mobile.

BEFORE we attempt an investigation of the cause of the annual motion of the planets round the sun, we must beg leave to observe:

First, That *heat* weakens the spring or elasticity of all fluids, and of consequence lessens the repellent powers resulting from that elasticity.

Secondly, That all bodies placed in a fluid, which has in its middle a body of fire, will have a natural tendency towards the centre, because the superior elasticity of the outer and colder particles would necessarily drive the more internal that way, and consequently produce a current towards the burning centre, which would direct towards it, every thing immersed in that current, in case no other cause opposed that effect.

Thirdly, Should this burning central fire revolve also about its own *Axis*, all the streams of light, and heated corpuscles ascending from it, would partake of its revolutional motion round its axis, and consequently form a whirling river of light and heated air, around the same central point; which would carry round this illuminated body, all magnitudes whatever that lay within it, with a force proportioned to its power, when nearer or further from the burning central body.

Fourthly, That all matter is absolutely indifferent, as to *motion* or *rest*; of itself wholly inactive, but capable of being moved by the contact of a moving body, or by being immersed in a stream of moving fluids.

Fifthly, That this indifference to motion, or rest, holds equally in the largest as well as in the smallest bodies, setting aside the resistance of the surrounding medium.

Sixthly,

Sixthly, That the resistance of the surrounding medium is nothing when an immersed body is carried about by the motion of the surrounding medium.

We all well know, that this solar system consists of six primary planets, which, with their respective secondarys are carried round the sun.

Upon the body of the sun there appear certain spots, which regularly return usually at the end of every twenty-five days.

This revolution of spots upon the lucid body of the sun, gives us every reason to conclude, that *that splendid luminary* turns round upon his own axis, in the same space of time that this regular revolution of spots returns. We are, however, well entitled to found upon this phenomenon, a philosophical hypothesis at least, until the supposition of the sun's revolving in this manner, round his axis, shall be properly confuted.

All fire is nourished by *air*, and since our atmospheric air reacheth not the sun, that luminary must be sustained by another sort of air, streaming to it, in the same manner that our air feeds our culinary fires.

Thus, it appears, that *three principal forces exist*; the *first* is the *light*, rising from almost every pore of the sun's body. The *second* is the *air*, setting in to the sun for its refreshment. And the *third* is the *vertical current* of light and heated air, occasioned by the sun's perpetual revolutions round his *Axis*.

In exhibitions of electrical experiments, our senses assure us of the existence of a sort of air much finer than that we breathe in. We can evidently hear it rushing in a torrent through the brazen rod, that is always on these occasions held in the hand of the electrician. This we are very certain is not *common atmospheric air*, because it is not possible that *such* air should penetrate brass, much less run through it in a

stream, as if the brazen rod was really a *Tube*. But that this *subtil fluid*, is, however, really *Air*, we are also certain, for we can distinctly feel it cold and dry at the end of the rod. Thus our sensations discover the reality of such an air; and we are from reason persuaded, that this air, or at least some other of a *subtil kind*, is the *Pabulum* of the solar fire, which warms all nature.

This opinion is, however, so probable, that there can be no objection urged against it, similar to that which may, with propriety, be urged against *Attraction*, namely "that it contradicts any of our original ideas."

We have thus discovered the existence of an *Air*, which, with all due deference, we apprehend Sir J. Newton never dreamt of, if the *subtil medium*, which with his usual modesty he slightly mentions, be not in reality this identical element.

This air then, it is extremely evident, must consist of very small elastic *Globules*; the very purposes for which it seems designed, as well as its pervading passages inaccessible to our air, render it absolutely necessary that these *Globules* should be so much smaller, and more elastic, than our air.

It is also no less evident, that this element, or air, must be rarest, and of the weakest elasticity near the sun; and must grow gradually *denser*, and increase in elasticity, in proportion as the removes from the sun increaseth: Because, the heat being, at, or near to the body of the sun, greatest, its elasticity and density must, in those places, be most broken and dissolved.

Mathematicians have, to demonstration, proved that light, or the quantity of luminous particles, every moment ejected by the sun's *decrease*, as their distances from that large body *increase*, in an exact reciprocal proportion to the squares of those distances; or in other words, that the quantity of the particles of light
at

at any *given* distance from the sun, bears the same reciprocal proportion to the quantity of light, at any other distance from that lucid body, that the square of the distance of the former bears to the square of the distance of the latter.

From whence it must, by undeniable consequence, follow, that not only the activity, but all the other effects of those rays, must, in the same proportion, decrease.

By this I would be understood to mean, that the force of their *Vortical* motion round the sun, with their other effects, *decrease*, in that very proportion, as the squares of their distances from the sun's *increase*; and vice versa.

It is from hence apparent, that all bodies carried about the sun with this *Vortical* current, will be driven by a force that *decreases* exactly as the square of the distance from the sun *encreases*; and it should therefore seem, that this *Vortical Current* is the very forcing power which carries the planetary bodies round the sun.

What serves to confirm, and render this hypothesis more probable, is, the *celerity of the motion of light*, which of all known velocities may certainly be deemed the greatest. The light is, by experiment, found to come from the sun to us, in the space of about eight minutes; and, of consequence, it moves nearly at the rate of ten million of miles in one minute. It is certainly, therefore, endued with a *Momentum*, or quantity of motion, in every respect *adequate* to the task of carrying all the planets round the sun in such a manner, that they shall always move with forces reciprocally proportioned to each other, according to the squares of their respective distances from the sun, inversely.

Thus we, in nature, observe a *vortex* with a fire in its *centre* moving round as if it were on an *Axis*; which, in the

circulatory current, occasioned by its gyration, will necessarily carry round in it all the planetary bodies, with such a degree of rapidity, and in such a manner, that the quantity of their motions, compared together, will be as the squares of their distances from the sun inversely. And there can be, therefore, no manner of cause to retain in philosophy, the un-philosophical notion of attraction; neither can it with propriety be said, that, without relying upon this "*supposed power, and that of an impulse impressed on the celestial bodies at their creation, we are wholly unable to account for the periodical motion of the Planets round the Sun.*" For here, without having recourse to fictions of that kind, we see a force existing in nature for this purpose, amply and every way sufficient.

But least it should be objected, that we cannot admit this revolving power of the sun round his own centre, to be the adequate cause of the motions of the celestial bodies in the solar system; unless we are able also, upon these principles, to account for the *parabolic* orbits of comets, and their motions in all directions, and shew a substantial reason, why the paths of the planets are *elliptical*, and not *circular*, as upon this hypothesis, it should seem they ought to be, We shall, in order to remove the force of this objection, submit to the public inspection our sentiments on these subjects.

For the British Magazine.

That the lovers of the Drama may be acquainted with the theatricat amusements of the times, we here present them with a concise Account of the new Tragedy, called the Grecian Daughter.

The

*The FABLE of the GRECIAN
DAUGHTER.*

A C T I.

THE scene is opened by *Philotas* and *Melanthon*; the later earnestly entreats to be suffered to see the late King, who has been deposed by *Dionysius*, the younger, who is tyrant of *Saracuse*, and rivals his father in every oppressive act. *Philotas*, it appears, commands the troops that guard the old King *Evander*: He is afraid to comply; and when told that *Timoleon*, who has actually laid siege to *Syracuse*, will certainly carry the place, he seems assured that a Carthaginian fleet is coming to relieve the town. He goes, however, so far, as to tell *Melanthon* in confidence, that *Timoleon* has no time to lose, but must enter the town by storm, as *Evander* has been moved in the night-time to the place called *Dionysius's cave*, upon the top of a rock, there to be starved to death. *Melanthon* is left alone: his indignation rises, and we are then by him prepared for *Euphrasia*, the daughter of *Evander*—"How will she bear this fatal news, &c." *Calippus* enters, and says that the troops that made a rally are put to the rout, and the enemy pursuing them to the very gates. Some bustle ensues, and amidst a loud alarm of drums and trumpets, *Euphrasia* enters, exulting in the success of *Timoleon's* arms, as it will be a means of redressing her father. It appears in this scene that her husband *Phocion* escaped out of the town, and carried with him an infant boy from *Euphrasia's* breast, and that *Euphrasia* staid to attend her father's fate. She supposes at this time that her father is only a prisoner in his palace. The tyrant *Dionysius* enters with an air of triumph, having repulsed the enemy. He treats *Euphrasia* with hypocrisy. She begs to be admitted to her father: the tyrant bids her be of comfort; her father, though confin-

ed, is treated with all due propriety, and when the siege is over she shall see her father. The Greeks will be soon defeated. The Carthaginian fleet is off the harbour: he gives orders to send off a boat to bid *Hamilcar*, as it is now night-time, to wait till morning, and then make good his landing. *Euphrasia* and *Melanthon* are left together. In this situation *Euphrasia* learns her father's fate; that he is removed to the rock, and there is left to die by famine. Mrs. Barry (who acts *Euphrasia*) hears this news in a manner that shews her a wonderful actress. The blood is stagnated; when she recovers, the spirit of her character breaks out, and shews, that while she is actuated by the tenderest affections, she has resolution to go through fire and water in her father's cause. She will see the tyrant—her father shall have blood—the monster shall hear of his villainies—she will dare every thing to revenge her father.

A C T II.

Arcas is discovered with a spear in his hand, on the watch. We soon learn that he is on the top of the rock. It is dead midnight. Each noise alarms him. The rock overhangs the bay, and he hears the motion of the ships. He thinks he hears *Evander* groaning. *Philotas* comes out of a cavern, and says that *Evander* is dying by inches. *Philotas* seems inclined to serve the old King, but dare not. He sends off *Arcas*, and takes his post. A noise is heard, Who comes there? In that moment *Euphrasia* enters with a lanthorn in her hand. She has ventured to ascend the rock in the night time in quest of her father. Mrs. Barry must be seen in this scene: There is no doing justice in to her merit by any description. She prevails so far upon *Philotas*, that she may see her father, but upon condition that she carries no food to supply him. She enters the cavern.

cavern. *Philotas* remains, and wishes he could dare to do more. The scene changes to the inside of the cave. Various cells are seen. *Euphrasia* enters with *Arcas*, who will not let her give any victuals to the old King. He points to a cell in the back scene; that is the place where *Evander* is confined. *Evander* is heard wishing for his dissolution. *Euphrasia* is ready to faint at the sound. *Arcas* draws a couch for her, and then opens the cell. Mr. Barry (who plays *Evander*) is then seen stretched on the rock: his chain is thrown off, and *Arcas* leaves *Euphrasia* to her interview. *Evander* comes crawling out, and calling for air. She assists him, and leads him to the couch. This scene also must be seen; the merit of Mr. Barry and of *Euphrasia* is exquisite. She tells her father that her husband *Phocion* is fled with her infant. The old man is overpowered with joy; the air is too keen for him; he begs to be led away. She calls for assistance; *Philotas* comes, and they bear *Evander* into an inner part of the prison. While they are off the stage, *Arcas* enters; the morning begins to appear; *Timoleon* is under sail to meet the Carthaginian fleet, &c. Re-enter *Philotas*: *Arcas* urges every reason to him to force *Euphrasia* away. *Philotas* is well convinced of the danger, and goes in to give *Euphrasia* warning. *Arcas* continues on the scene for some time: *Philotas* comes back, overcome by the spectacle he has seen. Mr. Reddish is admirable in this situation: he has seen the father at the daughter's breast. The whole of this by *Philotas* is admirable acting. The two goalers are subdued to humanity by this event: *Arcas* purposes to save the old man, and goes to see that the road is clear for him to escape. To *Philotas* enter *Euphrasia* and *Evander*: the father is then much recovered from his former

state; he now can see, and with rapture he beholds his daughter. She tells him that *Timoleon* is come to relieve him, and persuades her father to let her conduct him to a place of safety. *Evander* consents, and *Philotas* assists to convey him away.

A C T III.

Philotas assures *Melanthon* that *Evander* is now in no danger; but does not tell what passed in the course of the night. The scene discovers *Euphrasia* on a rock with sea all around her. She sees with exultation the Carthaginian fleet destroyed. The tyrant enters in a fit of despair. There must be a procession to the temple of the gods, that will kindle the superstitious notions of the people. A scene ensues between *Dionysius* and *Philotas*: *Evander* must not live; *Philotas* promises to dispatch him. The tyrant is torn and distracted with remorse, but is determined in guilt. He orders the Greeks who rushed into the town when those who sallied out were repulsed, to be brought before him; *Melanthon* leads in several Greek officers and soldiers. One of them tells *Dionysius*, that three hundred Greeks have sworn to aim at his life in every skirmish. *Dionysius* orders all to be put to death except one, who is to be sent with the news to the Grecian camp. Here *Dionysius* goes out, and leaves *Melanthon* to execute his orders. *Phocion* (the husband of *Euphrasia*) happens to be among these prisoners. He is selected by *Melanthon* to be the messenger to Greece, and the rest are to be saved if possible. A scene ensues between *Phocion* and *Melanthon*; the former will not quit the place till he sees *Euphrasia*; *Melanthon* promises he shall see her. The scene changes to a temple, with the Mausoleum of *Euphrasia's* mother in the middle. The sacrifice is going on at the altar. *Euphrasia*, with a few females

female attendants, enter the temple, and goes into the tomb, to make an offering of wine to the manes of her mother. *Philotas* then enters, and describes what has passed at the altar. *Euphrasia* returns; they see *Dionysius* rush out of the temple, followed by all the crowd. *Euphrasia* is left alone. She calls her father out of the tomb. *Evander* comes forth. He is now a new man. Mr. Barry's acting is here very fine; and *Euphrasia's* attention to him beautifully marked by Mrs. Barry. They are interrupted by *Philotas*, who says, that *Dionysius* has demanded *Euphrasia* to come before him. They are alarmed at this. *Evander* shews, that the heroism of his character is not quite extinguished: he wants to head his people. *Philotas* and *Euphrasia* dissuade him. *Philotas* kneels to swear allegiance to the King: *Evander* interrupts him; a man of humanity and honour wants no oath to bind him. A noise is heard in the temple. *Evander* is persuaded to go back into the *Mausoleum*. *Euphrasia* shuts the door of the tomb. *Calippus* enters, and tells her, that her plottings are known, and she must that moment attend the King.

A C T IV.

Melanthon, it appears, has not as yet been informed that *Evander* has been released from prison: he has been up the rock to see his Sovereign; not finding him there, he concludes that *Philotas* has murdered him. His reproaches to *Philotas* for so barbarous an act are warm and violent, till he extorts the secret, with a promise that the whole shall be told him more particularly. *Dionysius* enters, and a Greek Herald comes to demand a truce, in order to bury their dead, which is granted by *Dionysius*, with intent to assault *Timoleon's* camp by surprize in the night time: for this purpose he gives his orders. A scene ensues between *Dionysius* and *Euphrasia*. The ty-

rant purposes to bring her father to her. Fearing that this may lead to a discovery, *Euphrasia* quarrels with him on the score of his manifold crimes: and here we have a most striking variety in the style and manner of Mrs. Barry. *Dionysius* is enraged; he goes off, determined that night to gratify his revenge. The scene changes to the temple, with the *Mausoleum* standing wide open. *Phocion* and *Melanthon* enter, in quest of *Euphrasia* and *Evander*. *Melanthon* goes to watch at a distance. *Phocion* enters the tomb. *Euphrasia* returns in hopes to meet her father. *Phocion* comes out of the tomb, but tells her *Evander* is not there: at this she faints away. *Evander* is found by *Melanthon* at the altar, and they both enter together. *Philotas* soon arrives, and lets them know, that *Dionysius* has ordered *Evander* to be brought before him. All are alarmed. *Melanthon* advises *Phocion* to fly directly to *Timoleon*, and expedite the assault of the town, before the time fixed by the tyrant for marching out to attack the Grecian camp. *Evander* wants to hear the battle himself. That is impossible for him, worn out as he is with years and sufferings. He and his daughter are to remain in the temple, as the only place of safety during the storm of the town.

A C T V.

Dionysius enquires about the state of the Greek camp at close of day; *Calippus* tells him he observed many circumstances, and that all things shewed that military discipline was quite laid aside. *Euphrasia* is brought before the tyrant: he tells her, that her father shall die that night, even in her very sight; that all her arts are known, and that *Philotas* is even then bringing *Evander* to his presence. *Euphrasia* is alarmed. *Philotas* enters, and says, that *Evander* is dead, and that he has thrown the body down the rock. The tyrant exults. *Euphrasia*,

Euphrasia, who then knows the fal-lacy, beholds *Dionysius* with a smile of indignation, most admirably expressed by Mrs. Barry. *Dionysius* orders *Philotas* to convey her up the rock, and there to dispatch her too. He then goes to meet the officers at the citadel, in order to settle the order of the march against the Grecian camp. *Euphrasia* thanks *Philotas*, but is afraid that the *Mwusoleum* may be found open, and her father put to death during the storm of the town. *Philotas* gives her a dagger, with which he says *Evander* may defend the entrance of the tomb, as all enemies must attempt it man by man. The scene changes to the citadel; and while *Dionysius* is giving the plan of his march to attack the Greeks, he is informed that the town is invaded by the enemy; that the subterranean pass is theirs. *Dionysius* behaves with great spirit, resolved to fight it to the last. After some bustle the scene changes to the temple: *Euphrasia*, with a few female attendants, enters, and says, that the dagger she has in her hand will serve, at the worst, to free her from the tyrant's power—She puts up the dagger.—A description follows, given finely by Mrs. Barry, of all the storms that fill the city, which she has seen from the roof of the temple, the gates of which are burst open, and *Dionysius* enters, determined there to stand out to the last. He is going to put *Euphrasia* to death; *Calippus* holds his arm, upon an idea that her life being spared, they may have better terms from Greece: *Dionysius* is, resolute to execute his revenge, and in that moment *Evander* bursts out of the tomb, with all the wildness of voice and manner, which Mr. Barry throws in, with wonderful power. He begs to die, but bids them spare his child. *Dionysius* is struck with amaze: when he recovers from his surprize, he is going to kill

BRIT. MAG. March 1772.

Evander, but *Euphrasia* rushes between him and her father. A loud alarm is heard, with drums and trumpets. The tyrant apprehensive for himself, breaks away to order all the gates to be barred up. *Euphrasia* embraces her father, and wishes to die with him. He calls out for a dagger to save her life: upon this she seems to recollect the dagger in her pocket. *Dionysius* returns, and rushes on *Evander*; she meets him, and stabs him to the heart. Mrs. Barry seems six feet high upon this occasion. She must be seen, she must be heard. No description will give a true idea of her. The tyrant dies. *Phocion* enters; the slaughter has ceased; *Timeleon* is in possession of the citadel; and the play concludes with a moral, recommending filial piety.

For the British Magazine.

Original ANECDOTE of the late
PRINCESS DOWAGER of WALES.

Oh sweet benevolence! the sacred
chain
That links us to the gods! the
pow'r is thine,
To smooth the rugged passions,
charm the heart,
And wing the soul into her native
skies.

WHILE others are deeply engaged in the business of corruption and party, in circulating scandal, or in defaming the innocent, permit me to be the historian of benevolence and virtue.—While our nobility and gentry, affecting the wretched levity of France, exhaust their time in an eternal round of frivolous amusements, which are at once mischievous and insignificant; let me be the recorder of other deeds and other characters—scenes which acquire importance from being true,

F f and

and which are truly splendid because they are truly good. When royalty becomes the patron of humanity, they reflect a lustre upon each other, and we are called upon by double obligations to imitate the bright example.

Her late royal highness the Princess Dowager of Wales possessed many extraordinary virtues. A soft heart, a sympathetic soul, and exalted sentiments, were qualities natural to her. Early trained in the school of misfortune, she had a quick and lively conception of distress in others; and she was equally expeditious in administering comfort to it. This was her ruling principle; this was the fertile fountain of her other virtues; and these virtues were the more amiable, as they bloomed always in private and unseen, and yielded their immortal fruit in silence and retirement. Let those wretches blush, who levelled their scandal at large, at her reputation and her peace, and who have so often denied the existence of those virtues which they were unacquainted with.

Her royal highness, soon after her first arrival in these dominions, derived great pleasure from perusing the news-papers; a custom which she discontinued the last ten years of her life, but which first taught her the genius and manners of the English people. In the month of December, 1742, her royal highness read in one of these papers, the following advertisement:

DISTRESS.

"A man who has served his country bravely, is, by a peculiar circumstance of misfortune, reduced to the extremest distress. He has a family too, who are deeply involved in his fate. This intelligence will be sufficient to those who can feel, and who can relieve. Such persons may be more particularly informed of his past misfortunes, and may be witnesses

"of his present, by calling at
"*****"

I have observed already, that this amiable lady was experienced in distress; and there was an air of truth, of candour, of superiority to deceit, through the whole of this advertisement, which greatly bespoke her sympathy, and roused her humanity. She resolved to see the miserable man who advertised.

Her highness had in her house a lady of German extraction, who accompanied her from Germany to England, and who was her favourite and companion till the lady's death, which happened about fifteen years ago. With this companion she resolved to visit the scene of distress. In a common morning dress, and in a common chair, to avoid the public eye; she set off about noon, the lady walking slowly behind her: They eluded all observation, and arrived at the appointed place.

The direction led them up two-pair of stairs, into a little apartment, (in one of the streets, behind Golden-square) which they entered. A woman, whose ghastly features were pale with poverty and sickness, lay stretched on a comfortless bed, without curtains, and circled in her arms a female child, whose closed eye seemed sealed up with death, and whose face out-did her mother's in marks of want and despair. A tall and graceful man sat before a cold fire, having on his knee a boy wrapped round in a flannel petticoat; over whom he hung his head, and gazed upon him with eyes of affection and anguish.—All this was seen in the twinkling of an eye. Her highness stopped short, drew close to her companion, and clasp'd her in her arms, as if she had suddenly entered into the mansion of horror and despair. The man, starting from his chair, placed the child by the side of his hapless

hapless mother, advanced gracefully towards the ladies, and begged of them to sit down. Her highness, opening her lips for the first time, said, *With all my heart.*

Need I describe to the reader the scene that ensued? Need I inform him, that hope and expectation sat panting in the father's eye; that sensibility and pity wandered o'er the royal features, and diffused over all her countenance, a graceful sorrow and dejection?—This scene would have afforded the most luxurious feast to a feeling soul: It's such I will not injure it by my pen, but resign it to be conceived by the imagination.

The attending lady first broke silence, by disclosing their business: She said, that they had read his advertisement, and that they were desirous of receiving the information which it promised. The man thanked them for their humanity, and proceeded to relate his story.

His voice was good, and his style was simple; and he spoke with precision, fluency and grace. But as I am not now writing *his* history, but an anecdote of the Princess Dowager of Wales, I will not relate his history after him. The reader must be contented at present with knowing, that he had been an ensign in a marching regiment, which was then in Germany; that a knot of those military coxcombs, with which every regiment is crouded, had conceived a pique against him, for being braver, and more sensible than themselves; that one of these hot-headed youths had sent him a challenge on a very frivolous pretence, which he refused to accept, from motives of duty and honour; that pretences were drawn from this circumstance, and combinations formed to insult and ruin him; that they represented him to the chief commander as a coward, a slanderer, and a bad officer; that his conduct was enquired into, and overpowered by numbers; he was broke

for crimes which he never committed: That he set out immediately, with his little family, for England, to lay his case before the secretary at war, and to implore justice; that having no powerful friend to introduce him into the War-office, the secretary was too deeply engaged in the business of the war, to listen to the complaints of a friendless ensign; that this put a period to his hopes; that his wife was then seized with sickness, but being destitute of money to procure the necessary remedies, her distemper was soon communicated to the two children; and, that having spent his last six-pence, in a fit of agony and despair, he sent the above-mentioned advertisement to the newspapers, as the last resource which a gentleman's honour could stoop to. — Though many pathetic circumstances are suppressed, this is the leading line of the story. He related it with a firm and manly countenance, and was a fine contrast to the soft and amiable sensibility, which the ladies displayed in the course of it.

It was a case of unfeigned distress, and even despair; and the princess thought, that in his present desperate situation, she could not yield him sincerer comfort, than by informing him into what safe and powerful hands he had fallen. Putting ten guineas into his hand, she told him, "that the *Princess of Wales*, to whom he had now related his story, felt for him, and pitied him; and that she would procure justice to himself, his wife and his infants." The astonished ensign had already dropt on one knee, to acknowledge her rank, her condescension, and her goodness; but, rushing to the door, she hurried down the stairs, and returned into her chair, leaving the ensign wrapt in wonder and gratitude.

Let those enjoy these moments who can feel them. The officer made his little mansion echo with her name: he repeated it with rapture, and

and recommended it to heaven; and never were prayers more sincere.—While the princess returned to her house, satisfied that she had begun a good work, which she was resolved to bring to a happy conclusion.

The issue of this is so obvious, that every one may guess it. The princess applied to the duke of Cumberland in the officer's behalf; and after a week had passed, she sent for him to receive a lieutenant's commission, in a regiment which was soon to embark for Flanders. Thus provided for, she enjoined him to prepare for his expedition, and to leave his little family under her protection till his return. Though this charge was dear to him, he willingly resigned it to so faithful a guardian, and set off to join a regiment where he was recommended by royal patronage itself. He behaved with his usual bravery and prudence, and after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, returned to England, to his wife, and to his children, with a major's commission. He lived at home happy and beloved; the same benevolent lady who first snatched him from ruin still patronizing him. In the last war, however, aged as he was, he was again called to the field, and he sacrificed his life to his country on the plains of Minden;—a field which proved disgraceful to many people, but covered his gray hairs with honour and laurels.

More is not necessary. I have related enough of the old ensign's life, to display the tenderness, the benevolence, the generosity of the great and amiable lady, whose memory I shall ever revere. It remains now only to inform the reader, that the son of the old ensign—who languished upon his knee, whom he gazed upon with despair, when the Princess first entered his wretched habitation—is now the writer of this little story; and he dedicates this sincere tribute to her memory, as a MONUMENT OF HER VIRTUES.

The incidents of my father's life were various, interesting, and many of them distressful: and I know not, but in some future time, I may throw them into the form of a book, and present the public with *The History of the Old Ensign*.

EUGENIO.

To the Editor of the British Magazine.

S I R,

I Am very well pleased with the plan of your magazine, and think, that no part of it will be more useful, or more agreeable to you readers in general, than that which is allotted for the solution of Law Questions; as at the same time it affords instructions to many, it also gives an opportunity to others, of being informed *precisely* and impartially, of the legality and justness of their case, without being put to very considerable expence for the opinion of some eminent counsellor, and not even then receiving either a clear, satisfactory, or positive answer.—I should, therefore, be glad of your Lawyer's opinion on the following case and questions; and as they are questions of some consequence to many gentlemen in this country, as well as myself, hope he will give us a clear and judicious answer.

C A S E.

A. B. being indebted to C. D. his landlord, for more than two years rent; C. D. distrains in the usual manner for his rent, and locks up the stock distrained in A. B's grounds, and such of the household goods as were distrained, in one of the rooms of his house, and takes away the keys; he gives the usual notice, &c. to the tenant, but does not leave a person in possession:—Within the five days, a person, to whom A. B. was indebted, and who had recovered an action against him, has an execution against the

the effects of A. B; and on the second day after the distress, the sheriff's officer, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, breaks open the locks, sells part of the goods, and the remainder (being plate) carries off the premises, in order to make sale of; tendering a year's rent to the landlord.

Quest. 1st. Is not the landlord intitled to the whole rent he distrained for; and can the sheriff's officer justify breaking a pound, and selling the goods; and has he a right to carry the remainder off the premises? If not, how, and against whom must the landlord proceed to recover his whole rent? Or could the officer have levied, if the landlord had put a man in possession?

Quest. 2d. If the tenant gives his landlord authority to defer the sale for a week, or longer; and to enter, and sell at any time, within the week, (as is usually done) and no person is put in possession by the landlord, can any one enter by virtue of a bill of sale, or by any other means hinder the landlord of his rent? And can a landlord distrain for his rent, or a sheriff levy goods on an execution, tho' another is in possession by virtue of a bill of sale?

March 7th, I am your's, &c.

1772.

J. B.

Answer.

AS this case is stated, C. D. has been quite regular in the making of his distress on A. B. for arrears of rent due; and he had an undoubted right to lock up the goods distrained, in any room, or place on the premises, by virtue of the statute, made in the 11th of George II. chap. 19. sec. 10. which also authorises the parties to have free access to pass and repass, for the purposes of view, appraisement, sell, and carrying off the goods; nor is there any occasion to have a person in possession of a pound covert. Therefore having the key of the door

was quite sufficient. The last part of the section in the act of parliament above quoted, points out the remedy for the injury complained of, "And if any pound-breach, or rescous of goods, distrained for rent, secured by virtue of this act, the person aggrieved, shall have like remedy as in cases of pound-breach, or rescous by the said statute." alluding to the 2d of William and Mary, stat. 1. chap. 5. sec. 4. "And upon any pound-breach, or rescous of goods, or chattels distrained for rent, the person aggrieved thereby, shall in a special action upon the case, for the wrong thereby sustained, recover treble damages and costs of suit against the offender, in any such rescous, or pound-breach, any or either of them."

Quest. 1st. I am therefore of opinion, that by a special action on the case, the officers will be compelled to make satisfaction to C. D. with treble damages and costs of suit.

Quest. 2d. Neither by the sheriff, nor by virtue of a bill of sale, can the landlord be deprived of his rent, after entry made, even if he should indulge the tenant with longer time before sale than is expressed in the act of parliament.

But the sheriff cannot levy on the goods bona fide sold before the writ of execution was delivered to him, which date he must indorse on the back of the *fieri facias*, by virtue of the 29th of Charles II. chap. 3. sec. 16.

The Lawyer to the British Magazine and Monthly Review.

To the Editor of the British Magazine.

S I R,

I Have sent you the following question, and beg the favour of you to convey it to the lawyer for the British

British Magazine and General Review.

Whether the collector of the excise duties has a lawful right to refuse taking the British current coin, if deficient in weight, and whether there is any act of parliament that specifies the deficiency of each piece, whereby he can have a right to refuse them.

My reason for sending you the above, is as follows.

I am a maltster, and lately paid the duty charged upon my malt all in guineas, when the collector returned me several of them, because he said they were deficient in weight. As I never had any returned me before by any other collector (tho' I had paid some hundreds to several of them) I asked him if he had a right to do so, when he told me he had a right to return all that were deficient in weight, and had an order from the commissioners not to take any that wanted two shillings.— Now Mr. Printer if what he says is truth, that he has a lawful right to return all that are deficient in weight, I believe he may reject three parts out of four of the gold coin that is paid him, and a deal more than that of the silver; and if we tradesmen have the same right and were to do so, I am sure we should have an infinite deal of trouble, and should by such practice very soon be obliged to leave off trade.

Bridgnorth,
March 18, 1772.

Answer.

THERE is no law in being so unreasonable or unjust as to compel the collector of the excise, or any one else, to take gold that is short in weight or diminished in value. No doubt but gentlemen who act under the government, may and do often give tradesmen unnecessary trouble, by being too scrupulous in

receiving the king's taxes, but there is no other remedy, than, when they are very unreasonable, to join in a petition to the commissioners of the excise, who often, when they find complaints against their officers well founded, either enjoin them to behave better, or remove them to some other district.

The Lawyer to the British Magazine and Monthly Review.

To the Printer of the BRITISH MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I am a Monthly purchaser of your Magazine, and agreeable to the generous proposal of your Correspondent the Lawyer, please to give the underneath a place and answer in your next Number, and you will oblige,

An enemy to Imposition.

A C A S E.

THE West post from Bristol is fix'd by authority to go out Sunday mornings, when the London post comes in, which is not before ten o'clock: Nevertheless, the post boy presents himself at the office, soon after six o'clock those mornings, where he continues till ten, and during that time, will not suffer any West letters to be put in, without paying him one penny for each.

Quere, Is this legal? If not, what are the legal measures to be pursued in order to abolish this imposition?

The Answer.

The practice of extorting money by post Masters from the subjects, under various pretences, is become a very great grievance: the bag should be kept open till within a quarter of an hour of the post setting out, which is time enough for making out the way bill. No money

money should be taken by the boy, but for such letters as may be delivered to him after he has departed from out of Bristol. A complaint properly attested to the post Master general, might bring relief in this case. But should the method prove unsuccessful, a tender of a letter to the post Master, before the hour appointed for the Mails setting off, should be made, and if he refuse to forward it—an action on the case for damages may be supported.

The Lawyer.

The following is an EXACT COPY of the LORDS PROTEST, against the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family. (See page 143)

Die Martis, 3^o Martij, 1772.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill intituled, an act for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family, and for the Lords to be summoned,

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

Proposed that the said bill do pass, which being objected to, after long debate,

The question was put, whether this bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents	—	69	} 90
Proxies	—	21	
Not Contents	—	25	} 26
Proxy	—	1	

Dissentient,

ist, Because we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, (in the extent there stated) to be unnecessary for the avowed purposes of the bill, and likely to be at-

tended with very dangerous consequences, as that preamble does assert, "that we are sensible that marriages in the Royal Family are of the highest importance to the State, and that therefore the Kings of this realm have ever been entrusted with the care and approbation thereof."

The maxim here laid down, "that because marriages of the Royal Family are of the highest importance to the State, they are therefore entrusted to the Kings of this realm." is founded on a doctrine absurd and unconstitutional; but which hereafter will have the force of a Parliamentary declaration of law, the immediate tendency of which is to create as many prerogatives in the Crown, as there are matters of importance in the State, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worst and most despotic periods in the history of this nation; and we apprehend that some future, and even more dangerous use may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extensive than is necessary for any purpose avowed in the bill.

2dly, Because this declaratory preamble seems to justify the words which his Majesty has been advised (we think very improperly) to use in his message to his Parliament, whereby a prerogative is assumed in an extent for which nine of his Judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this House, do not find any authority.

3dly, Because, the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the issue of Princesses married into foreign families," seems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the jurisdiction of the Crown of Great Britain; can therefore as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common sense.

4thly,

4thly, Because, if this Parliamentary declaration of law can operate in any degree, as a retrospect (an operation against which we have no security by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjust; if it can have no such retrospect, (as was asserted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at best frivolous and unnecessary.

5thly, Because the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely to *all descendants of George the second*. In course of time that description may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people, and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievance, that the marriages of so many subjects, perhaps dispersed among the various ranks of civil life, should be subject to the restrictions of this act, especially as it has been asserted in argument, and endeavoured to be maintained by the authority of the grand opinion given by the Judges in the year 1717, that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and custody of the person. We fear that this extensive power would come in time to make many of the first families in the kingdom totally depeunant on the Crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours so earnestly used in the Committee, in some degree to limit the generality of that description, were not suffered to take effect.

Sixthly, Because, as the line is too large, with regard to the description of the Royal Family, so we think that the time of nonage for that Family is also improperly extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the spirit of the constitution have with great wisdom given to minority. It seems indecent to the Royal family to suppose they will not be arrived at the age of discretion as soon as the low-

est subject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chusing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entrusted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We also conceive that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-six, is impolitic and dangerous, as it may tend to drive them into a disorderly course of life, which ought the more to be guarded against in men of high rank, as the influence of their example is the most forcible and extensive.

7thly, Because the power given by this bill to a Prince to marry after the age of twenty-six, having first entered in the books of the Privy Council his intention so to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the subsequent proviso, "Unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said twelve months, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage."

We think this proviso lays great difficulties on future Parliaments, as their silence in such a case, must express a condemnation of the King's refusal; and their concurrence with such refusal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the person concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a discretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether vested in the crown alone, as intended by the message, or in the manner now enacted by the bill) to be above the reach of any legislature, as contrary to the original inherent rights of human nature, which as they are not derived from, or held under civil laws, by no civil laws whatsoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the legislature has a power of prescribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other species of contracts, but there is an essential and

and eternal difference, between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and establishing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To disable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or, what is tantamount, to make his power of contracting such marriage, dependant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or set of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the Divine Providence to human legislatures: It is directly against the earliest command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domestic society and comfort, and to the desire of lawful posterity, the first and best of the instincts planted in us by the Author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed, and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8thly, Because we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil discord and confusion; it has a natural tendency to produce a disputed title to the crown. If those who may be affected by it, are in power, they will easily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it: and if they are not, it will at least be the source of the most dangerous party that can exist in any country, a party attached to a Pretender to the crown, whose claim, he may assert, has been set aside by no other authority than that of an act, to which the legislature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, supported as it may be, by peculiar hardship in the case, must, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great mischief and confusion.

Lastly, Because this bill, which resorts to such harsh and unusual methods, at the same time provides

Brit. MAG. March, 1772.

for it's own purpose very uncertainly and very imperfectly, for it secures no remedy against the improper marriages of Princesses, married into foreign families, and those of their issue, which may still as materially affect the interest of this nation, as the marriages of Princes residing in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, against the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage, of all others, the most important to the public. It provides nothing against the indiscreet marriage of a Prince of the Blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furnishes any remedy against his permitting such marriages to others of the Blood-Royal, the regal power fully vesting in him as to this purpose, and without the assistance of his council: we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expressing our strong disapprobation of an act shaking so many of the foundations of law, religion and public security, for ends wholly disproportioned to such extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, so ill calculated to answer the purposes for which it is pretended they are made: And we make this Protest; that it may stand recorded to that posterity, which may suffer from the mischievous consequences of this act, that we have no part in the confusions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the succession of the crown.

RICHMOND	DORSET
ABERGAVENNY	TORRINGTON
PORTLAND	MILTON
ABINGDON	DEVONSHIRE
ROCKINGHAM	ALBEMARLE
FITZWILLIAM	CRAVEN
STAMFORD	JOHN BANGOR

Dissentient,

Because the liberty of marriage is a natural right inherent in mankind.

Because this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy scriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine institution,

G g

tution, and deny to none the benefit of that institution.

Because the laws of nature and divine institutions are not reversible by the power of human legislatures.

Because there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exercising the right derived from the law of nature, and assuming or granting a discretionary power of taking it quits away.

Because, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reason, that minors should not marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, and that such consent should be necessary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewise is in the exercise of all their other rights during the term of their nonage, it can no more be inferred from thence that we acknowledge a right to continue such restraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a state of endless nonage, which unless in the case of idiots or incurable lunatics, would be absurd, unjust, and a manifest violation of the law of nature.

Because, if a perpetual restraint upon marriage, or power given to restrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws, (as we apprehend it to be) a law authorising such restraint, or conferring such a power, must be null and void in itself.

Because, in any case, where the right of succeeding to the crown of these realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made against it would probably bring upon the Royal Family and the nation all the suiferies and horrors of civil war.

Because, though the placing such a power in the King, with the interposition of both Houses of parliament, is a better security against the abuse of it, than if it had been

entrusted to the King alone, yet it may be so used, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in some cases, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Because, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is encreased by the infinite number of persons over whom, in the course of time, it is likely to extend.

Because we are convinced, that all the good purposes and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been answered without giving that perpetuity of restraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourselves bound in conscience to oppose.

TEMPLE	LYTTELTON
RADNOR	ABINGDON
CLIFTON	CRAYEN

And, because the bill is essentially wanting to its avowed purpose, in having provided no guard against the greater evil, the improper marriages of the Princes on the throne.

R. A. DAN O. R.

An authentick Account of the great Debate in the House of Commons, concerning the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England, continued from page 1431.

Lord Grosvenor GRAMMERCY.

Mr. Speaker,

THOUGH a warm and zealous friend to the Church of England, I must on this occasion dissent in opinion from those, who are supposed now to espouse her cause; and I will openly avow my sentiments without the least dissimulation or mental reservation. I hope no man will think the worse of me for my frankness, or charge speculative tenets to my account as a crime. If we live in a learned age and in a land of liberty, it cannot surely be dangerous for us to talk as freely of religion

religion as of politics. While we keep within the bounds of decorum, and preserve that respect, which is due to long established institutions, we can incur no blame for exposing any absurdities, which may have crept into our theological system. Are not we every day discovering imperfections in our civil establishment, and in consequence applying a remedy? Why should we not pursue the same plan with respect to our religious constitution? Like the other, it is the work of men's hands, and therefore not necessarily perfect. When I call it the work of men's hands, do not mistake me, Sir, as if I charged imperfection upon the scriptures. Far be such presumption from my mouth. What I mean is the creed thence deduced by our prelates, that systematical chain of doctrines called the Thirty-nine Articles. I beg pardon for what I am going to say; but I must be explicit. *Nolo episcopari*. There are in the Thirty-nine Articles several tenets, to which I can by no means assent. I am persuaded they are not warranted by scripture; and I am sure they cannot be reconciled to common sense. With what face then can those doctrines be imposed upon the consciences of men as articles of belief, which no man can believe? You would not have your clergy, like St. Augustine, who wished that God Almighty would reveal some new mystery absolutely absurd and impossible, that by his ready acquiescence he might prove that his faith was not only bigger than a grain of mustard seed, but even able to remove mountains. In my apprehension some of the Articles are incomprehensible, and some self-contradictory. I have no doubt, but many, nay most of those, who are by the nature of their profession obliged to subscribe them, stand in the same predicament. Do you think it possible for such men sincerely and honestly to subscribe what they deem

absurdities and contradictions? If you mean to have only hypocrites and prevaricators for teachers of the gospel, and to exclude the honest and conscientious, this is certainly the best plan imaginable. But, as I hope this is not your intention, I expect that you will open the doors of the church wide enough to admit those, who are likely to teach by example as well as by precept, and to be living sermons always speaking to the eyes of the people.

It is indeed objected to these petitioners that they maintain heterodox opinions, and particularly that they deny the divinity of Christ. I can only vouch for those, with whom I am acquainted; and I must say, that, as far as my knowledge extends, the charge is groundless. Some gentlemen in that part of the country from which I come, have, I find, signed the petition; and I cannot help doing them the justice to declare that there are no where to be met worthier members of the community, either in a religious or civil light. The divinity of Christ they certainly never dreamt of disavowing; and the reflection is unjust, because it is unmerited. To my knowledge they are orthodox with regard to the grand essentials of Christianity.

It is no objection that they do not acquiesce in some of the Thirty-nine Articles. They have that in common with the greatest divines and philosophers that England ever produced. What think you of Clarke and Hoadly, of Locke and Newton? Would they subscribe in the literal and grammatical sense, as the nature of the thing requires? Their writings demonstrate the reverse. Is it not time then to remove so great a stumbling block? For my own part it appears to me a melancholy thought, and indeed a crying grievance, that any son-at-sixteen must subscribe upon entering the university what I cannot understand, much less

less explain to him, at sixty. The matter certainly calls aloud for redress, and ought alone, as has been justly observed, to determine us to enter into the merits of this petition. Yet to consider the matter rightly, in what better situation than those aggrieved youths are adults, to whom the articles appear unintelligible, or self-contradictory? As the former, if they would not be debarred from entering the temple of science, must swallow the bitter pill of subscription; so must the latter, if they would not lose the fruits of their former studies, and the expence of their education, and, in a word, forego every prospect in life. Is not this too great a trial for humanity? It is indisputably an abuse of the first magnitude, and demands a speedy and effectual remedy.

Forbear then to tell us, that the petitioners are not numerous nor respectable. Suppose the allegation true; yet still it can be here no reasonable objection; because we ought to attend to the merits of the cause, not to the numbers, by whom it is supported. Had this argument prevailed, when Luther undertook to expose the abuses of the Romish church, what would have become of the reformation? It would have been nipt in the bud, and this nation, as well as the rest of Europe, must have groaned under the tyranny of the Pope.—Consider that reformation generally rises from small beginnings, and, like fame, gathers strength as it goes. Antient establishments, however absurd, have a body of men interested to support them; yet still the force of truth at last surmounts every obstacle. Were not this the case, how could the Christian Religion have been first established? It had the powers of the earth to vanquish. The religious systems of those days were not less zealously espoused by the priesthood and their adherents, than the Thirty-

nine Articles are in our days. Had they been consulted, and made the sole arbitrators of the affair, as has been suggested in the present instance by the last speaker, Christianity must have been crushed in the birth. We should never have heard of the scheme of redemption, in which we now all rejoice, and in which all the ends of the earth are, or may be blessed. For these and various other reasons, which may be urged, I hope that the petition will at least be brought up and read, if not examined and discussed. This we owe to justice; this we owe to decency. Reason and common sense call for it at our hands, and Christianity itself cannot otherwise be satisfied.

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Speaker,

Before I enter into the merits of this question, allow me to correct some mistakes into which the opposers of the petition have fallen. We are told that the act of union is irrevocable in any point, and that, in the present case, it is eternally binding. I will readily own that, to solemn and so important an act is not to be altered without weighty reasons. But then I can never agree that it is, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, absolutely irrevocable. The power of rectifying the most sacred laws must, by the very nature of things, be vested in the legislature, because every legislature must be supreme, and omnipotent with respect to the law, which is its own creature. I will not indeed say that, if an alteration in the church of Scotland were proposed, prudential considerations ought not to render us very cautious how we exerted this power. Perhaps it might be necessary once more to assemble the parliament of Scotland to effect so great a purpose. Scotland, sensible of its future

future weakness in parliament, in consequence of the few representatives then allotted it, seems to have intended that no change should ever afterwards take place either in its laws or religion. But how are we restrained from making innovations and improvements in our own system? The same argument is not applicable to our case. We are not concluded by the act. Its words are general, and insist only on the preservation of the religion established by law. But you will say, that the king has sworn to preserve this same religion established by law, and that therefore he can never give his consent to any innovation? What a futile argument! The king only swears to adhere to what is the obvious meaning, to preserve that religion which has the sanction of his parliament. Now, will not the system proposed by the petitioners be the religion by law established, if it passes through the three branches of the legislature? Our ancestors were neither so bigotted nor so ill informed as to leave no door open for reformation. Certainly Scotland did not then look upon the Church of England as absolutely perfect; and I am much mistaken, if it has yet altered its sentiments. Let us then hear no more of these arguments. The union has not precluded the possibility of a change either in our civil or ecclesiastical establishments; nor is the King bound by his oath not to listen to the restitution of the purity of the gospel and primitive Christianity.

Having thus far paved my way, and bore witness to what I think the truth, I must solicit the indulgence of the house, while I speak to the only points, which can admit of debate, the practicability of the scheme suggested by the petitioners, and the necessity of subscription. The petitioners, whose virtue and honour I will not question, because I really think them honest and conscientious men: the petitioners, I say Sir,

complain of the articles as infringing the right of private judgment, and usurping the place of the scriptures. But how can this be the case, when they are at this moment exercising the right of private judgment, and denying their conformity to the word of God? They have not, it is true, pointed out any heterodox articles; but what is more, they have made a general charge against the whole creed of articles. After this proof of the latitude of private opinion allowed by our church, it is absurd and ridiculous to complain of restraints in that respect. It is not a conformity of private but of public opinion, that she requires in teachers. In their closets they may embrace what tenets they please, but for the sake of peace and order, they must inculcate from the pulpit only the religion of the state. Nor does this obligation seem to me any hardship; because, every man must make a sacrifice of something to society; and allow that society, of two evils, to chuse the least, to impose upon a few individuals perhaps a disagreeable restraint, rather than introduce disorder and confusion into the whole body politic.

Suppose we were inclined to adopt the plan proposed by the petitioners, the next point is to consider its practicability. They would have us exclude all forms and subscriptions, and tests, but the bible, which they deem not only the proper standard of faith, but the sole confession, to which an assent and consent ought to be enforced. Let me then ask them, what books they will hold canonical, for there have been debates, and fierce debates too, upon this point. Will they exclude the book of Ecdras, which has by some been reprobated? Will they admit the Song of Songs as one of the privileged books, by which they are willing to abide? I should not be surprised to hear them object even to some of the gospels;

gospels: for these have not escaped doubt among very respectable sects of Christians. The book of Revelations has been a bone of contention among divines. Do they mean to receive or reject the book of Revelations? The same question may be put with respect to the epistles: as some of them have been deemed Apocryphal. If they will not retain any or all of these, what will they retain as undoubted repositories of the divine word? If we begin to shake foundations, all these captious questions will necessarily be agitated, and render it no easy matter to fix any standard of faith.

But let us waive this objection, and suppose that they will take the scriptures now acknowledged by the Church of England, as the ultimate criterion of orthodox Christianity, yet will the question be far from a final decision. The scriptures, to be sure, contain the words of eternal life, and certainly furnish every thing necessary to salvation. Yet the bible is one of the most miscellaneous books in the world, and exhibits by no means a regular series of dogmas, or a summary of religion proper, on account of its brevity and precision, to be subscribed by a public teacher. The schemes of God are inscrutable; his ways are not our ways, nor his thoughts our thoughts. We must fall down prostrate in reverential silence, nor presume to question his dispensations, nor ask him why dost thou so?

It is impossible for such poor weak creatures as we are to scan his works, or to scrutinize the conduct of that being of whom Simonides justly said that the more he considered his nature, the more obscure and incomprehensible the subject became. We are not, however, on this account to discard reason altogether, and to forget the use of that guide which God has given us for our direction. *Est Deus in nobis—Tui the divinity that lives within us*; when reason lifts up his voice, and points out the path that

we should follow. If we would preserve in the Church any order, any decorum, any peace, we must have some criterion of faith more brief, more precise and definite than the scripture for the regulation of the priesthood. If we have not, what will follow? Some clergymen will explain a passage in the figurative, and some in the literal sense; and upon this foundation they will build the most heterogeneous doctrines. Allow me but the liberty of using the figurative meaning, and I will undertake to prove the orthodoxy of transubstantiation, or any other Romish doctrine equally absurd. But how can you prevent this incoherence, if the only declaration required upon entering into priests, orders, &c. is assent and consent to the doctrines contained in scripture? Whether you choose the figurative or literal sense, you will fall upon one of the horns of the same dilemma; for another will from the literal and grammatical meaning deduce doctrines as ridiculous as any I can possibly deduce from the figurative. What is the result? We must, like all other nations, that ever existed, adopt some regular system of subscription. This was the practice among the Jews; this was the practice among the Romans. The former established the priesthood in one family, which regularly followed the same invariable plan, that was unalterably ordained by Moses. The Romans had their college of priests, who superintended religious matters, consulted the stars, and the flight of birds, took care of the sacred geese and chickens, opened the Sibylline books, and explained their meaning. Yet who were more religious than the Romans, who more tolerating? Methinks we would do well to attend to their institutions. The wisest of politicians and statesmen have recommended it to other nations to copy their example. We have done it in many other instances; and if we

are wise, we will not in this deviate from the same plan. We have certainly a right, like every other society, to exact a compliance with whatever doctrines, ceremonies and forms we establish from those who receive the public money for that very purpose. Were they voluntary labourers in the vineyard, they would have some, though no solid plea; because, no man has a right to work in another's ground without leave, and without following the prescribed method. Suffer men of disordered imaginations, who yet believe in Scripture, to become preachers, and you may absolutely exterminate all rational Christianity, and bring disgrace upon the very name. An anabaptist will make it a matter of conscience to refuse baptism to all your infants. Well, the parents wait till he comes to the years of maturity, and then carry him to the priest in order to partake of this sacrament, and become a member of Christ; but, behold! the anabaptist is dead, or translated to a better benefice, and a new priest has succeeded, who makes it equally a matter of conscience not baptize your adults. Hence a full grown man may, upon this plan, drop into the grave, without ever arriving at Christian baptism, and, in the midst of the light of the gospel, share as bad a fate as if he had lived in the darkness of heathenism. One sacrament being thus exterminated, the road to the extermination of the other, is short, natural and easy, and thus you will be without any visible form of introduction into the great body of Christians.

Nothing, therefore can be clearer to me, than that forms of subscription are necessary for the sake of order and decorum, and public peace. By a form of subscription, I mean a general standard which obtains throughout the whole community, and not the partial creed of this or that Bishop by whom a Priest hap-

pens to be ordained. Were this rule to take place, how perplexing would be the condition of a clergyman ordained in the diocese of Ely, benefited in that of Chester, and removed to that of Gloucester? At every removal he would be obliged to change his faith, and, like Paul, become all things to all men. I mean an universal system deduced from Scripture, and digested into heads of doctrine like the articles, and that is, to be equally binding on Priests, Deacons, and Bishops. In short, I would have a system of religious laws, that would remain fixed and permanent, like our civil constitution, and that would preserve the body ecclesiastical from tyranny and despotism, as much at least as our code of common and statute law does the people in general; for I am convinced that the liberty of conscience contended for by the petitioners would be the fore-runner of religious slavery. Men, for the sake of peace and quiet, would be forced to throw themselves into the hands of some dictator, as they did at the restoration into those of Charles the second. For my own part I am no friend to innovations in religion, when the people are not, in consequence of some religious abuse, much aggrieved. That was the case at the reformation, and then would I have heartily concurred in the alteration at that time made, had I been a member of this house. But had I possessed a vote when the directory was going to be established, I would have divided for the common prayer; and, had I lived when the common prayer was re-established, I would have voted for the directory. The reason is obvious, they were not essentially different, neither contained any thing contrary to the Scriptures, or that could shock a rational Christian. The articles appear to me in the same light. I will therefore vote against the petition.

For

For the British Magazine.

A N E C D O T E.

THE great Henry the fourth, of France, being ask'd by one of his haughty favourites, why his Majesty gave himself the trouble to return the salute of so many beggars, who made their obeysances to him in the streets, reply'd, Because I would not have my beggars in the street exceed me in complaisance.

IF the author of the letter from Poole in Dorsetshire, signed, *A Lover of Truth*, will sign his real name, his letter shall be inserted in our next; and we have liberty from the Gentleman who favoured us with the narrative of the barbarity of the late Mayor of that Corporation, to publish his name, and place of abode; and he undertakes to prove every article which he asserted.

For the British Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read the first and second numbers of your work with pleasure, and as a warm encourager of every attempt to promote science, and to discourage frivolity, I have sent you a sketch of a *perpetual motion*, from which you are welcome to take an engraving, if you think it will, in any degree, enrich your valuable miscellany. I am myself indebted for it to one of the most curious works which has appeared in Europe during the present century; though it is so scarce at present, that there is hardly a copy of it to be found in England; it is entitled, "*Recueil d'Ouvrages curieux de mathématique et de mécanique, ou*

"description du cabinet de Monsieur Grollier de Serviere." If this favour, gentlemen, should be agreeable to you, I shall be happy in continuing my correspondence with you; and I am, in the mean time,

Your sincere well-wisher,
SCIENTIFICUS.

Canterbury.

DESCRIPTION of the PERPETUAL MOTION, a Plate of which is annexed.

ON the top is a dome, which is supported by six columns upon an hexagonal base; round these columns, which form a kind of a rotunda, are double wires of copper, placed parallel between them, and in a spiral line, from the dome to the base. These wires of copper are fastened to the columns by small brackets, so that they serve as a canal to a ball of the same metal; which running over, by its proper weight, as it descends the whole of their extent, falls at length into a hole which is the base of the rotunda. So soon as it has got thither, it meets with a spring which perpetually pushes it upwards into the dome, precisely through the same track as it descended by means of the above parallel wires of copper. Thus does the ball continue its motion without ever stopping, unless the machine is put out of order; and as it takes up no longer space one time than another, in ascending and descending the length of the rotunda, it marks the hours with great accuracy, provided that the dial wheels of the clock are proportioned to the equality of that space.

A REVIEW.

A REVIEW of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published in MARCH, 1772.

Considerations on India Affairs; particularly respecting the Present State of Bengal, &c. By William Bolts, Merchant. 4to. 12s. boards. Almon.

BY the falling out of the East India Company's servants the nation may reap an advantage in the discovery of the very large territorial dominion which they have acquired in Asia. This book, which was written, in all probability, to gratify the resentment of the author, for supposed, or real injuries which he had received from the Court of Directors at home and their servants abroad, will we doubt not open the eyes of Englishmen so far as to curb the rapacious insolence of that overgrown oppressive Company of haughty traders. If the Mogul must be dethroned, and reduced to a mockery of royalty--if his immense revenue is to be reduced to such a pittance as enables him only to give temporary bribes to servile hireling clerks to those bold aspiring merchants--such degradation of Princes and noble revenues of kingdoms, should be effectuated, and enjoyed, by the King and kingdom of Great-Britain only, and not usurped, as it now is, by a set of gambling upstarts. The company of traders to the East-Indies had charters granted them for the particular purposes of commerce, and not for conquering countries. They solicited permission of establishing factories from the Princes of the East; and they received every possible indulgence from them. According to the author, they were exempted by the Mogul from paying any sort of duties on their traffick. Mr. Bolts quotes a representation from Mr. Spencer to the Mogul, so lately as the year 1759, which shows how dif-

ferent a language with the native Princes they held then, to what they pretended a few years afterwards. It is as follows: "That by virtue of royal Firmanns of your Majesty's predecessors, the English hitherto enjoyed favour at Surat, and carried on their business in a reputable manner, till in these days, that the Siddees usurping an undue authority in the town, used it to the ruin of the city in general, *the lives and properties of your Majesty's subjects, being made light of by them; and they even proceeded so far as to take away the lives of our people,* in direct breach of your Majesty's Firmaun; and, in short, instead of being the protectors of the place, became the oppressors of it to such a degree, that the just orders of your Majesty were no ways regarded in this city by their means, and things were come to this pass, that though in consideration of the *Tunkburio* the Siddee was to protect the Bar, yet so far was he from doing it, that for many months past a large fleet of Sancrajee Punt's (Ballajee Row's Naib) entirely shut up the Bar; as did a large land-force by land, to the infinite detriment of the place and inhabitants in general, without the Siddee's interfering therein; *and there was the greatest reason to believe, that unless some speedy and vigorous measures had soon been pursued, your Majesty's famous city of Surat, the only port of good Mussulmen in the tomb of your prophet, would have been brought to shame.* In such circumstances, the eyes of the whole town were cast on us, as the only persons of force sufficient to save the city from the calamities that it then felt, and was still further threatened with; and in consequence of their solicitations, *we, though our business in these parts*

—The revenue appropriated by the Mogul for maintenance of a fleet at Surat.

of the world is only to trade and merchandise, and are not desirous of taking or governing cities or countries, yet as all the inhabitants of this place, great and small, were earnestly desirous of it, and I saw it was for the good of the place, I wrote to the General of Bombay, on the subject, in such manner, that at an immense expence he sent hither, in our King's ships, a great force of good and experienced men, with a large quantity of artillery and other warlike stores of all sorts, with which I have had the happiness to procure safety to the city, and ease to the inhabitants, and have procured an entire currency to your Majesty's orders in the place, and your Majesty's authority by all ways in our power will be preserved in this place as it used to be; and you will consider the English as desirous of receiving your orders, such being the intention of the Governor of Bombay and myself, whose whole power will be used to maintain the castle, that we have possessed ourselves of for your Majesty, and to preserve the Bar and sea open against all opposers, on your behalf; for we shall not apply the Tunkhaw you have granted for this purpose to others, as has hitherto been the case; and since our having done this the enemies that surrounded the place both by sea and land, to its great prejudice, have been removed. We are always ready for the safety of the castle and city, with its inhabitants, and therefore hope for your Majesty's favour in behalf of the Honourable English Company, for whose good services on this occasion I must refer your Majesty to the representation of the inhabitants of the place."

But when Lord Clive was last in India, instead of protecting the territories of the sovereign of the country—our author gives the following account.

"To investigate in this place all the private reasons which occasioned this

Dewannee's being thus assumed by Lord Clive and his select committee, would be foreign to the purpose here intended: but of those publicly avowed or alledged in the aforesaid letter, from Lord Clive and his committee, of the 30th September 1765, we will briefly take notice.

"The perpetual struggles for superiority between the Nabobs and your agents, together with the recent proofs before us of notorious and avowed corruption, have rendered us unanimously of opinion, after the most mature deliberation, that no other method could be suggested of laying the axe to the root of all those evils, than that of obtaining the Dewannee of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa for the company."

"By this acquisition of the Dewannee, your possessions and influence are rendered permanent and secure; since no future Nabob will either have power or riches sufficient to attempt your overthrow by means either of force or corruption. The experience of years has convinced us, that a division of power is impossible, without generating discontent, and hazarding the whole. All must belong either to the company or to the Nabob; and we leave you to judge which alternative is the most desirable, and the most expedient in the present circumstances."

"In a separate letter from the said Right Honourable Lord Clive to the said Directors, also dated the 30th Sept. 1765, the motives for this scheme of assuming the Dewannee are farther explained, in the following words. "Though the revenues belong to the company, yet were the company's officers to be the collectors, foreign nations would immediately take umbrage; and complaints preferred to the British court might be attended with very embarrassing consequences. Nor can it be supposed, that either the French, Dutch, or Danes will acknowledge the English company

company Nabob of Bengal, and pay into the hands of their servants the duties upon trade, or the quit-rent of those districts which they have for many years possessed by virtue of the royal firmans, or by grants from former Nabobs." And again: "In considering the subject of the Dewannee, and the consequences of your large increase of revenues, I have already observed, that our acquisition will give no umbrage to foreign nations with respect to *our territorial jurisdiction, so long as the present appearance of the Nabob's power is preserved.*"

"Lord Clive and his select committee, in their letter to the Court of Directors, of the 30th September 1765, before quoted, speak still more plainly, if possible, of the difference in the company's situation from the taking the Dewannee. Their express words are in the 29th paragraph. "*You are now become the Sovereigns of a rich and potent kingdom.*" And in the 38th paragraph. "*You are now not only the collectors, but the proprietors;*" meaning of the revenues of *the Nabob's dominions.*

"Among the many private motives hinted at for this manoeuvre, we cannot conclude on this head, without taking notice, that a principal one was, to enable the gentlemen who planned and adopted this mode of government, to *establish such monopolies of the trade of the country, and even of the common necessities of life, for their own private emolument, and to the subversion of the natural rights of all mankind,* as to this day remain unparalleled in the history of any government, and of which we shall treat more particularly hereafter.

"From what has already been said, we presume it will appear evident to every impartial person, that the Dewannee, whatever it had been, was an office which, when assumed, had no existence; the grant of it being received, or pretended to be

received, from a Prince who, in fact, never had it in his gift; whose authority, on other similar occasions, had been publicly and wholly disavowed by the present receivers of the grant; and that the whole was a mere fiction, invented for the private purposes of the company or Directors, and their servants or confederates: and to screen their seizing on the sovereignty of the country, by imposing upon and deceiving, if they could, not only the inhabitants of India and foreigners, but even the British nation."

In all quarrels and disputes, either of a public or private nature, the first party who departs from their faith in the observation of treaties and engagements are most to be execrated. And our author expressly charges that foul blot on the English company; for the first treaty in 1757, that ever was ratified in India by Lord Clive with the Nabob Serajah al Dowlah, was hardly sooner made than broken.

"The Nabob Serajah al Dowlah came down to oppose the English, who by unparalleled instances of bravery and intrepidity, attended with the most extraordinary good fortune, baffled him in all his attempts; and forced him, with his numerous army, to retire to his capital of Murhedabad; having first, that is on the 9th of February 1757, obliged him to make a very advantageous treaty with them, wherein he confirmed all the former possessions and immunities of the company, and granted them several new privileges.

"This was the first formal treaty that our company had ever entered into with any Nabob of Bengal. It was solemnly ratified in the strongest manner, the Nabob swearing on the Koran, by God and Mahomed, and Colonel Clive pledging the names of God and our Saviour faithfully to observe the same.

H h 2

"Necessary,

"Necessity, which in politics usually supercedes all oaths, treaties, or forms whatever, induced the English East India company's representatives, about four months after the execution of the former treaty, to determine, "by the blessing of God," upon dispossessing the Nabob Serajah al Dowlah of his Nizamut, and giving it to another."

This forfeiture of honour was the price of Lord Clive's Jaghire.

(To be continued.)

Considerations on Criminal Law. 8vo. 6s. bound. Cadell.

WE congratulate our cotemporaries on the pleasing hope of some salutary regulations to restrain the rigidity of the statute laws, relative to criminals in this country.

When men of such erudition, and strong natural abilities, stand forth in favour of reformation and humanity, as this author manifestly, in this great work, displays, it is almost impossible that ignorance grafted on, or warped by bad customs, can much longer prevail over such evident truth, and clear demonstrative reasoning.

This able author needs only to be read attentively—conviction must follow.

The frequent executions in England disgrace the country. Either the people are more wicked than foreign nations, or our laws are more sanguinary. The former falacy, by this great performance, is made clear to the meanest capacity, and the latter truth is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt.

An alteration in the criminal decisions in this country, is now indispensably necessary. The abuse of the law (as revealed by nature, sanctioned sacred by the Old Testament, and made divine by Christianity) is

got up to such a high pitch of inquiry now, that this great empire must either rouse itself into a spirit of opposition to the cruel innovations that have crept into our former humane system of jurisprudence, or, like the Roman state, we must fall under, and become a prey to venal and corrupt institutions, hatched and contrived by ignominious courts and interested lawyers, who, avariciously, sacrifice the good of the state to their own emoluments.

This author judiciously points out the discouragement incident to the first promoters of useful informations in the following words:

"When by the power, influence, or imposition of some leading members, erroneous and iniquitous institutions are once established, and it is made the immediate and apparent interest of subordinate tyrants to support such a corrupt system, error and iniquity become sacred. The prejudice of education fetters the multitude to that degree, as to render them tenacious of habits and customs to which their own natural rights are sacrificed; and the few who have discernment sufficient to discover the folly, iniquity, and oppression of such a system, dare not even whisper their discoveries. The dread of power awes them from the free exercise of their reason. They are obliged to bend their understanding beneath the yoke of slavery, and live the unwilling victims of a savage or absurd polity; unless some extraordinary circumstances concur to make a reformation practicable.

"These principles will account for the long continuance of *Eastern despotism*; and for the many absurd and execrable systems of religion, which have been invented in aid of tyranny, and in derogation of the natural rights of mankind. Such systems, which have been founded on usurpation or imposition, are fostered by ignorance, and supported by

by power. The principles of fear and of slavish subjection are early inculcated, and the people are industriously deprived of every advantage, which, by enlarging their ideas, might dispel the darkness in which they are enveloped, and admit the rays of reason, which is the light of nature, to shine upon them."

This humane writer is irresistibly strong in his arguments against the deprivation of life, for light or trivial offences, when the criminal might, by proper lenity and useful correction, be brought under the regulations of civil society, and rendered useful to the community, as well as a chance of being able to make restitution to the person whom he had injured.

"When we speak of punishment, with respect to the amendment of the criminal, we certainly mean his amendment in this life, which is absolutely defeated by putting him out of the world; and therefore the discussion of this point does not properly belong to this head, which considers the end of punishment with respect to the amendment of the criminal. Whether it be for the benefit of a delinquent, deemed incorrigible, to be excluded from society, or to remain in it, is more than human judgment can determine: for it is at least possible, that the delinquent, whom we suppose irreclaimable, might, if indulged with life, forsake the habitude of evil: and we assume greater sagacity than belongs to our finite comprehension, when we presume to decide, whether it is better for a criminal, with respect to himself alone, to die or live.

"Besides, when shall we pronounce a delinquent to be irreclaimable? As men, who labour under dangerous bodily diseases, often recover after they have been deemed incurable; so criminals, though arrived to the most excessive pitch of profligacy, often reform after they have been judged irreclaim-

able. There is a stronger analogy between the natural and political body, than is generally supposed. Now, should we not condemn a physician who should order his patient to be put to death, because he conceived it to be beyond the power of medicine to restore him? How then shall we justify the legislator who commits his political patients to the hands of the executioner, perhaps on the first appearance of a dangerous distemper, without applying proper remedies to procure their recovery?"

In the chapter concerning the right of punishment, this judicious author treats the important subject in a singularly great, and masterly manner.

He says, "With respect to the right of punishment in general, it must be allowed, that the magistrate can have no power, but what he either derives originally from the people, who, by common consent, agreed to resign their natural rights for certain purposes, and under certain conditions; or what he acquires by necessary implication, as means requisite to the end of government for the common good; upon the principle, *Salus populi suprema lex*.

"Now, it is clear that the people could not possibly transfer a right which they could not lawfully claim themselves. It will be allowed, that no one has a right to take away his own life; consequently, since he himself can, in no extremity whatever, put an end to his own being, he cannot have given the magistrate a right of inflicting death upon him; and the arguments which would endeavour to prove the affirmative, might with equal force be applied in vindication of suicide."

To mark out the striking illustration in this performance would be to transcribe the whole book. But we shall further consider this subject in our next.

A Letter from P. Amiot, at Peking, dated March 1st, 1769, containing an account of the present state of Painting in China. Published by M. de Guignes.

THE following extract was made by M. de Guignes from the original of Father Amiot; he has suppressed every thing, which related merely to the transactions of the missionaries there in their ecclesiastic functions. It were to be wished that the same practice had taken place, with respect to all the *Lettres edifiantes* of the missionaries, before their publication; as that collection contains many interesting articles, relative to arts and sciences, which are now lost amidst long details concerning the missions. As M. de Guignes has opportunities of frequently obtaining such pieces from China, we shall give them a place in our collection: the following relation, concerning Father Attiret, includes the present state of painting in that nation.

"Father Attiret was the son of a painter at Dole, and learnt the art under his father's care; in which he began to be distinguished. At thirty, he entered among the Jesuits, and in 1737, was sent into China, at the request of the missionaries there, to be painter to the French mission, as Castiglione was to that of Portugal. When he arrived at Peking, he presented to the emperor, as his first essay, a picture representing an adoration of kings, with which the emperor was so well pleased, that he ordered him apartments within his palace. F. Attiret, who had not hitherto painted any thing except history and portraits, was now obliged to attempt all kinds of subjects. In his first, indeed, he chose for himself; but the emperor obliged him to take away, and add so many things, that it ended in a mixt species, which partook of almost every other. Besides, the emperor

did not love painting in oil, on account of its being too shining; the shades in it, when a little strong, were considered by him as too many blots. It was necessary that F. Attiret should conform to the emperor's taste, who preferred water colours; "This method is much more graceful (said he) it strikes the eye agreeably, on which side soever it is looked at; so that, as soon as that picture is finished, the new painter must paint after the same manner as all the others; in regard to portraits, however, he may make them in oil: but let him be instructed in regard to the manner of painting the others." It was not without some difficulty that Attiret could restrain himself from the European vivacity, which is no way agreeable to the Chinese, and which denotes, in their opinion, a disposition of indocility at the bottom, which they think it proper to suppress.

"To mortify cruelly, without appearing to have any such intention, and without affording the person mortified, the least just pretext to complain of it, but rather in such a manner, that he cannot well dispense with testifying an obligation on that account; this is an art which is possessed at Peking in a supreme degree; they did not wait long before they put it in practice, with regard to Attiret. He had manifested some unwillingness to paint in water colours; they were studious to present him with a thousand occasions for that, to one of the other, and he was almost compelled to express an obligation to those who procured him the opportunities. He had also appeared to take it ill, that the Chinese painters were directed to instruct him; instructions were therefore profusely bestowed on him, and he was forced, not only to receive them as favours, but even to solicit for them. At the instant when he was the most attentively employed on any sub-

subject, the eunuchs would bring him an order from the emperor to paint immediately some flowers upon a fan; on which Attiret, being put out of patience, has often in a cross tone answered, "I don't understand you;" and Father Castiglione has been forced to moderate these blunt sallies of vivacity. Some few days after one of these orders, there came another, much more honourable in appearance, but in reality much more mortifying. It was for Attiret to hasten into one of the apartments in the interior part of the palace, in order to retouch a Chinese painting, which was (they said) injured in some places. Accordingly he went with Castiglione, who was charged to explain to him what was to be done, and, they added, how it ought to be done; the business was to lay some new colours upon some ancient ones, and thus to revive an old picture, which filled one whole side of an apartment. A single table, upon which they had placed a chair, was all the scaffold permitted: any one may conceive how much he must be cramped, as well at the bottom of the picture, as at the top; he was even in danger of falling, whenever he in the least, lost his equilibrium. He was still more incommoded by the eunuchs, who, under a pretext of serving him, were in reality placed around him only as a guard, to observe all his ways, and to perform the office of masters of ceremonies, by pointing out to him, both in season and out of season, every little punctilio of the *etiquette* of the palace. Every day, about seven o'clock in the morning, he was to be ready at the first gate of the interior court, there he was to wait until the guards had signified his arrival to the eunuchs who presided over that quarter, in order that he might be introduced by one of them. As soon as he had entered, the gate was barred after him, and himself led in solemn silence

cross a vast court; at the end of which he was to wait again, until another set of eunuchs were informed of his being there. In fine, after having passed through several gates, always with the same ceremony, and the same tediousness, he at last entered the room, where he was to paint; he remained there until five in the evening, and was then dismissed with the same ceremonies. The emperor sent him every day provision from his own table: but before it got to him it was quite cold, and only fit to disgust strangers, whose stomachs, at the best, are but little suited to the dishes of that country; so that generally he contented himself, at least, at first, with eating only some fruit and cakes. However, at length he finished that picture, and also the other he had begun, and several more, wherein he endeavoured to catch so much of the manners of the Chinese, as appeared to him good; his success, in short, was so great, that every body was desirous of his pictures; he was sent for to the grandees and ministers of state, during their hours of leisure. This compensated, in some measure, for the time spent in working at the palace, which was so much the more fatiguing, as it was always accompanied with every thing that ceremony could produce of constraint, and even uncivility. A kind of detached hall, level with the ground, as are all the Chinese apartments, between a court and a garden, exposed to all the inconveniencies of different seasons, this was the place destined as a workshop for the painters. Sometimes he suffered the severity of cold, there being no other fire in winter, than in a little chafing dish, on which he placed his pans, that contained his colours, to prevent their being frozen. In summer he suffered nothing less from the excessive heat, and consequently drying of the colours, in a place where the rays of the sun

burning fire, by entering on all sides, rendered it a kind of a furnace. However, the rest of the painters were in a like portion, and, therefore, he had no pretence for offering any complaints.

"Attiret not being able to perform for every body, he contented himself with sketching out the whole of his subjects, and then painting only the situations himself; he distributed the rest of the work to the Chinese painters under his own direction. He has acknowledged often, that, with respect to the head deeds, the draperies, the landscape, animals, and, in general, all the *costume* of the nation, the Chinese, thus directed, executed them much faster and better, than he could have done himself. Experience taught him every day something new, and he received from those painters many useful instructions in his art. For instance, he had once just finished in the palace a picture, with which he was tolerable well pleased himself; in the distances was a landscape, and among other trees, one very common in China, which has a fine effect in painting: the principal figures represented Chinese ladies, and their waiting women. The Chinese painters, who were at work in the same place, came from time to time, and took a view of his work, retiring again without saying a word. Attiret was surprised at not receiving the least compliment from them, for at other times, they were wont to be prodigal of them for trifles; he pressed them repeatedly to tell him their sentiments; at last, the most ancient of them said, "Your precious pencil is, without dispute, more lively and faster than ours: but you are not so well acquainted as we, with the customs and objects to be met with in our country; I shall therefore take the liberty of expressing to you my fears, since you so urgently solicit for our sentiments:

your picture offends too obviously against the *costume* of the country for the emperor to be pleased with it: in the first place, the leaves and branches of this tree are not arranged as in nature; secondly, there is not in each leaf the same number of principal filaments that there ought to be; there should be always just such a number, and you have sometimes made more, and sometimes fewer, according as chance directed your pencil." "Ah! (replied Attiret) but I am not a botanist; it is sufficient for a painter to represent the forms of the leaves in general; if there are no other defects than these, I flatter myself, that the emperor will not disapprove of this picture." "I wish it may be so, (answered the Chinese) it will soon be cleared up to you, for they give notice of his arrival." Accordingly the emperor entered immediately, and went to view the picture of Attiret. He demanded, if the women represented in the picture, were intended for European women? Attiret answered, "No, "Then (replied the emperor) they have little resemblance to Chinese women; they must be changed for others, or retouched." He cast a look upon the other painters, and retired. Attiret, whose intention had been to represent Chinese women, was much disconcerted: he had recourse to his old painter, and desired the continuance of his information on this occasion. "With all my heart (said he) but upon condition, that you consider what I say as only an instance of my friendship. The remark which I communicated to you before, appeared to you a trifle; let it be so: but you will not judge the same of the remainder; here is something more essential: the principal objects in your picture are women dressed like Chinese; among these are both mistresses and servants. You thought it sufficient to distinguish these by their habits, their

their head dress, the greater or less degree of majesty in their attitudes, or, perhaps, by other little distinctions, which we either have not taken notice of, or do not comprehend: but you have omitted some essential differences, which constitute, as I may say, the rank of women, and make one able to say, at first sight, this is the mistress, and this is the waiting maid. Now these characteristic distinctions, in regard to their figures, consist chiefly in their hands: you are a stranger; it is probable, that it may be long before you see any of our women, if ever you do. But the hands of a woman of quality, or any other who has servants under her, are always of a beautiful red; if they are not so naturally, yet they are rendered so by artificial means; and their fingers ought to be exceedingly slender, round and tapering to a point: they are moreover always armed with long nails, arched round regularly at the edge; red as far as they cover the finger, and of a pearl colour in the remainder; neither is the length of them the same indifferently; but the nails of the thumb and little finger ought to be considerably longer than the rest; for which reason, these two are commonly covered with an artificial nail of gold or silver, to preserve them from the dangers to which they might otherwise be exposed. So that even if a painter gave our ladies the requisite length of nails, yet if he should omit the gold nail-cover, he would commit a great fault: for our ladies have the prudence never to expose to accident inconsiderately one of their greatest beauties; they well know how much time and patience it costs to get nails of a full inch in length, and well turned: they ought not to appear less cautious in their perfections in painting than they are in reality; but this is still nothing at all in comparison

382T. MAG. Mar. 1772.

of what follows. The hair of the heads, which you have given to these pretended Chinese women, is totally wrong: these eyes of brilliancy and vivacity, these rosy cheeks, these confident looks, this arm, which is exposed up to the elbow, this bosom, uncovered down to the rising of the breasts, all this is quite against our customs, except when we paint women of but moderate virtue, or young girls not arrived at the age of puberty. It is modesty, timidity, and gentleness, which are the principal external qualities we require in the female sex; it is only in possessing these, that they can obtain our admiration: they know; and are so well convinced of this, that they employ all their art to obtain, at least, the appearance of what nature may have refused them; and whoever does not represent them with these qualities in painting, commits a fault as ridiculous in our eyes, as when a magistrate has the air of a fop. If then you would wish that the emperor should relish your picture, cover the necks of your women up to the chin, and their arms down to the wrist; soften that colour on their faces; weaken the glare of it with half tints, which shall leave little red to be seen, for we hold it as a certain maxim, that a woman, with a face thus illuminated, is given to wine; whether it be always true or not is of no importance, we hear so from others, we say it ourselves, and all the world seems persuaded of the truth of it. Hence, such of our ladies as have naturally a high colour, take as much pains to hide it as they would any real deformity; nay, they even carry things to such lengths, that if they use any paint, it is such as has the colour of chalk, and not of vermilion. However, these remarks extend only to Chinese women; and the emperor's order is absolute; you must either correct your

I i pic-

picture, or suffer us to do it for you. As for Tartar women, you will be a little more at liberty, when you represent them: for although the Tartars have long dwelt in China, and are now our masters, they have not yet altogether adopted the Chinese manners: but it will come about by degrees."

Father Attiret, who had listened with attention to this discourse of the Chinese painter, remained, as he confessed, for some time, like a man thunderstruck. The corrections required, were such as tended only to spoil his picture; he obeyed, however, and this forced docility obtained him the approbation of the emperor, and the friendship of all the painters in the palace: they considered him from that moment, as a very able artist, to whose perfection they were capable to contribute, at the same time that they improved themselves.

(To be continued.)

Observations Meteorologiques hechas en esta Ciudad de Mexico, &c. i. e. Meteorologic Observations made in the City of Mexico. Printed in Spanish, at Mexico, 1770; by D. Joseph Antonio de Alzate.

A Book printed in the capital of the new discovered world, is of itself a curiosity in Europe, more especially when containing observations concerning that region, which could only be made by one resident there; and these are the first which the literati have received from that quarter; the situation of the chief city of which was so little known, that it appears, by these observations of *Alzate*, that an error of almost 200 French leagues has been committed by our geographers in the longitude of Mexico. This book, together with various curiosities in natural history, and interesting re-

marks in manuscript, *Alzate* sent to the academy of sciences at Paris, which have occasioned him the compliment of being entered among the foreign correspondents of the academy. *M. Cassini* the son, proposes to annex the manuscripts of *Alzate* to the relation of the *Abbé de la Chappe's* journey to California, taken from the papers which *M. Pault* has brought home after that academicien's death.

In this printed book, *M. Alzate* gives an account of a great earthquake, which happened at Mexico on the 4th of April, 1768, whereby the houses were so much damaged, that their repairs would amount to a million: on the same day, a terrible eruption happened in the volcano, on the top of the high mountain *Catapani*, in the neighbourhood of Mexico, which gives *M. Alzate* occasion to conclude, that there is a connection between earthquakes and those eruptions: he mentions also, the situation of all the other volcanos in that country, to the amount of a dozen and more. The circumstances attending these phenomena being similar to those in Europe, we shall proceed to what is peculiar to that country.

He gives an account of the distemper of which *Abbé de la Chappe* died; it is a pestilential disease called at Mexico, *malasajahuat*; the same as what is called the black vomit at Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and other parts of the sea coast. It is the scourge of the kingdom of Mexico: in 1736 and 37 that city lost one third of its inhabitants by this distemper: in 1761 and 62, there died at least 25000 persons of the same, together with the small pox, and other epidemic diseases, which increased the mortality. He thinks the cause of this disorder is the mixture of black bile with the blood; for all, when first attacked with it, have a pale colour, and bring

bring up blood, both at the mouth and nose; which seldom happens after the crisis. A relapse is much more fatal than the first attack. In other epidemic diseases, M. Alzate observed, that bleeding and purging were very dangerous, and those who attempted these evacuations for other disorders, were immediately seized with the black vomit. It is much more frequent among the Indians than the Spaniards, and always begins with the former: in 1761 and 62, there were, in the space of twelve months, 9000 Indians sent to the royal hospital for this disease, of whom only 2000 recovered.

M. Alzate describes also, a plant called *cascalote*, which is that employed with most success at Mexico for dying black. The body is large, and grows only in very hot climates, its leaf is small, and resembles a good deal that of the *buxacher*, which is another plant used also for dying black, although in less perfection; in California it is employed for making ink; the flower of the *cascalote* is yellow; the body grows slower than that of oaks; and the dye is the least corrosive of any employed for that purpose: the most common black hats never lose any thing of their first gloss, and wear to shreds, before the colour is in the least changed.

The *sabim* is a monstrous tree; there is one in the church yard of *Pepota*, a village about half a league from Mexico, whose trunk measures 16 *varas* and a half, which is near 50 feet of the royal standard. The *chia* is a seed, which, when infused for two hours, and mixed with sugar, forms a pleasant liquor to drink. Out of the same seeds the painters extract an oil, which they use in painting: and which produces a charming effect: they first roast or heat them on a grill, and then press them. Near the mines of *Pactuca*, is a mountain formed entirely of

loose stones, which have all possible figures ready formed; so that for the purpose of building, or any other, one has nothing more to do, than to collect what one wants out of the mountainous mass, of any required dimensions, as well as figure. He describes the *cacahuate*, and the manner of cultivating this plant; it is remarkable for bearing its fruit at its root; it rises only about half a foot above the ground, and the fruit is roasted at a slow fire; but is esteemed not wholesome, especially for the breast, so that it is only used in times of famine; this plant is in its highest beauty in the sun-shine, and withers as soon as shaded. The *mariposa plateada*, or silver butterfly, one of which M. Alzate has sent to the academy, is not described by M. Reaumur, although the virtuosi have some of them in their cabinets. The chrysalides of this fly are very curious in their structure, and the author thinks that one cannot find any such in Europe. He refers to the naturalists to explain how this butterfly is able, at its birth, to open the covering of the *cocoon*, in which it is inclosed, when they shall have examined the manner in which it is wrapt up. He has had, for several years, a great number of these *cocons*, but has never yet been able to ascertain how the fly comes out, nor yet how the maggot could so artificially work them round; one can scarcely imagine how such glutinous threads should be prevented from sticking together at the time of their being spun. Among other uncommon insects, M. Alzate speaks of a spider, which resembles the tarantula of Naples, and which never appears by day light: in a serene night it may be seen, but in case of approaching rain it is an infallible barometer, which M. Alzate has observed several times, and for some hours before the storm, as well as many other persons, without ever

finding themselves deceived. He has seen some shells of a very precious kind, found at *Sanra*, the matter of which is precisely the same as that from which gold and silver is extracted. He affirms, that in digging a certain mine, human bodies have been found petrified. He has sent to the academy some petrifications from the mines of *Huajuapato*, of most admirable beauty: in these mines a great number of *dendrites* are found, and which way soever they are divided, there is always to be seen the image of a cedar, very well imitated: in some of these stones a remarkable singularity is found, which is, that the part forming the image of the cedar is of pure silver, and the rest of the mine also contains matter proper to furnish this metal.

These mines are called the cedar mines. In the memoirs of the academy for 1744, mention is made of dead fishes being found in some wells at Mexico, after the eruption of a volcano at Vera Cruz; this is treated by our author as a mere fable: but he has some molar teeth of extraordinary size; one in particular, being above ten inches long, and weighing eight pounds, some of the ivory of it was still preserved; also a leg bone, which is a foot and half in diameter, and although it is only a part of the whole, it is five feet long, and was used by an Indian to harricade the door of his hut; he has received information also of whole sepulchres of bones of the same size; but they are ignorant to what animals they could have belonged. M. Alzate relates also, that a domestic of Don Alonzo de Gomez had, from his infancy, lost all use of both arms; but being one evening caught in a thunderstorm, he took under a tree, where he was struck down to the ground by lightning, but soon after came to himself, and to his great joy, found

that he had recovered the use of his arms; this resembles the effect of electric strokes for the cure of paralytic cases: but the author affirms, he had this account as an undoubted truth from persons every way credible, and such as had no knowledge of electricity, and, therefore, could not be supposed to have intended to speak in favour of it.

M. Alzate observed the internal contact or total ingress of Venus on the Sun, the 3d of June 1769, to be at mid-day $55^{\circ} 34'$; and M. Bartolache found $55^{\circ} 36'$; he could not observe the egress. But he had an opportunity, the next day, of observing the total ingress of Mercury at noon $55^{\circ} 22'$. An observation of this kind had never yet been sent from any country in the world; it is so much the more curious, as it cannot be made in Europe. The beginning of an eclipse of the moon was observed on the 12th of December 1769, at 10h. 16. nearly, which gives for the difference of meridians between Paris and Mexico $6h. 51'$ instead of $7h. 4'$, as it was supposed to be before. He has moreover made a map of Mexico, after several manuscripts and informations collected from travellers, which he has presented to the academy; he has since had an opportunity of seeing several travellers, who had made use of his map, and found it more exact than any made before; and still farther, the situation which he has given to California is now found to be confirmed by the observations of M. de la Chappe, which shews that M. Alzate's map, although more narrow from east to west than former ones, is more accurate. According to De la Chappe's observations on the passage of Venus, the village of St. Joseph, near cape St. Lucas in California, is of $7h. 28'$ 10" westward of Paris, and at $23^{\circ} 37'$ of north latitude.

The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, &c. continued from p. 163.

IN our last number we traced this work through the doctrine, the rites, and *some* of the ceremonies now used by the Greek church, as established in Russia.

We observed that there were several entertaining parts relative to the different offices of baptism, of matrimony, and of the matrimonial coronation, as also of the *holy unction*, which we should reserve for this number, as it would be impossible to give our readers a clear idea of so useful, and at the same time pleasing a work, as that before us, in the small compass to which, by the nature of our undertaking, we are necessarily confined. We now, therefore, resume the task, and shall begin with the office of baptism.

In imitation of the Jewish rite of circumcision, it was customary in the Greek church, to carry the infant to the church on the *eighth day*, in order to receive its name; and, according to the rules of the church, the child ought to be named after the Saint who happened to be in the kalendar on the day when the child was presented; hence a superstitious notion prevails amongst the vulgar, that the infant was put under the special protection of that Saint on whose day it was baptized.

On the *fortieth day* after delivery, the mother should attend the church, in order to be purified, and the child should again be presented. There is no manner of doubt but that this custom was also borrowed from the Jewish ceremonies, and practised in imitation of the purification of the Virgin, and the presentation of Christ in the temple. After this, the child is made a *catechumen*; but as this form of initiation depends on the puberty of the party, no particular time for performing this service is prescribed by the rules of the Greek church.

That sponsors are of great antiquity, may be demonstrated from their being mentioned by Tertullian. They were also appointed for adults as well as infants. Originally parents, if they were Christians, were sponsors for their own children; and the rules of the Greek and Roman churches, which prohibit sponsors from marrying the child for whom they answered in baptism, are founded upon a law still extant in the Justinian code.

After these regulations being observed, baptism is performed, by an immersion *three times*, repeated; symbolical, as is supposed, of the Trinity in the Godhead. Baptism is followed by the *anointing* or *sacred unction*, the curious manner of consecrating which ointment Dr. King circumstantially relates in the work before us.

Seven days after the anointing with the holy oil, the person undergoes the ceremony of ablution, and formerly the person so anointed, if an adult, kept the linen vestment, in which he was wrapped round him, until he came to the church for the priest to untie it and perform the ablution. Hugo de Sancta Victore accounts for this practice in the following words: *Solent quidam querere quanto tempore soleant unctionem christiana observare in capite, ut scilicet capite non lavent, qui accipiunt. matris impositionem absque tempore baptismi. Quibus responderi potest, conventionem esse, ut tanto tempore adventus spiritus Sancti apud unumquemque qui cum accepit celebratur, tanto tempore generaliter ab ecclesia celebratur adventus Spiritus Sancti super Apostolos, hoc est septem diebus. Et merito: quia septem sunt dona Spiritus Sancti: et in septem annis, ad hospitium suum Spiritus Sanctus venit, ad dignum est ut habeat quinquaginta annos suum.*

We will not pretend to say that this mystic solution will satisfy our rationally learned readers; however it

favours of the Spirit of the times in which that famous Monk lived, which was in the 12th century.

The last ceremony observed by the antient Greek church, and which was annexed to baptism, was the *tonsure*, or shaving the head in the form of a cross. At what period of time this singular ceremony crept into the Christian Church is difficult to determine with precision: but shaving the head appears to have been very anciently practised, by such persons as had made a vow; thus we read of St. Paul or Aquila's *having shaved his head in Cenchrea, because one of them had a vow.*

At the conclusion of the baptism, it is usual for the Russian priests, on the request of the parents, to hang a little cross of gold, silver, or other metal, round the infant's neck; but this custom, Dr. King says, is not warranted by any express order of the church, and therefore the gentry very seldom wear them.

Having thus given a detail of the different rites used in the Greek church, we shall now present our readers with some part of the divine office used in baptism.

The Office of Holy BAPTISM.

The priest goes into the church, puts on his white priestly garment, and after the candles are all lighted, he takes the censer and incenses the font all around, then he gives away the censer and bows. Then he dips his finger in the water, and signs it three times, and blows upon it, saying:

"Let every adverse power be confounded under the sign of thy cross." *Thrice.*

"Make all aerial and invisible idols to depart from us, let not the demon of darkness be concealed in this water; and we beseech thee let not the evil spirit, which bringeth darkness of thoughts and trouble of mind, let it not descend with this

baptized person: but do thou, O Lord of all, consecrate this water that it may be the water of redemption and sanctification; for the purifying of the flesh and spirit, for loosening the chains, for remission of sins, for enlightening the mind, for the laver of regeneration, the grace of adoption, the garment of incorruption, the fountain of life: for thou, O Lord, hast said, wash and be clean: thou hast given us from above the regeneration by water and the Spirit: shew thy power in this water, O Lord, and grant that the person to be baptized therein may be thoroughly renewed; that he may put off the old man, which is corrupt after the lust of fraud, and put on the new man after the image of him that made him; that being planted in the likeness of his death by baptism, he may be partaker of his resurrection: that preserving the gift of thy holy Spirit, and abounding in grace, he may obtain the prize of his high calling; and be numbered with the first-born that are written in heaven, in thee our Lord, and our God, Jesus Christ; to whom be glory and power, with thine eternal Father, and thy most holy, good, and life-giving Spirit, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen."

Priest. "Peace be with you all."

Deacon. "Bow down your heads to the Lord."

The priest then blows thrice into the vessel of oil, and signs it thrice with the sign of the cross; that is the vessel which the Deacon holds, who saith:*

"Let us pray unto the Lord."

Priest. "O Lord God of our fathers, who rulest over all; who didst save Noah in the ark, and didst send unto him the dove, carrying in his mouth the branch of olive, the symbol of reconciliation; and by this preservation from the flood didst typify the mystery of grace; and hast

* This oil is used to consecrate the water, in which the person is to be baptized: and is quite different from the holy chrism which follows after baptism.

appointed the fruit of the olive for the consummation of thy holy mysteries, whereby thou didst give thy holy spirit to them who were under the law, and dost now perfect those who are under grace : blest, we beseech thee, this oil, by the virtue, operation, and presence of the Holy Ghost, that it may become to those who are anointed with faith, and are partakers thereof, the unction of incorruption, the armour of righteousness, the renewing of soul and body ; for turning aside all machinations of the devil, and for deliverance from all evil ; to thy glory and the glory of thine only begotten Son, and of thy most holy, good, and life-giving Spirit, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages."

Choir. "Amen."

Deacon. "Let us attend."

The priest sings alleluiah thrice with the people, and pours the oil on the top of the water, making three crosses with it ; then he saith aloud :

"Blessed be God, who enlighteneth and sanctifieth every man that cometh into the world, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages."

Choir. "Amen."

The person to be baptized is then presented : the priest takes some of the oil with two fingers, and makes the sign of the cross on his forehead, on his breast, and between his shoulders, saying :

"N. the servant of God is anointed with the oil of gladness, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen."

Then he signs him upon the breast and upon the middle of the back ; as he signs him upon the breast, he saith :

"For the healing of his soul and body." *Then on the ears, saying :*

"For hearing the faith."

Then on the palms of the hands :

"Thy hands have made me and fashioned me."

Then on the feet :

"That he may walk in the way of thy commandments."

After the whole body is thus anointed, the priest baptizes him, holding him upright and turning his face towards the east, saying :

"N. the servant of God is baptized. In the name of the Father. Amen. [*first immersion.*] And of the Son. Amen. [*second immersion.*] And of the Holy Ghost. Amen. [*third immersion.*] Now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen."

After the baptism, the priest wipes his hands, and with the people sings ps. 32, thrice. The priest then puts on the baptized person's garment, saying :*

"N. The servant of God is clothed with the garment of righteousness, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen."

This troparion is then sung.

"Grant me the garment of light, thou who art clothed with light as with a garment, O most merciful Christ our God."

After he is clothed, the priest saith this prayer.

"Blessed art thou, O Lord God almighty, the fountain of all good things, the sun of righteousness, who hast enlightened those who sat in darkness by the appearance of thine only begotten Son, our God, as the sun of salvation ; and hast vouchsafed unto us, unworthy as we are, a blessed purification by holy water, and a divine sanctification by the vivifying chrism ; and hast now been pleased to regenerate this thy new-enlightened servant by water and the Holy Ghost ; and to grant him pardon of his sins voluntary and involuntary : grant him, O Lord, the most merciful ruler of all things, the seal of thy holy, omnipotent, and adorable spirit, and the participation of the holy body, and of the honourable blood of

* At this place they generally present the little cross with the child's shirt.

of thy Christ. Keep him in thy holiness; confirm him in the true faith; deliver him from the evil one, and all his insidious snares; and by the salutary fear of thee, preserve his soul in purity and righteousness; that in all his actions and words, he may do that which is well-pleasing in thy sight; as thy child, and heir of thy heavenly kingdom.

Exclamation. For thou art our God, the God of mercy and salvation; and to thee we offer up our praise to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages. Amen."

Having dispatched the office of baptism, the author treats of that of matrimony. This, he observed, consists of three distinct offices: *first*, when the parties betrothe themselves to each other, they give and mutually receive presents, as pledges of their fidelity; the *second* ceremony is that of the coronation: this is properly the marriage; the *third* and last is that of *disfessing* the crowns on the *eighth day*, when the bride is conducted to the bridegroom's house, to enter upon the care of his family. We shall give an extract of the manner of crowning the parties, as it is too curious to be omitted.

"The priest standing within the sanctuary, the couple who are to be married stand before the holy door, the man on the right, the woman on his left hand; their two rings, one of gold the other of silver, are placed at different sides of the table, the silver ring on the right hand the gold on the left. Then the priest signs the couple to be married on the head thrice, gives them lighted tapers, conducts them into the church, and crosses them with the incense."

Then the priest says a prayer; the choir answer, "Amen." After the Amen the priest takes the crown, and

first crowns the bridegroom, saying: "This servant of God is crowned for the handmaid of God, in the name of the Father, &c." Then he crowns the bride, saying: "The handmaid of God is crowned for the servant of God, &c." Then he gives the following benediction *thrice*:

"O Lord our God, crown them with glory and honour."

Then the priest says the following prayer:

"O God, who has created all things by thy power, who hast established the world and adorned the crown of all things created by thee, bless with thy spiritual benediction this common cup; and impart it unto these persons now joined in the fellowship of matrimony."

Exclamation. For thy name is blessed, and thy kingdom is glorified, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, even unto ages of ages."

Choir. "Amen."

Then the priest takes the common cup in his hand, and gives it to them three times, to the man first and then to the woman.

After which the priest takes them by the hand, some of the assistants holding their crowns, and turns them about in a circle*; himself or the choir saying the following troparions.

"Exult, O Isaiah, for a virgin has conceived, and brought forth a son, Emmanuel, God and Man, the East is his name; him do we magnify, and call the virgin blessed."

Another. "Ye holy martyrs, who have sought a good fight, and obtained the crown, pray unto the Lord to be merciful to our souls."

"Glory be to thee, O Christ our God, the glory of the apostles, the joy of the martyrs, whose preaching was the consubstantial Trinity."

Then taking off the bridegroom's crown,

* This is the procession; in which they walk round a circular space three times, turning from the right hand to the left, or from east to west.

he saith: "Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham, be thou blessed as Isaac, and multiplied as Jacob; walking in peace and performing the commandments of God in righteousness."

And taking off the bride's crown, he saith: "And be thou magnified, O bride, as Sarah, be thou joyful as Rebekah, and multiplied as Rachael; delighting in thine own husband, and observing the bounds of the law according to the good pleasure of God."

Deacon. "Let us pray unto the Lord."

Choir. "Lord have mercy upon us."

Priest saith this prayer.

"O God, our God, who wast present in Cana of Galilee, and didst give thy blessing to the marriage there, bless also these thy servants, who by thy providence are joined in the fellowship of matrimony, bless their going out and their coming in; replenish their life with good things; receive their crowns in thy kingdom; preserve them undefiled, blameless, and free from snares, for ever and ever."

Choir. "Amen."

Priest. "Peace be with you all."

Deacon. "Bow down your heads unto the Lord."

Choir. "To thee, O Lord."

The priest prayeth.

"The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the most holy, and substantial Trinity, the fountain of life, whose Godhead is one, and whose kingdom is one, bless you, and give unto you length of days, fruitfulness, increase of life and faith. May he fill you with all good things upon earth, and vouchsafe unto you the good things he has promised, through the prayers of the holy mother of God and of all saints. Amen. *Then the company congratulates them, and the parties having saluted each other, the priest makes the last dismissal.*

Brit. Mag. Mar. 1772.

Deacon. "Wisdom."

Choir sing. "O thou who art purer than the cherubim."

Priest. "Glory be to thee, O Christ, our God, our hope, glory be to thee."

Choir. "Glory! both now!"

"Lord have mercy upon us."

thrice.

"Give the benediction."

Priest. "He who, by his presence in Cana of Galilee, declared marriage honourable, Christ our true God, through the prayers of his most pure Mother, of the holy, glorious, and illustrious apostles, of the emperor and empress Constantine and Helena, equal to the apostles, of the holy and illustrious martyr Procopius, and of all saints, will have mercy upon us and save us, for he is good and the lover of mankind."

There are several ceremonies equally curious in the office of the *holy union*, but we cannot venture to trespass longer upon the patience of our readers. The specimens here produced will, we apprehend, give the curious in these matters, an idea of the work, which concludes by relating several of the rules of discipline, established in the Greek church, as they relate to the government of monks and monasteries. On the whole, we cannot but recommend this book to the perusal of the literary enquirer, as we think it a valuable acquisition to this country, and no less entertaining than fraught with instructive erudition.

The Mémoires of an Hermaphrodite. Inscribed to the Chevalier D'Eon. 12mo. 2s. sewed, Rofon.

LE Chevalier, or, if our readers will indulge the expression, *La Chevalière D'Eon*, the uncertainty of whose sex made so much noise among the knaves and fools of this metropolis some time ago, is at once,

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we find the patron and the hero of these memoirs. A mighty, pretty conceit in an anonymous scribbler, and, if we mistake not, perfectly new! The work seems to be vamped up from some French novel; and though we should be sorry to find it in the closet of a lady, yet we confess, that, upon the whole, it is less indelicate than, from the title, we had reason to expect it.

Histoire de L'Accession de la Maison de Bourbon au Trône d'Espagne.
Par M. Targe. 6 tom. 12mo. Or.
The History of the Accession of the House of Bourbon to the throne of Spain. By M. Targe. 6 vols. 12mo. 18s. Printed in Paris, and sold by Deletanville in London.

THE intention of this work is, to collect into one view, from a number of foreign and domestic publications, an uniform history of the accession of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish throne. The memoirs of the Marquis of St. Phillip, which are written upon the same subject, have had a very favourable reception. But the author of that work, though he is circumstantial with regard to what passed in Spain, has yet, on several occasions, with an unpardonable negligence, barely touched upon the transactions in France, in the Low Countries, and upon the Rhine; nor is he less blameable for his prepossession against the court of France, and for his inattention to the intrigues which preceded the testament and the death of Charles II. These defects M. Targe has now supplied from the memoirs of the Count d'Harcourt, and from the Italian history of the Marquis of Ottieri. In recording the military events of this period, he has adopted, for his chief guides, San-Vitali, another Italian author, the Chevalier de Folard, and the Marquis de Feuquières; and un-

biased by the prejudices of most of his countrymen who have written the history of Louis XIV, he has mentioned Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and the other distinguished warriors against the house of Bourbon, with all the respect and applause which are due to their talents and their virtues. From the memoirs of Lamberty, a virulent enemy of France, but a faithful historian, he has supplied himself with the memoirs of the Marquis de Torcy and de la Torre, and, with them, with the particulars of every negotiation and treaty. In a word, M. Targe seems to have consulted, with great labour and judgment, every different record of this interesting period, in the Latin, the Italian, the French, the English, the Spanish, and the German languages; and the only objection we have to the work is, that he has omitted to elucidate his facts, and to enliven his narration, by his own reflections, few of which are to be found in the course of these six volumes.

A Miscellany of Eastern Learning.
Translated from the Turkish, Arabian, and Persian Manuscripts, in the Library of the King of France. By Mons. Cardonne, Secretary and Interpreter of the Oriental Languages to his Christian Majesty, and Professor of Arabic in the Royal College at Paris. Translated into English. 12mo, 2 vols. 6s. Wilkie.

IF Mons. Cardonne, who tells us in a preface to this work, that he resided many years in the different countries where these pieces were written, and that they are the most interesting which are to be found in the library of the King of France, could produce no better sample of *Eastern Learning* than what is contained in this *Miscellany*, either the inhabitants of the East must be

be destitute of *learning**, or our compiler must be destitute of *judgment*. A more insipid, and at the same time a more stale, medley of allegories, tales, anecdotes, repartees, maxims, and scraps of poetry translated into *prose*, has not appeared for some time; and we know not which to condemn most, the futility of *Mons. Cardanus* in putting together such a work, or the effrontery of his translator in obtruding it upon the English reader, without understanding either the language of France, or the language in which he writes.

Antiquities of Greece. By Lambert Bos; with the Notes of Frederick Leisner. Intended principally for the Use of Schools. Translated from the original Latin, by Percival Stockdale. 8vo. 6s. Davies.

THE writings of Lambert Bos, his "*Antiquities of Greece*," in particular, are in high estimation among the learned; and perhaps there is not a publication in any language which is better calculated for the information of young students in whatever relates to the manners and customs of ancient Greece. We mean not to depreciate the valuable work of Bishop Potter on the same subject, which as it is more diffuse, and less perspicuous, than the volume before us, ought not to become an object of study but to readers of mature years, who have already made a considerable progress in the literature of Greece. Mr. Stockdale has performed his task with fidelity.

Critical Remarks on Dr. Nowel's Sermon. Preached on Thursday, January 30, 1772, before the House of

Commons. To which is annexed, the Sermon complete. Printed with the Approbation of the Speaker, at the Expence of a Member, and sold by Evans, &c. 1s.

AS this unpopular discourse has engrossed, to a great measure, the political conversation of the month, we shall, without entering into the merits or the demerits of Dr. Nowel, either as a divine or a fellow citizen, present our readers with the most exceptionable passage in the piece.

"The yoke of Popery, under which our forefathers had groaned, being now removed from the neck of the people, and the liberty of the Gospel proclaimed to them, one might have hoped, that a sense of their wonderful deliverance from more than Egyptian bondage, would have inspired them with one heart and one voice to glorify the God of their salvation. But instead of unity, tenfold discord arose; instead of conformity, schism, in various shapes, distracted the church, and rent the body of Christ. Men of headstrong passions, who knew not how to value the greatness of the blessing they had received, like the rebellious Israelites, waxed wanton and kicked; they spurned at all order, disdained subordination, despised government; and under the plea of liberty of conscience, gave themselves up to the wildest conceits of fanaticism and frenzy. From the affected gravity of their deportment, the gloomy cast of their countenance, and their pretences to a more pure form of divine worship than that established in the church, they acquired the name of Puritans; a turbulent sect, whose very principles were full of rancour and violence.

"Their ungovernable passions

* For *learning*, read *ignorance*. The translator seems not to have understood the difference of the two words.

were for a while checked by the moderating hand of a Queen, whose vigilance, activity, and resolution, gave stability to her government, and distinguished the annals of her reign.

But the affairs of Scotland were more favourable to their designs. The reins of government were in the hand of a princess, whose indiscretion and misfortunes raised the compassion of her friends, and the insolence of her enemies. The state was weakened by factions, and the foundations of the reformed church shaken by the unhappy attachment of the sovereign to the superstition of the religion in which she had been educated. These times of distraction opened a way to the aspiring views of men, who, under a pretence of new modelling the church, assumed to themselves all that authority of which Popery had been stripped, and upon the ruins of Romish tyranny erected their own.

"If the Pope filled himself the head of the church, they, though they abolished the title, retained the power of it to themselves, becoming many heads; and lords over God's heritage; summoning the Bishops to their tribunal; subjecting them to their censures; and at length prohibiting the exercise of the episcopal office under pain of excommunication; thus throwing down the pillars of the church, upon which it had rested for ages, and placing themselves in their room.

"If the Pope had claimed a jurisdiction over princes, their claims were not inferior; but more rigorously exerted, even to the imprisoning and deposing of their own lawful sovereign.

"If the Pope absolved subjects from their allegiance, they could upon every pretence sound the trumpet of rebellion, and compel them to engage in a solemn covenant to

take up arms against their king and country.

"If the Pope pretended to infallibility, they were moved by the unerring impulse of the Holy Spirit, under whose pretended influence they committed every enormity; blasphemously attributing to his inspiration, what they afterwards confessed to be the contrivance of their own evil machinations.

"If we now contrast this character with the description of heavenly wisdom, given us by St. James, we shall soon discover the spirit by which these men were actuated. "The wisdom that is from above, says the Apostle, is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy; and the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." Their wisdom on the contrary was to create discord, to stir up sedition, to speak evil of dignities, to despise dominion—they had bitter envying and strife in their hearts. "This wisdom, says the same Apostle, descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish; for where envying and strife is, there is confusion, and every evil work." Such was the spirit which at this time possessed Scotland.

"Upon the union of the two crowns, by the accession of James to the throne of England, the same spirit began to move itself here, and though it did not immediately break out into acts of sedition, yet, like pestilential vapour confined within the bowels of the earth, it gave frequent intimations of its fiery nature, till at length, in the reign of his son, it burst forth with such fury as to shake the king from his throne, and to involve law, justice, liberty, and religion, in one common ruin.

"It has indeed been frequently asserted, that this tempest was raised

by other causes; that the despotic disposition, the arbitrary proceedings, and the tyrannical government of the king, after numberless oppressions patiently submitted to, roused at length the spirit of an injured people in defence of their liberty and laws; that they had frequently applied for redress of grievances; had often petitioned for their rights, had used every method of persuasion and remonstrance without success, before they had recourse to those measures, which a sense of their injuries inspired, and necessity sufficiently justified. But to every unprejudiced person this apology for rebellion will appear as groundless as it is base. The complaints preceded even their pretended grievances, and continued after those grievances were redressed. They felt indeed one, which to men of their cast will ever be a real grievance; the establishment of episcopacy in the church, and monarchy in the state; of both which their levelling principles were equally subversive.

"I mean not to defend every measure taken by the administration, or to justify every expedient they had recourse to in support of government, when the regular and constitutional supplies were unreasonably withdrawn from it. To suppose that they were exempt from the common passions, infirmities, or errors of human nature, would be to forget that they were men: to pretend that in those difficult and perplexing conjunctures they exactly regulated every motion by the even hand of justice and prudence, would be in effect to attribute to them a degree of perfection far beyond the reach of human wisdom, or virtue, to attain.

"To pursue the history of these troubles through all its various scenes, is likewise beyond my present design, which aims only at pointing out the true source of them; and that I am not mistaken in deriving

it from the puritanical principles of the times, may be collected from their favourite historian". His words are to this effect: "There were two parties (then) in England; the one consisted of courtiers, and rigid episcopalians, who being most scrupulously attached to the hierarchy, firmly believed the Scots were in the wrong to reject with so much obstinacy this hierarchy, established thirty years by act of parliament; these looked upon the Scots as rebels, and wished to see them punished for their rebellion. The other party was composed of puritans; under which denomination were included not only the church-puritans, but also the state-puritans (i. e.) all those who were discontented with the government; and thought the king assumed a power which belonged not to him. These were far from disapproving the Scots conduct," though (he should have added) at that time in open rebellion against their sovereign. He has here drawn out the contending parties on each side: the rigid-episcopalians as he is pleased, seemingly by way of reproach, to call them, on one hand; the church and state-puritans on the other. The object of contest was no less than the preservation or abolition of episcopacy and monarchy; the conflict was long and doubtful; the event fatal; fatal to the best of princes, who fell a victim to the rage of his rebellious subjects; fatal to the guilty nation; whose proud triumph, stained with the blood of their sovereign, brought swift destruction upon themselves, and lasting infamy upon their posterity. I have no inclination to disclose those scenes of horror and confusion which preceded, or followed the bloody deed; when usurpation and tyranny, in just vengeance of their complicated guilt, ruled the people with "a rod of iron, and broke them in pieces like a potter's vessel."

vessel." Let me rather divert your thoughts from the impious equality of his murderers, to the contemplation of those divine virtues which shone forth in the life and death of the royal martyr.

"Perhaps no character in history has been so closely inspected, so severely examined by the eye of nation, as his; and no character has better stood the fiery trial. Not only his public actions, but his most private thoughts, and secret intentions, have been exposed to the view of the world, by those who neither wanted power to discover the truth, nor malevolence to disguise it. And yet after all their misrepresentations, the tongue of slander has been able to cast no reflection upon his royal virtues, but what time and impartial examination have already in a great measure obviated, and will, I trust, fully confute. When his private instructions to his ministers and agents, his correspondence with his secretaries, his bosom sentiments communicated without reserve to his most familiar friends, and faithful servants, shall be laid before the public, they will have abundant reason to admire his abilities, to applaud his integrity, to praise his constancy and patience, to celebrate his unshaken attachment to true religion; to deplore his death, and reverence his memory.

"In the mean while, this day of public fasting and humiliation will naturally raise in our minds other reflections suitable to the sad occasion of it. It will bring to our thoughts the heavy load of national guilt contracted by our forefathers, which, we have reason to fear, may yet remain uncanceled in the books of heaven, increased by the additional and complicated sins of their descendants. It will call to our memory the calamities of those times, when violence and rapine filled the land, and such scenes of slaughter and

blood were there presented themselves, as ought, for the honour of our country, to be far ever hid from the human view. It will fill us with a just abhorrence of the principles and practices of those bloody-minded men, who, under the sanctified pretence of promoting the honours of God, committed every cruelty which their own sullen religious malice, or the insatiation of the devil, could inspire. It should likewise put us on our guard against the attempts of men, who have artfully turned these disputes in the church, and claspings in the state, which once terminated in the ruin of these kingdoms.

"I pray God we may profit by the fatal experience of former ages, and learn wisdom from the instructive folly of our ancestors. I pray God that even in this our day we may know the things that belong to our peace, before they are hid from our eyes. May we all, animated by that zeal for our religion and love of our country, which inspired the song of the Psalmist, unite our wishes and endeavours for the peace and prosperity of our church and nation. "O pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and plentyousness be within thy palaces! For my brethren and companions sake I will wish thee prosperity; yea, because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek to do thee good."

"And while we behold the bright resemblance of those princely virtues, which adorned the royal martyr, now shining forth in the person of our gracious sovereign, let us earnestly address the throne of mercy, that the guilt of an ungrateful abandoned people may not cause this sun to be withdrawn from us, nor quench the light of Israel."

In "the Critical Remarks," which are here prefixed to the sermon, we perceive, through every page, the hand of a master;—penetrating, and

are sorry that the author, under the cloak of patriotism, should so egregiously misemploy his talents, as to encourage faction, and to excite sedition. If he does it from necessity, we pity, if he does it from choice, we detest him. Thus he concludes his remarks.

"Charles quarrelled with his parliament, because they would not concur with him in oppressing the people. George is upon the best terms with his parliament, because it is paid, because it takes from the people the fundamental right of election, and without any enquiry makes up the deficiencies of the civil list, as an inexhaustible fund of corruption. Charles raised money and contracted debts by his own authority, and in diametrical opposition to parliament. George, with the sanction of parliament, squanders away upon favourites, upon fossils, upon watches and buttons, ten times more than would have made Charles the best of princes. Charles, it is true, was apt to play the hypocrite, and retract his word. George is an absolute heart of oak—always true to his promise. Witness the punctuality with which he adhered to his engagements with Lord Chatham. When that noble patriot proposed plans of public utility, his Majesty was all attention and condescension. The scheme was to be adopted. No sooner was Chatham's back turned, but new counsels were adopted, and the immortal Pitt was thrown adrift upon the ocean of uncertainty. Hence his resignation; hence the secession of every honest man from the councils of his Majesty, who now has none about him but the refuse of the land, enemies to liberty, enemies to the people, enemies to human nature. It was therefore with justice that Dr. Nowel said, that "the bright resemblance of those princes—by virtues, which adorned the "Royal Martyr, now shine forth

"in the person of our gracious "Sovereign."

The Fashionable Lover; a Comedy. By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Griffin.

AS there is nothing so commendatory as the appearance of modesty, so nothing is so common as for this appearance to be assumed by those who are conscious they stand most in need of the reality. We shall not pretend to say whether this be the case with the ingenious author of the present comedy: but if, after the uncommon success he has met with, he does really consider himself, as he says, not only on this, but on preceding occasions, no otherwise than as "a sharer only with the managers and performers, who have distinguished themselves in the exhibition of his trifling productions;" if he does really hope that "his success may draw forth other writers of requisites far superior to his *poor abilities*," he really displays a degree of humility and self-knowledge that is uncommon with modern authors. But, if it be the intention of this prolific bard to breed, as he intimates in his prologue, once a season, we do not see what fair chance many writers of superior talents will have to display them. If this author does really think, as he says, that there are numbers of such writers, he should protract his teeming time, if not for nine years, as prescribed by Horace, at least for somewhat more than nine months; and this he should the rather do that the public, who may for this, the third time, take his word for it that the present Comedy is "an attempt upon the reader's heart," may not suppose his next an attempt upon the reader's pocket. The stage has been called the author's mine of wealth; and indeed

to men of genius, who subsist on their profession as writers, and have a theatrical turn, it is not an unprofitable object: but to gentlemen of fortune, or other professions, the profit arising from dramatic productions is too inconsiderable to deserve the attention of a liberal mind. It must be either from motives of avarice or vanity, therefore, that writers, who are not such by profession, pester the public with their performances, to the exclusion of those of others, whom they confess to have superior abilities. For I will not suppose that Mr. Cumberland means to insinuate that none of that number are writers by profession, or that none but

“The herd of gentlemen that write with ease,
are men of the finest parts and finest feelings, qualified to write for the stage.”

Indeed the qualifications to write profitably for the stage are at present beneath mediocrity. Success is all the managers require, and it is indifferent to them by what means it is obtained; except that they had rather fill their houses with a pageant or a pantomime than the best new tragedy or comedy that ever was written. But as they must give novelty and variety, new plays must be got up, and in this two objects only are to be considered. That a sufficiency of theatrical expedients are to be provided, *ad captandum vulgus*, and that the utmost caution be used to manacle the spirit of pleasantry, lest it should give offence to the dullness of decorum. Thus between the great vulgar and the small, a writer of wit and genius is so confoundedly hampered, that one without either will often succeed equally as well. Every booby of a spectator that hath read and can remember, that—

“*Wit is decency is want of sense,*
is for converting every stroke of wit and innocent pleasantry into offence; and, for want of knowing what

true decency is, must be ever shewing his critical acumen by suspecting its opposite. We will not defend the ribaldry of Congreve and Vanburgh; but had the town in their times been so superabundantly delicate as at present, some of the most admired and admirable comedies in our language had been hissed off the stage. It is not that the present age is destitute of dramatic writers of superior talents; but, what with the affectation of a false delicacy of sentiment on the one hand, and the artificial regularity of composition required by the critics on the other, the native genius of the poet cannot exert itself. The Comic Muse is bound in fetters, and expected to dance with the freedom and grace of a Heinel. Preposterous expectation!

It is this, and not the personal or invidious aspersions of anonymous writers, as our author supposes, that would deter men of real abilities from writing for the stage; were there even room for them; as there is not, from the stage's being in possession, if we may so call it, of writers that have few or no abilities at all. It is not “from the want of a necessary confidence of their own powers that it is thought convenient to get out of the torrent [of abuse] by mooring under the lee of some great name, French or Italian, and sitting down contented with the humble, but less exposed, task of translation.” The writers who have done this most, and with the greatest success, want for no confidence in their own abilities. They have no disinclination to engage in dramatic compositions. On the contrary, they find the sweets of such engagements, while mercenary managers and the deluded public are induced to bestow those blooming laurels and golden rewards on pillaging plagiarists and mere translators, which are only due to the efforts of original genius.

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We must do Mr. Cumberland the justice to say, we by no means rank him in the class of servile imitators: he has certainly that necessary confidence in his own powers, which induces him to attempt originality: with what success, the public seems already to have determined to his honour; if indeed it be an honour to share its applause in common with some of the meanest dramatic productions that ever disgraced our theatres. The success of the celebrated comedy, the *West-Indian*, would have reflected the highest credit on its author, if that of the still more celebrated comedy, *False Delicacy*, were not so recent in memory. But when we reflect that it was the same town, which two or three years ago bestowed the most extravagant applause on the most insipid and worthless productions, it detracts from the sanction of their authority, even when more justly bestowed.

If to the above causes, and the real want of taste in most of the present frequenters of the theatres, we add the many unfair methods made use of by authors and managers to deceive the public into a supposed approbation, it will be no longer a matter of surprize, that men of genius do not write for the stage; or that, when they do, they should succeed even less than men of no genius at all. It is with a present author, and the town, as that merry monarch, King Charles II. observed, was the case with the puritans and their preacher: his nonsense suited their nonsense, and therefore no wonder it so mightily took with them.

The truth is, that there is more theatrical merit in some very indifferent modern performances, than in many of our best and most favourite plays: that is, to use a stage-term, they are better. It is in the contrivance of this superior acting, consisting of lively buffe, critical situations, and other stage-tricks, that

the great art of writing for the theatre at present consists; a dexterity in which is dignified, truly, with the name of dramatic genius. So little, however, do some modern writers seem to know of true dramatic genius, that unity of plot, consistency of character, propriety of sentiment, and colloquy of language, are all successfully sacrificed to the mere *fourberie della scena*.

A writer of true dramatic genius, left to the free exercise of his talents, would take a very different route to that pursued by our present writers. He would pay no attention to the trickery of the stage; and, though he might think it expedient to conform to the artificial unities of the drama, as far as they are authorized by nature, it would be no farther; nor would he give a check to the genuine sallies of wit and humour, to gratify the false taste and affected refinements of a fantastical age. He would not servilely copy partial modes, particular customs, and personal characters; he would not, like a wretched mannerist, dress up human nature in the transitory garb of the times; but construct a fable, paint characters, and speak sentiments, that should delight, while human nature remained the same, and the language in which he should write would be intelligible. He is a mere copyist, who describes only the object presented to his view. The poet or painter of original genius does not merely describe what actually exists in nature; but from the fertility of his imagination, and the extent of his knowledge, describes what is most pleasingly natural. There perhaps never was such a being of wit and humour in the world as Sir John Falstaff; he is a creature of the poet's imagination; but is it not a most natural character? Like a picture of general symmetry in a fancied dress, it will resemble thousands, and be ever new in all coun-

tries and all ages; while the exact portraiture of an individual, in the formal habit of a particular place and time, will be unlike to every body but himself, and be antiquated long before the brilliancy of the tints disappears. Hence it is, that so many of the characters of Johnson are become obsolete, whilst most of those of Shakespeare remain in their full vigour of novelty. Hence numbers of the lively portraits of Farquhar, Congreve, Cibber and Vanburgh, nay, some even of the caricatures of Foote, have already lost all that strength of colouring, which at first so forcibly recommended them to the public.

Vain is the pretence to genius, if the memory be not a general store-house, capable of supplying the particular objects, which nature doth not immediately present; or if the imagination cannot form, of those materials, such an object as nature might own for hers, though she had never actually framed so humorous or whimsical a compound. We cannot help thinking it, therefore, a confession of want of true dramatic genius in our author, when he says, that "the level manners of a polished country, like this, do not supply much matter for the Comic Muse, which delights in variety and extravagance; wherever therefore I have made any attempts at novelty, I have found myself obliged either to dive into the lower class of men, or betake myself to the outskirts of the empire; the center is too equal and reserved for such purposes."

What is this but a fair confession that our author hath no fund of characteristic humour in his imagination, but must necessarily have a particular image set before him to draw the copy of any thing existing, or that might exist in nature? The matter indeed is made worse by his insinuation, that the Comic Muse can find no employment in the higher

walks of life, or in the metropolis of a polished country. The affected refinements of the great, and the ridiculous imitations of their inferiors, afford an inexhaustible fund of wit, humour, and entertainment; to say nothing of those follies and vices, which it is the particular province of the Comic Muse to chastise and correct. One should have imagined that the characters of Lord Foppington, Lord Ogleby, Lord Chalkstone, Lady Betty Modish, Lady Townly, and many others, might have prevented our author's falling into this heretical notion of the drama. If he be truly so unfortunate as to have no higher idea of the *vis comica* than can be drawn from the local and professional singularities of men, the sea-jargon of an Ironsides, the brogue of Irish, Welsh, or Scotch, a Captain O'Flaherty, a Doctor Druid, or a Colin Macleod, we own we can entertain but very moderate notions of his dramatic genius.

As to the work immediately before us, it is scarcely an object worthy of criticism; the plot being highly inconsistent, and what is worse its inconsistency depends greatly on the strange inconsistency of character that runs through most of the *dramatis personæ*. Lord Abberville, whom one would suppose, as a man of rank, to have some politeness, wants common civility; Aubrey, whom time and experience might be supposed to have taught wisdom, wants common prudence; and Colin Macleod, represented as one of the shrewdest and honestest of North Britons, wants common sense, in recommending a young lady of virtue to the protection of a bawd, who passes on him for his country-woman: and is equally deficient in his notions of common honesty, when he says, "Hoot! a true North Briton will give up his virtue afore his country at any time." For, though the assertion should be admired, it comes with

with a very bad grace from a man whose characteristics are probity and patriotism.

The like incongruity runs through the other characters. Dr. Druid talks sometimes like a man of letters and discernment, at others like a mere Sir Hugh Evans, a Welsh driveller; and Miss Aubrey, the heroine of the play, whines out her pious gratitude for meeting with her father, in the strain of a modern methodist, at the love-feasts of Tottenham-court tabernacle.

"*Aub.* Look up.

"*Aug.* O yes! to Heaven for these divine vouchsafements."

Our author tells us, he has not knowingly copied after other writers: but what is the character of Mortimer but a palpable imitation of Cecil in *False Delicacy*, a susceptible Cynic, one of the most impracticable and inconsistent of all possible characters. But we shall have done with this author, by advising him, before the tide of popular prejudice turns against him, to retire with a good grace; or he may depend on it, he will do, as many others have recently done before him, write himself as effectually down, as they have suddenly written themselves up: at least this will certainly be the case, unless he adopts both different principles and practice with respect to his conduct in dramatic compositions.

An Introduction to the Theory of the Human Mind. Continued from page 83.

WE left this ingenious author in his attempts to prove the futility of the principle of *self-love*, or *self-interest*, considered as a motive to human action. While we have natural appetites and passions to impel us, says he, "if we suppose the universal agency of self-love, we admit a double principle, without

any occasion. Hunger alone is undoubtedly sufficient to impel a man to eat, and thirst to make him drink; what need then of looking out for any other original principle, to persuade us to eat and drink?" This argument would have some weight indeed, if the whole business of human life consisted in eating and drinking: not but that *self-interest* frequently induces us to check the immediate gratification even of the most natural appetites, when we are taught by experience that such gratifications, though pleasing at the present, will be attended with future pain. A man burning with a fever, or raging with lust, will not, if in his senses, indulge his appetites, at the manifest hazard of his life or health, on improper objects. Will he, because he is thirsty, drink poison; or knowingly embrace contagion and disease? It were reducing human nature to a state of brutality indeed, to suppose their reason had no effect on their actions; to suppose their understanding had no direction of their passions. The animal part of the individual, it is true, prevails often over the intellectual, but by much the greater part of human actions are directed by rational motives. What are the habits, customs, and laws of society, but so many immediately-impelling motives to action? And on what are these founded, but the universal principle of self-interest; that principle, which, as the poet happily expresses it, first takes in one's-self, one's friends,

"Our country next, and next all human-kind."

If man be by nature a social animal, if he live not merely for himself but also for his fellow creatures, and if thence true *self-love* and *social* be the same, self-interest is undoubtedly one of the most general springs of human action.

If this author means to say that it is not a physical spring, we readily grant

grant it; it is something of a superior nature to the *animal spirits*, the *fluid*, or the *elasticity* of the *nerves*; but it is not the less original or natural effect of the composition of the human frame, for being intellectual and sentimental. Will it be said that knowledge is not frequently a motive of action? And yet knowledge is confessedly adventitious and acquired. It may indeed be said that *curiosity* is the impelling cause, implanted as such in the human frame as a natural appetite: but consummate ignorance is little curious, and the most extensive science the most eminently so. But our ingenious author corrects himself, and seems to confess his mistake, in imputing to modern philosophy the selfishness he so much explodes; and which, he says, in this frigid system is looked upon as the parent of the passions. They must have been very strange philosophers, who could look upon a moral principle for a physical one; a general rule of behaviour for a particular mode of action. We cannot help looking upon such pretended philosophers, as men of straw; which the present writer hath set up merely to knock them down at pleasure.

We do not indeed think he has given the most candid account of Mr. Locke's system, of what he calls the selfish philosophy. "Upon Mr. Locke's scheme it is evident that hunger must be the effect of a reflection made on the benefit or pleasure of eating; that when a man has filled his belly with good grapes, and the pleasure of eating them or of eating any thing else is fresh on the memory, he will then have the greatest appetite; and that in proportion to the time he is fasting, and that the idea of the pleasure has been receding off his memory, the appetite for them must decrease: it also follows from this scheme, which supposes the love to follow from the percep-

tion of pleasure, that before young men or women fall in love, it is necessary they should lead impure lives; consequently that no person in a virgin state could feel the tender passion; and that after the nuptial happiness, the ardours and desires of lovers should increase; all of which are contrary to fact, and demonstrate that our passions and appetites do not arise from our perceptions of pleasure or pain; on the contrary, there is nothing of which we have a clearer knowledge than that the enjoyment, instead of giving birth to the appetite, or raising it, satiates us, and that the appetite is just laid when we have eat or drank to our utmost satisfaction, while yet the pleasure is freshest on the memory, which is utterly inconsistent with Mr. Locke's scheme."

It is indeed so very inconsistent, that we think the writer hath here been guilty of the same misconstruction, with regard to Mr. Locke, as he objects to the having made use of against himself; when he tells us in his Preface that he cannot "help owning, that the obscurity of the writer, and the great names he has to contend with, make a contrast, that with a little irony may be wrought into a smart and humorous critique: but this is the very thing he protests against, since that mode of argument can never be satisfactory, that may be urged equally against every author who ever ventured to think in a new tract, and that may serve to defend every system, however fantastic, that happens to be in fashion:" or, we may add, out of fashion, from our author's example. He admits, however, that "when philosophers derived human actions in general from a love of pleasure and aversion to pain, the audience assented, because the effects of a variety of motives in a general view, could only be attributed to an abstract or general idea, comprehending

hending all those motives; but when they proceeded to trace the particular actions and sentiments from the love of pleasure and aversion to pain, from self-love, or self-interest, then they set the shadowy factitious verbal representation, in the place of the real cause."

It is not to be denied, that some of the advocates for the ideal and intellectual system, have misapplied their terms and mode of argumentation: but with respect to Mr. Locke in particular, it is to be observed, that he treated of the Human *Understanding*; whereas this author treats of, what he denominates sometimes, the human *mind*, at others the *soul*, and again at others the *spirit*. It is very unfair, therefore, in this writer, to cavil, as he does, at the expressions Mr. Locke uses, when speaking of the mind merely as an intellectual faculty or thinking being. The mind of a new-born infant is certainly, in this sense, a *tabula rasa*, without ideas, ready to receive any sensible impressions; but is it thence to be inferred, that the sensitive mind is a *tabula rasa* likewise, without instinct or appetites, ready to receive any agitating passion? But of this more particularly, when we have dismissed the subject of self-love.

It must be owned, that *self-interest*, or the love of pleasure and aversion to pain, should rather be called a *rule* of action than a *motive* to action; and yet we cannot see the mighty difference which, the author pretends, is made by the misnomer. "The difference," says he, "between attributing human actions to the general love of pleasure and aversion to pain, or to self-love; and attributing them to the passions, appetites, and various species of pains of mind and body that distress our kind, does not appear, upon a slight view, as wide as it really is. If the primary spring of our actions be selfishness, and interest be our ultimate

view, then is man always, and necessarily, under the direction of apparent reason. For his own sake he chooses always what seems to be right; and right and wrong are only names for a true and a mistaken interest; vice is only a name for innocent error, for misfortune, and a wrong judgment; and all our lofty ideas of virtue, of truth, of fidelity, of gratitude and humanity, all the props of morality and natural religion, sink at once: goodness is but exact calculation; and man, however specious his pretences be, appears no more than an animal of more extensive cunning, without real dignity or worth, but that of being more potent than his dumb and unfriendly neighbours, the wolves and horses."

We will not dispute with this writer the *real dignity or worth* of moral virtue. Great as its worth is, it certainly is derivative, nor is the being, possessed of it, placed thereby a single degree higher, in point of self-sufficient merit, than the wolves and horses, to whom nature hath denied the capacity of attaining it. It is a matter of great indifference therefore to the merit of the creature, as it stands in the scale of beings, whether its goodness be derived from the benevolence of its instincts or the rectitude of its intellects. With regard also to its *relative* merit, among its fellow creatures, it neither adds to, nor diminishes, the meritorious effects of virtue, whether the cause of it exist in the head or the heart. Religion and morality therefore stand on the same basis; and perhaps, if mankind were once convinced it is to their interest to be pious and virtuous, religion and morality would stand on a much more solid and lasting foundation than they now do on our fine feelings and on our author's lofty ideas of fidelity, gratitude, and humanity.

This

This writer confounds *absolute* and *relative* together; if virtue depends on rectitude of judgment, vice, he says, must be only a name for innocent error. Innocent with respect to whom? With respect to our Creator, and in an absolute sense vice, is undoubtedly a mere error: it cannot affect the essence or attributes of an omnipotent, self-existent cause. With respect to ourselves and our fellow creatures, vice is not a name for innocent error; but of a wilful indulgence of the present prevailing passion contrary to that *self* and *social* interest, which, properly understood, are one and the same.

The author proceeds, in his third section, to treat more particularly of *instinct*. "The infant mind, says he, at coming to the world, is a mere *rasa tabula*, destitute of all ideas and materials of reflection. It is a *charte blanche*, ready for receiving the inscriptions of sense; yet it behoves us carefully to observe, that it differs from a *rasa tabula*, or a sheet of clean paper, in the following respect, that you may write on clean paper; that *sugar is bitter*, *quercuswood sweet*, *fire and frost in every degree pleasing and sufferable*; that *compassion and gratitude are base*; *treachery, falsehood, and envy, noble*; and that *contempt is indifferent to us*: yet no human art or industry are able to make those impressions on the mind: in respect to them, the mind discovers not a passive capacity, but it resists them with the force of fate: the signification of the words may indeed be altered; but when we take our attention off from the words, and place it on the ideas, I mean, that no human power is able to impress the ideas I speak of, on the mind of man, in the order and relation I write them. The infant mind then is justly compared to a sheet of clean paper, in being pure of all ideas, and susceptible of a vast variety; but it cannot be compared to

a sheet of clean paper in this other respect, that prior to the impression, they are both equally indifferent to the inscription they are to bear. For the human mind hath several predetermined tastes and sentiments, which arise from a source that lies beyond experience; custom, or choice; that with absolute authority decides the *good* and *bad* of the ideas we receive."

We would be glad to know what is all this more than saying, that the mind is so constituted, that whatever it determines at first to be *sweet*, it cannot be afterwards taught to determine *bitter*; that the sensation which pleases when first felt, will for ever be a pleasing sensation; and that the sentiment which is once delightful to its nature will never prove the contrary. There appears, however, a great want of distinction in comprising the several faculties, which determine the sensual tastes, moral sentiments, and intellectual reflections, within one and the same term of mind.

That man is governed, in a great measure, by instinct, as our author supposes, is undoubtedly true. Every animal is so; though it be the distinguishing prerogative of that animal, man, to possess rational faculties, to modify that instinct, to restrain the impetuosity of his brutal desires, to refine his passions, to raise sense into sentiment, and of the transitory moments of casual fruition to form a permanent system of rational felicity.

We cannot therefore agree with this ingenious writer, that "from the human instincts it is, that we may expect to discover, by the light of nature, and by the testimony of analogy, the end and purpose of that great, miserable, and complicated creature, man." On the contrary, we think it is rather from the intellectual faculties of the human mind and the proper employment of them, that

that we are to discover the great end of a being, whom to call *miserable*, is as unbecoming a rational creature as it is ungrateful in him to his Creator.

The History of the famous Preacher Friar Gerund de Campazar, otherwise Gerund Zotes. Translated from the Spanish. 8vo. 2 vols. boards, 10s. 6d. Davies.

THE first volume of this work, which is written by the Father Joseph Francis Isla, a Jesuit, was published, we are told, at Madrid, in 1758, under the name of Francis Lobon [or Great Wolf] de Salazar, minister of the parish of St. Peter in Villa Garcia, &c. in the laudable view of extirpating, by ridicule, the abuses of the Spanish pulpit. Though the author was warmly encouraged in his undertaking by some of the most respectable of the laity, of the most learned of the clergy, and even by the inquisitors, yet no sooner did the book appear, than the Dominican, the Medicant, and some other orders, supported by several of the bishops, formed a party against it; and by their influence the council of Castile, for the sake of peace rather than from any other motive, suppressed the publication. This circumstance prevented the appearance of the second volume*, which Father Isla had already finished for the press, and of which the public are now presented with a translation from an authentic MS. of the author.

Though we are of opinion that his countrymen do by no means add to the reputation of Father Isla, by styling him the Modern Cervantes; since, in point of humour, the characteristic excellence of that immor-

tal novelist, he is greatly inferior to him; yet in those of erudition and critical knowledge—qualities which indeed the other enjoyed not the same opportunity to display—we scruple not to yield the preference to the historian of Father Gerund. Be this as it may, they are both men of singular genius; they have both levelled the shafts of ridicule at the prevailing folly of their particular age; and we sincerely wish that the efforts of both may be crowned with the same success. As the work before us was written expressly to reform the pulpit orators of Spain, the satire, being local, is frequently obscure, and of consequence insipid, to a foreigner; yet there occur a number of shrewd observations, which are too applicable to those of our own kingdom, and which they would do well to peruse with attention.

The following digression may perhaps convey some idea of this truly eccentric performance.

“It is an intolerable slavery, not to say a ridiculous servility, that a poor author should be obliged to fulfil what he promises, not only in the title of a chapter, but in the title of a book. What written obligation does the author give the reader to oblige him to that, either in form of recognizance or of simple note? And thus we see authors of great fame put what titles they please to their books, though they have no relation to the matter treated of in them, and nobody has said a word about it, nor have they spoiled their fortune by it. For example, at reading the title *Margarita Antoniana*, or *Antoniana Margarita*, with which the famous Spaniard Gomez Peryra baptized his work, who was the true patriarch of the Descartes, the Newtons, the Boyles, and the Leibnitzes,

* Mr. Baretti, in an advertisement prefixed to this translation, proposes to publish a complete edition in Spanish of the *Historia del Fray Gerundio*, &c.

who would not think that he was about to entertain us with [some] very curious treatise upon that margarite or pearl, worth I don't know how many thousands, in a dissolution of which with wine or water (for that point is not perfectly cleared up) Cleopatra drank Anthony's health, or of which she made a little innocent repast for him on a fast day, for it is related both ways by the historians? No, Sir, nothing at all like it, I assure you. The *Antoniana Margarita* is no other than a most delicate treatise of philosophy, to prove that the brutes have no sensitive soul, and to arraign on this occasion many other opinions of Aristotle, which for a long series of ages were in a full and quiet possession of the veneration of the schools, not only as the opinions of this author, but as indisputable principles, so indisputable, that even to doubt of them would be a kind of heretical delinquency; and nevertheless, this cross-grained, subtle, and litigious Gallican had the hardiness to contest their title to this veneration, though he should not be able to deprive them of possession. But why did he give his work a title so foreign to the subject? Why? for a reason as pious as it was strong, and which no one can quarrel with; because his father was called *Anthony* and his mother *Margaret*; and as he had not sufficient means to found an anniversary for their souls, he would at least found this dutiful remembrance of them. Well, then! Let them now come and upbraid me that I do not fulfil what I promise in the title of a chapter.

“ Besides this, however important the chapter of a book may be, will it ever be so important as the

chapter of a religious community? And yet how often do we see that the result * of a chapter is very different from what was proposed in the beginning? And what chapter was ever yet declared null and void merely upon this account? In short, if a poor author begins to write a chapter with a good and sound intention of bringing it out of a proper length and just proportion, and honestly fulfil what he promised in the beginning, and afterwards a thousand things come across him which never entered his head before, of which he would be much grieved to forego the mention, is it possible that this favour may not be granted him, or this weakness be not connived at, when in conversations we see at every turn things intervene which break the thread of the principal subject for an hour or two, when instead of our testifying any great disgust, we rather bear patiently with the adversity and with the weakness of our neighbour and go quietly on? Then why shall not the same charity and the same pity and forbearance be exercised towards authors and their books?”

The language of Father Isla is full of proverbialisms, and other peculiarities, to transfuse the spirit of which into a foreign tongue would be no easy task; and we are sorry to remark, that his translator, even in those places where the utmost latitude was required, has adhered to the words of the original with the servility of a pedant. To atone, however, for the lameness of his translation, he has enriched the work with a number of critical and explanatory notes, which, to the mere English reader, will be of singular service.

* Chapters of election; in which of course much policy and stratagem is exerted.

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of an
AUGUST ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 17,

HENRY SEYMOUR Esq. moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure the possession of the subject against the dormant claims of the church. He observed, that he had given notice in the house of this intention, so long ago as in the last session, that the country gentlemen might have time to make enquiry among their constituents, whether such claim had not been made, under the sanction of the church plea, of immemorial time, to the alarm, the disadvantage, the detriment, and oppression of private families, &c. &c.—That every subject in the realm had his property and possession ascertained to himself and his heirs by acts of limitation, which had passed at different periods for his relief and security; and that the Crown itself, to render that property still more secure against its own Nullum Tempus power, had given way, and yielded to the public grievance; that the church now stood single, against the lay subjects of the Crown; and superior in point of law-claims to the Crown itself; that length of possession, which fortified and strengthened legal right, and just title in every other case, did in THIS ALONE render them more weak and uncertain; that his wish and desire was this, “to put every subject in this free country upon the same footing, in point of common law; that the subjects, in his opinion, were intitled by their birthright, as freemen, to the blessings of such a situation, and he apprehended that this bill would answer that great and salutary purpose.” He added, “that various instances could be quoted to shew how oppressively this church-power had been used; but he would name one only, which was well known to gentlemen of the law; he meant that of a member of their own (who afterwards acknowledged the fact) whose family was at this instant one hundred and twenty thousand pounds the worse, by the claim of a bishop upon his lands, after a quiet possession of above one hundred years.” He said, “that as to the poor parochial clergy, he wished, and was ready to give them any ease or advantage that could be pointed out, provided it was not intended to strike at the principle of the bill; that he had made this offer to the two metropolitans, and desired that their lordships would point out in what manner this might most effectually be done; that this bill differed even from that of the Crown, for it gave the period of three centuries, added to the sixty years, &c. &c.”

Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, though he opposed the measure, acknowledged the candour with which his friend had acted.

BRIT. MAG. Mar. 1772.

Mr. SKINNER explained to the house the original commencement of this claim in the church, tracing the ecclesiastical powers and properties from the first establishment of tythes in this kingdom, shewing the reasonableness of this advantage in the church, and the necessity of preserving it, to guard it against the encroachments of the laity; observing, that in the Exchequer Courts, almost all the causes heard there were determined in its favour, which was a strong presumption of the utility of it. The Nullum Tempus claimed by the Crown, and put an end to by a late law, was an engine in the hands of the strong to oppress the weak; whereas the Nullum Tempus of the church was a defence to the weak against the strong.

He was answered in a masterly manner by Mr. CORNWALL, who also went into the more remote periods of the church; shewing at different times the different usurpations.

GEORGE ONSLOW, Esq. answered him, or rather attempted to answer him, as he wanted argument and elocution; however, he unfortunately quoted Grotius, which Mr. BURKE observed afterwards was from a small edition of that author, as the general opinion of that writer, in favour of limited prescription, and rather opposed than confirmed Mr. Onslow's sentiments.

Lord NORTH also spoke on the same side; and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who by the bye gave the best reason in favour of the bill, though he voted against it, viz. that a law of a similar nature had passed in Scotland, and that the whole kingdom, clergy as well as laity, found the very best effects from it.

Mr. DOWDSEWELL spoke well for the bill, and Mr. BURKE imitatively answered Lord North.

CHARLES FOX spoke well on the same side, in answer to the Attorney General, who had principally opposed bringing in the bill, as not framed in such a manner as to obviate the inconveniencies complained of.

Mr. SEYMOUR spoke again, and said, “That this was the first time since he had sat in parliament, that a minister objected even to having a bill read, which was evidently calculated to promote a public good, by redressing a public grievance; which, considering his candour, was too hard a measure; that the poor clergy were only the mask used upon this occasion to screen the rich; that poverty was handled as an instrument to protect riches, and necessity made use of to guard and defend luxury and superfluity.

M m

Why

Why had his Lordship, if the poor clergy were his care and regard, lately given his brother a bishoprick of 2000 l. per annum, and had added to that two livings *in commendam*, which ought to have been the benefit of the parochial clergy? Why did not the noble Lord mention the poor clergy as his object, when he acquainted him with the contents of his bill, &c. &c.? Was he to understand, when the noble Lord appeared smiling and courteous, and made no objection, that at that moment his Lordship meant opposition? He acknowledged he did not understand his Lordship's ministerial countenance, having never attended his levees; but for the future he should understand that. — He apparently approved — he meant to oppose."

This was giving Lord North an opportunity which he made the most of. Among other things he observed, that it was the etiquette of the Minister, if he could not gain the favour asked of him, at least to send home the person refused in good humour. This was very well understood by courtiers; but for such ignorant, haughty, country gentlemen as the honourable member, he thought it right to explain, that when he only nodded, or squeezed the hand, or did not absolutely promise, that he always meant No; which produced a great and long laugh.

Against the bill being read, 247. For it, 127.

Tuesday, Feb. 18. Inquiry was made concerning the delay of the writ to elect a new Knight of the Shire for the county of Monmouth. It appeared that the writ had been made out in due time, viz. the day after it was ordered, but that Mr. Wilnot, the Lord Chancellor's secretary, had sent a paper of instructions to the Lord Chancellor's messenger, whose business it was to forward the writ to Monmouth, directing him to send it by a careful messenger, who was also charged with a letter for Mr. Morris. The writ was not to be delivered to the sheriff till the messenger had seen Mr. Morris. In consequence of these instructions a messenger was sent down, who went to Mr. Morris's house; and in his garden Mr. Morris came to him, and snatched the writ out of his hand, and then sent the messenger to a friend's house, at a few miles distance, to stay there that night. The next morning he received a note from Mr. Morris to go to Gloucester, and he would meet him and give him back the writ. At Gloucester he sent to him, to meet him at Bath, but neither did Mr. Morris come there; so he saw no more of the writ, but returned to London to complain to the person who sent him.

There is great reason to believe this to be a collusion between Mr. Morris and the messenger. The use made by Mr. Morris of this delay in sending the writ to the sheriff, was to pass over one county court; by which means

the election would happen at a town where his interest was strongest, as in Monmouthshire the courts are held alternately at Chepstow and Monmouth.

Several gentlemen in the house wished to screen Mr. Morris, as many had been in the situation of getting possession of the writ, but after a short debate, a vote passed, ordering Mr. Morris to attend the house.

Wednesday, Feb. 19. A committee of supply. No debate.

Thursday, Feb. 20. Lord North produced a message from the King, respecting the marriages of the Royal family, which message was inserted in our last number, pag. 187. The house voted to take it into consideration.

Friday, Feb. 21. The house having inadvertently thanked Dr. Nowell for his sermon on the 30th of January, it was delivered to the members. On reading it, there appeared in all the members an universal detestation of the high church doctrines contained in it, it being to all intents a libel on King and people; but as the thanks of the house had already been voted, they could not consistently now rescind it; but as a side reflection, it was moved, that in future the sermon should be printed before the person was thanked for it. Lord North, though he could not defend the doctrines of the preacher, yet moved the order of the day, to get rid of such a reflection as this would have been to him.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 25. The Hon. ROYAL WALSHINGHAM moved to expunge the thanks of the house which had been given to Dr. Nowell. This was supported by T. TOWNSEND Esq. who exposed the doctrines in that sermon, as contrary to the principles of the Whigs; but at the same time observed, that such doctrines, and those who avowed and preached them, were and had been, during this reign, the best introduction to court favour.

Sir WM. DOLBEN and Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE, defended the tenets of the preacher; observing that the private virtues of Charles I. were such as appeared worthy of imitation; that the misfortunes of his reign were owing to his concessions and his willingness to redress grievances, which caused him to pretend ones to be raised up; that it was inconsistent to order by act of parliament the oblation of a day, and a service on the day, and desire a gentleman to preach doctrines contrary to such service. Sir ROGER read some extracts from a sermon by Fleetwood, in which he preached the same doctrine as Dr. Nowell; yet he observed Fleetwood was not a Tory, but was persecuted afterwards by Queen Anne's Tory administration. He, however, acknowledged that he could not defend every act or particular part of the conduct of Charles; he said he had one fault, which was *supplaining* *lightly*

asily with the wishes of his people: and he in-
fluenced the execution of St. James, whose war-
rant Charles signed although he knew him
innocent. He added, that no historian of any
credit or abilities had ever attempted to defend
the men who opposed Charles; one historian, in-
deed, had endeavoured to do it, but no regard
was paid to that history by any person, as the
author was known to entertain notions and
profess principles diametrically opposite to our
religion and government.

LORD FOXLETON said, he had a personal
knowledge of Dr. Nowell, and a great regard
for him; that he could not suppose the Doc-
tor had any bad intentions, nor indeed did it
appear that his expectations went beyond those
of the service which is stipulated by law to be
read on that day. His Lordship owned that
the service of the day ought not to be the
guide of any Englishman's doctrine; because
the service was drawn up by Father Peters, the
confessor of James II.

On the other hand, Mr. MONTAGUE, Mr.
PARRIS, &c. defended the question, shewing
the absurdity of supposing the sin of this mar-
tyrdom to yet rest on the people of England.
The latter cited from the journals an instance
where a member of the house (Mr. Lent-
hall) received a severe reprimand for saying
the person who first drew his sword against
Charles I. was as guilty as the person who
cut off his head; as it was the doctrine of
parliament, that the war was legal and prop-
er against the King, in those who first oppo-
sed him.

The question being put for the order of the
day, it was carried in the negative 152 to 41.

The motion to expunge the thanks was
then renewed.

Mr. SAWBRIDGE. "Sir, it will not be
imagined that I rise to oppose the present mo-
tion, nor does it appear to want any support,
the sense of the house being sufficiently de-
clared by the division: we have just seen: but
I am called upon by some expressions which
fell from one of the gentlemen in the last de-
bate. He has passed his judgment very pe-
cunatorily upon historians and their princi-
ples; and it is true, that if Toryism be the
constitution of our church and state, those
whom he has censured deserve censure. If
despotism be the just claim of an English
King, the gentleman is very orthodox, and
his sentiment is justly canonized. He has talked
much of the virtues, the great and amiable qual-
ities of Charles the First; whom yet he has
denied to be a tyrant and a traitor: to which
amiable virtues I add, that he was also a liar.
His injustice and treachery the gentleman has
insinuated by acknowledging that he sentenced
to death his faithful servant, whose zeal and
innocence he never doubted. And it is no-
torious that this virtuous King would never
have died upon a scaffold, if, besides a whole

reign of cruelty and oppression, he had not
likewise been found to be a liar-convict. Had
not his letters been intercepted, by which he
declared (even at the time of his most solemn
affirmations) that he never meant to perform
the promises he made to his people; had not
these letters been intercepted, a transcendent
act of calumniating justice had miscarried, and
Charles would never have been brought to the
block. I ask (sir), Sir, that the Reverend
Preacher could find more advocate in this house
to join with him in recommending the virtues
of tyranny, treachery, and falsehood to his pre-
sent Majesty for imitation. Sir, the chief in-
ducement to the preacher for wishing his
Majesty to copy closely the blessed martyr's ex-
ample, is the only argument I know that can
be urged against the present motion: The
censure of the house of Commons upon Main-
waring, Dr. Nowell's predecessor, for the
same doctrine produced to that preacher a bi-
shoprick; the Doctor hopes, and I fear our
censure will have, the same success.

The question being put to expunge the thanks
it was carried without a division.

Wednesday, Feb. 26. No debate.

Thursday, Feb. 27. Sir GEORGE SAVILE
moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate
elections in respect to the eligibility of persons
to serve in parliament. He observed, that he
alluded to the transactions on the Middlesex
election, which a great part of the nation, tho'
now lulled to sleep, conceived a violent stab to
the dearest part of the constitution, the right
of choosing our own representatives; that this
resolution had been against the law of the
land, the law of common sense, and the law
of Parliament; that though no precedent had
authorized them, yet as the house had now
made one, and future houses might continue
them, for fear lest in time this young coun-
try might grow to a monster, whose talons
might gripe the constitution, it was necessary
to enter a formal protest in each year, which
he did, against those measures.

Mr. COKE seconded the motion, observing,
that his ideas respecting the transaction were
the same as at first; that it had been so thor-
oughly sifted before, there was no occasion
for his entering into the merits of the question.

LORD NORTH said, as he had taken so great
a part in the resolutions, he thought it neces-
sary to say, that he thought them conformable
to the law of the land and common sense;
that he should die in that opinion, and that he
therefore entered a counter protest.

Mr. FREEMAN, on the same side, said he
was fully convinced of the rectitude of the
thing; that the precedents for this measure
were full and to the point. On a division,
180, to 135.

Friday, Feb. 28. Mr. MONTAGUE called to the
bar. He gently and candidly owned his
having improperly got possession of the Man-
mouthshire

mouthfire writ, which was not by force, as the witness Long had said, but by his giving to him; that he threw himself upon the mercy of the house. Every gentleman wished that Mr. Morris should not be brought on his knees at the bar, but could not avoid voting him guilty of a breach of law and privilege. They afterwards discharged him, because he had submitted himself.

Monday, March 2. Mr. MONTAGUE moved for a repeal of the act for the observance of the 30th of January. He spoke in an easy manner on the general principles of those times in which this act was passed; observed that there could be no necessity now to observe the day, to deprecate the Divine Vengeance from the present people of this nation; that the service was in some measure blasphemous, as it conveyed a parallel between Charles I. and Jesus Christ; that he himself was not a republican, having observed from the history of these times, that during the twelve years which immediately followed the beheading of King Charles, many ideas had been started, and schemes tried, to establish a republic; but from their fashion, and the avidity with which people received Charles II. he concluded, that the genius of this nation was monarchy. This he therefore adopted; but *such* as it was adopted in the limited sense of our constitution, in which, if the balance ever did incline to any of the parts composing it, he should wish the weight thrown into the popular scale.

Sir ROGER NEWBURY opposed any the least alteration in any part of the Common Prayer Book, declaring his unwillingness, particularly in the present instance, to have any attempt made on it; applied himself to the Scotch members, to support the act of Union, on which their national religion depended; observing, that at some future period the high church might be again triumphant; and then wished them to consider (if this barrier was removed) how they would like bishops and a liturgy forced upon them.

Mr. FOX observed, that he was much against abolishing the ceremony of the day; that he thought it did no harm, unless (addressing himself to the Speaker) the obliging you, Sir, to go to church once a year; that the day was almost forgot as a Fast; that, for his part, *he never fasted*; and, that, he looked upon the motion as not very material.

Sir THOMAS CAVE made some few observations, and concluded with a story he had heard of Queen Caroline, who went to see the pictures of one Richardson, of all the Kings and Queens that had ever reigned; they were hung up in order of succession; but between Charles I. and Charles II. was Oliver Cromwell: Queen Caroline asked the painter what that was in the middle, whether he meant it for a King? He said, No, to be sure he was

no King, but that it was a good memento to all Kings to have an Oliver Cromwell by the side of them.

For the motion, 97; against it, 195.

Tuesday, Mar. 3. No debate.

Wednesday, Mar. 4. The Lords sent down by two judges the bill for restraining the Royal marriages.

Mr. SZYMOUR observed, that this was a bill of the greatest national consequence; that he had heard the judges had given their opinion against the legality of some assertions in the preamble; that it would seem, from the hurry in which this bill was pressed, on the house, that it was intended to take advantage of the circuits which had engaged most of the gentlemen of the law in the house, to deprive the house of their opinions: he therefore moved, to have the Journals of the Lords inspected, that the house might have as full information of the judges' opinions as possible.

It was then moved, that the bill might be printed, that the house might have it in the most exact manner for their consideration, which would not delay the progress of the bill.

Lord NORTH opposed this; observing, that it was so short, every member might read it before the day appointed to read it a second time in the house.

Against the motion for printing it, 193; for the motion 109.

Mr. SAWBRIDGE made his motion for shortening the duration of Parliaments. On a division, for the motion, 83; against it 251.

The bill to repeal the last Game law was then moved to be read a second time. The enacting parts of this law are, first, to lay a penalty of 30l. for killing a hare on the Lord's day; and, secondly, to order three months imprisonment and whipping on the third day, to any person *whatsoever*, who shall kill game one hour before sun rise, or one hour after sun set.

The absurdity of this law was evident to every one in the house; but Sir GEORGE YONGE, who brought in the bill originally, did not chuse to have it entirely repealed, he therefore wished for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend.

Those who wished to repeal it, observed, how foolish it was to clobber an act which had nothing good in it, in which the principle itself is vicious, when a new one might be brought in on other principles, to answer all the good purposes intended.

But the gentlemen who wished to amend it, thought that if they lost this act, it might not be so easy to get another, and therefore divided, 71 to 51; by which means the reading of the bill to repeal the old one was deferred for one month, to give time to amend the old one.

Thursday and Friday. No debate.

Monday,

Monday, Mar. 9. The King's message being read, a motion was made, that the assertion contained in it "that the Kings have always had the care and approbation of the marriages in the Royal Family," was not founded in law, or on the opinion of the judges. This opened a long debate on the royal prerogative on this point. A variety of instances were produced from history, to prove that it had always been esteemed the right of the crown, and had been exercised as such. In some of those instances the Kings had treated with foreign princes for intermarriages. In others, different branches of the Royal Family had obtained the King's licence to marry. In others, the King had granted a commission to certain powers to treat for the marriage of any person in his family with foreign princes. In others, he had compelled the marriage of noblemen with his daughters. In others, the King had confined the persons of those who had married against his consent; and the Star-chamber had fined persons who were privy to such marriages. It was urged, in answer, that all those instances, if they proved any thing, proved too much, as they proved that the King had a right to compel his relations to marry whom he pleased, which nobody would contend for. That, in most of those instances, it had been an honour and advantage to the person concerned, that the King should interfere, and consequently had been submitted to. That the punishments for disobeying the King's prerogative, had always been by arbitrary power, and not by law, as there was no legal record of any one of such punishments. The opinion of ten judges in 1717, and nine judges on the present occasion, was also urged in favour of the legality of the prerogative. In 1717, the judges were of opinion, that the King had the right of the care of the marriage and education of the children of the Royal Family. The late opinion gave in, that the King had the care of the marriage of the children and grand-children of the presumptive heir to the crown; but that they could not tell to what other branches it extended. That this opinion plainly shewed the prerogative of the crown, though the extent of it was not clear.

On the other side it was argued, that the opinion of the judges did, by no means, come up to the assertion in the message, which went to the whole Royal Family; which family, in a few ages, might be exceedingly extensive. The ministry moved the order of the day, and carried it.

It was then moved to adjourn, being near two o'clock in the morning, and no necessity for pressing the business to fast. It was carried 124 to 126 to proceed.

Wednesday, Mar. 11. On the motion for the speaker to leave the chair, it was opposed.

On the debates on the merits of the bill many old arguments were gone into. Mr. DOWDSEWELL, and some gentlemen of that party, though they detested the bill in its present form, yet had no objections to its going into a committee, as there every thing obnoxious might be omitted, and the bill so amended as to be a very proper one.

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH, and the gentlemen of his party condemned this as an absurd, paltry method of opposing the bill, since they knew in their hearts, that administration would not suffer the bill to be amended, and some altercation passed, to the infinite pleasure of the treasury bench.

On the question, 300 voted for the Speaker's leaving the chair, and 68 against it.

Friday, Mar. 13. The house in a committee on the Royal marriage bill. The preamble, containing the assertion of the royal prerogative, Governor POWNALL moved, to leave out those words. He proposed to go into the subject immediately, as it was the foundation of the bill, and the rule for the provisions of it. Lord NORTH could not in candour refuse to accede to the proposition. The arguments to disprove the claim, were the same as before; but the extent of this prerogative was more particularly adverted to; it was shewn how extensively the bill must operate in a few ages, when, in the common course of things, so many of the nobility and gentry might be supposed to have acquired some share of the royal blood; that it would, in reality, be increasing the power of the crown, in the same manner as the court of wards did formerly; as the consent of the King, or his Ministers, must be demanded for every such marriage; that the preamble, being a declaration, would establish a doctrine of power which might be drawn against the late marriage of the Duke of Cumberland.

The ministry, on the other hand, called it an harmless prerogative, which could have no retrospect, and which, when in full vigour, had no punishment annexed to the breach of it, and now would only be revived by the enacting penalties, which would leave no retrospect.

Then they carried the claim by 200 against 164.

Monday Mar. 16. The house in a committee on the Royal marriage bill. The words objected to were *descendants of George II.* It was urged that the descendants of any person would, in a few ages, extend to a great number of persons, over whom this bill ought not to operate, as their could be no danger to the kingdom from their marriages.

SIR FLETCHER NORMAN explained the Royal Family as not consisting of *all* the descendants of George II. but only of those whom the public opinion should attack, as in proximity to the crown; and that the determination

sion of such proximity would be easily decided by the judges, whenever the case should happen, but that no rule could be laid down for them to judge from.

This very extraordinary doctrine was in some measure contradicted by all the crown lawyers, who declared the descendants of George II. to mean all those who descended from George II. and on all whom the bill would operate.

This diversity of opinions, gave room to a good deal of argument on the other side. The former doctrine being that of an arbitrary determination of judges, operated on by passion or policy, which the latter doctrine extended, the persons on whom this act would operate, as distant from any mischiefs the nation might find in their marriages. To give the crown a power over them, would, in some degree, establish a court of wards; and courtiers would never be wanting, who would make their advantages of it; they therefore moved to leave out the words, and insert "children, grandchildren, and their presumptive to the crown."

The amendment was rejected, 222 to 180.

Wednesday, Mar. 23. The committee resumed. The debate was on the words "except the issue of princesses married into foreign families." These words were said not to extend far enough, as it might happen that some of the Royal Family might be Sovereign Princes; in which case, the act of an English parliament should not direct them to apply to the King of England for his permission to marry; thus, for instance, the Bishop of Osnaburgh was a Sovereign Prince at present, and others of the Royal Family might marry foreign princesses; that therefore the words ought to be, "subjects of the crown of England."

The ministry opposed this, as the word *subject* was difficult to be interpreted; that the law could not bind persons settled in foreign countries, otherwise than as to the succession of the crown; but that it was right to except princesses, whose children would follow the right of their father.

It was answered, that as to the succession to the crown, the issue of princesses, or of princes settled abroad, was in the same predicament; that it might occasion great difficulties and dangers to the nation, from a disputed succession, some coming within, and some without the formalities prescribed in this act. The question on the amendment rejected, 228 to 102. A motion was then made to leave out words relative to the matrimonial contract, which was carried in the negative, 297 to 140.

It was now late, and Sir Wm. Manners moved, that the chairman do report, that the committee had made some progress, and desire leave to sit again. On a division the numbers were 228 and 113. At half an hour after two the house rose.

Friday, Mar. 20. The committee on the Royal marriage bill resumed. The first objection started was, that the King was limited to no time in his refusal. This might occasion difficulties in the persons applying for it, as they could not properly give notice to the privy council, till such denial had been given.

But it was said, if no answer was given in any decent time, it would be understood as a formal denial, and the application would be made to the Privy Council, who must receive it as acting ministerially only. Amendment rejected, 263 to 48.

It was then proposed instead of twelve months to insert one month, if parliament was then sitting; if not, one month after it should sit. As the intention of this clause was to give parliament an opportunity to interpose, it was said this could be done as well in one as in twelve months. That it would be a very great hardship on the party concerned, to give so long an interval as one year.

The ministry answered, that this delay was the thing wished for, as it would be most likely to frustrate such marriage, even though parliament should not interpose. Rejected 227 to 60.

It was then debated if it was proper that the houses of parliament should in any manner be called on to interpose. Many inconveniences and dangers were started against it. The impropriety of making the proper examination as to birth, fortune, qualifications; and that a vote of the houses might be had by surprise. At present parliament can stop a match by an act of parliament more properly; as it cannot be made by surprise, from the various stages it must go through. On the contrary, the insufficiency of parliament was urged, and that it was not very probable to come before it; but if it should ever happen, and parliament oppose such a match, here would be a complete interference of the whole, King, lords, and commons. The amendment rejected, 196 to 107.

In the last clause of the bill, every person assisting at or being present at any contract of marriage of the Royal Family, are declared liable to the penalty of a *premunire*. It was objected that this was a heavy punishment for a very small or no offence, since it might very easily happen, that a person might be present at a contract with the most laudable motives, and still be subject to it; that the words *contract of marriage* were very indeterminate, as the civil law looked on a verbal contract as binding.

In answer, the ministry shewed that the penalty of *premunire* had, at different periods, been applied to less crimes, as to an *obscure* Usury, &c. and lately to the regency bill; and that it was only used *in terrorem*; that it prevented the marriage complained of; its severity was of no significance, as it would not probably be put in execution. 197 against 112.

P O E T R Y.

P R E L O D E
To the GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

Spoken by Mr. WESTON.

He peers in at the Stage-door.

HIP! music! music!—have you more to play?

Somewhat I'd offer—stop your cat-gut, pray.
Will you permit, and not pronounce me
me rude,

A bookfeller once moment to intrude?
My name is Foolscap:—hence you saw me
last,

Fortune hath given me a rare helping cast.
To all my toils a wife hath put a stop—
A devil then; but now I keep a shop.

My master died, poor man!—he's out of
print!

His widow—she had eyes, and took my hint.
A prey to grief, she could not bear to be,
And so turn'd over a new leaf with me.

I drive a trade; have authors in my pay,
Men of all work, per week, per sheet, per day.
True!—who not one foreign country
know:

And *pass'd poets*—in the sound of bow.
Translators—from the Greek they never read;
Contabs and Sops—in Covent-Garden bred.
Historians, who can't write: who only take
Scissars and paste;—cut, vamp; a book they
make.

I've treated for this play; can buy it too,
If I could learn what you intend to do.
If for nine nights you bear this tragic stuff;
I have a news-paper, and there can puff.

A news-paper does wonders! none can be
In debt, in love, dependent or quite free,
Ugly or handsome, well, or ill in bed,
Single or married, or alive or dead,
But we give life, death, virtue, vice with ease;
In short a news-paper does what we please.
There jealous authors at each other bark;
Till truth leaves not one glimpse, no not
one spark;

But lies sweet lies, and jostle in the dark.
Our bard within has often felt the dart
Sent from our quiver, level'd at his heart.
I've press'd him 'till he plays this desp'rate
game,

To answer all, and vindicate his name.
But he, convinc'd that all but truth must die,
Leaves to its own mortality the lie.
Would any know—while parties fight pell-
mell,

How he employs his pen?—his play will tell.
To that he winks; that he submits to you,
Ain'd at your tender feelings—moral—

229

The scener, he hopes, will draw the heart-felt
man;

Scenes that come home to every husband here.

If this will do, I'll run and buy it straight;
Stay—let me see;—I think I'd better
wait—

Yes;—I'll lie snug, till you have fix'd its
fate.

EPILOGUE to the SAME.

Written by a Friend,

And spoken by Miss YOUNG.

THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER's compli-
ments to all,

Begs that for Epilogue you will not call;
For leering, giggling would be out of season;
And hopes by me you'll hear a little reason.

A father rais'd from death, a nation sav'd,
A tyrant's crimes by female spirit brav'd,
That tyrant stab'd, and by her nerveless arm,
While virtue's spell surrounding guards could
charm!

Can she, this sacred tumult in her breast,
Turn father, freedom, virtue, all to jest?
Wake you, ye fair ones, from your sweet re-
pose,

As wanton Zephyrs wake the sleeping rose?
Dispel those rous'd which o'er your eyelids
crept,
Which our wife hard mistook, and swore you
wept?

Shall she to *Macaronies* life restore,
Who yawn'd, half dead, and curs'd the tragic
score?

Dismiss 'em smirking, to their nightly haunts,
Where dice and cards their moon-struck minds
enchant?

Some muffled, like the witches in *Macbeth*,
Brood o'er the magic circle, pale as death!
Others, the *cauldron* go about—about—
And ruin enters as the fates run out!

Bubble, bubble;

Toil and trouble,

Passions burn,

And betts are double!

Double, double,

Toil and trouble,

Passions burn,

And all is bubble.

But jest apart, for scandal forms these tales,
Falshood be mute, let justice hold her scales;
Britons were ne'er enslav'd by evil powers;
To peace and wedded love they gives their
midnight hours;

From slumber pure, no rattling dice can wake
'em!

Who make the laws are never known to break
'em.

230

'Tis false, ye fair, whatever spleen may say,
That you down folly's tide are borne away;
You never wish at deep distress to snare;
For eyes though bright, are brighter through
a tear.

Should it e'er be this nation's wretched fate
To laugh at all that's good, and wise, and
great;

Arm'd at all points, let genius take the field,
And on the stage afflict the virtue shield,
Drive from the land each base unworthy pas-
sion,

Till virtue triumph in despite of fashion.

PROLOGUE

To the Comedy of A Wife in the Right.

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

BY your leave, critics!—To a female play
A female Prologue may prepare the way.
Among the chronicles of modern fame,
Who has not read of gentle Frances' name?
Henry and Frances! a fond loving pair,
Whose soft epistles fill amuse the fair.

Some nights ago our couple, all alone,
A first-fide *sûr-à-sûr*—true Darby and Joan—
Frances, said Henry, give up writing; men,
And men alone should dare to wield the pen.
Your sex of late all decency confounds,
And breaks 'twixt us and them the modest
bounds.

Whether from passion, love of pow'r or riches,
Women, we see, all love to wear the breeches.
At sea some madcaps enter vojauateers,
Some in the army list as grenadiers;
Others write hist'ry, state intrigues unriddle,
Ride the great horse, and play upon the fiddle.

Gently, cries Frances; truce with your re-
proaches;

And mark which sex on t'other most encroa-
ches.

Soft silky coxcombs, full of nice punctilio,
All paité, pomatum, essence, and pulvilio.
With huge bouquets, like beaupots daily go,
Trick'd out like dolls, to pace in Rotten-row.
Thus flies the morning; and the day to
crown,

To Quinze and Faro ev'ry top sits down.
Each coat so trim, left any speck fall on it,
An apron guards,—each forehead a straw bon-
net;

Nay, lest rouleaus themselves should soil their
ruffles,

A muffateen each pretty master muffies.
Women in vain to keep their place have
striven;

From ev'ry trade, from each profession driven.
Men-midwives swarm; men mantuas make,
make stays;

Dress hair, dress meat—let women then write
plays!

While narrow prejudice deform'd the age,
No actress play'd, no female trod the stage;
Some smooth barazon'd youth for Juliet rav'd,
And king's fat waiting till the queen was
shav'd;

But woman once brought forward on the scene,
By man, like Eve, was lik'd as soon as seen.

Let females then compose as well as play,
And strive to please you in the noblest way!
No sulky critic to the play-house drawn,
Whom modern comedy provokes to yawn,
But marks of authors past the valued file,
And owns Centlivre tempted him to smiles.
Why may not ladies too, in future plays
Strike a Bold Stroke, and anxious for the
bays

New Bussy Bodies form, new Wonders raise?

Thus Frances spoke, and bid her dear good-
night—

And Henry own'd his Wife was in the Right.

EPILOGUE to the SAME

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

THIS very fine, indeed! all match'd I saw.
All happy, all provided for, but one.
Blown up and ruin'd here—'tis a strange op-
tion,

You'll say, but I'm resolv'd to cross the ocean;
I'll e'en equip me for the Indian route;
Seaton and Ramfay join to fit me out;
Bull says he's sure I need not then despair,
For British features bear a premium there.
Even this homely face would charm, they say,
Amongst the copper beauties of Bombay;
And she who in a crowd would scarcely pass
With us, would be a Venus at Madras.
Pantheon, opera, play-house, Fantocini,
Farewell—I'll go and be a Nabobina;
Or, if that scheme, perchance, should not suc-
ceed.

E'en wed a Seapoy chief, and mend the breed;
What if one's husband is a little frightful,
Were every thing beside is so delightful.
'Twill be so charming, on a summer's day,
For forty squas to fan me as I play,
Or on rich carpets free from noise and hurry,
Sit cross-legg'd with my spouse, and feast on
curry.

If I've a taste for baubles, my good man
Will load me with old china and japan,
Diamonds on diamonds heap'd, and pearly rows
For hair, ears, neck, and breast, perhaps my nose
No filthy hacknays there, to poach and meane;
Give me twelve Seapoys and a palangain.
I'll keep a little squadron at my call,
And make my first grand visit in a *Shawl*.

But must I leave my little Bull behind?
No, hang it, after all 'twould be unkind.
The fellow may be useful, he shall go,
For he can write, or under-write, you know;
And many a worse, I heard a sweet bird sing,
Goes out a writer, and comes home a king.
A writer here is quite another thing.

So

So says our female author of this night ;
 Poor soul ! I hear she's in a horrid fright,
 She has sent her little vessel off to sea,
 And I am factor for the company—
 Grant her, ye critics, a few prosperous gales,

Let your applause but fill our swelling sails ;
 Do you insure her cargo safe and sound,
 And Bull shall underwrite five hundred pound.
 The author for your passport trembling stands,
 And hopes you'll grant it *under all your hands*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Alippo, Dec. 9.

THE hopes of tranquillity being established in Syria soon vanished on the arrival of a reinforcement of Egyptian troops in the town of Acre [Ptolomais] consisting of 2000 horse and 6000 foot, and other forces were expected, which are all destined to join Chiek Daher, and the other Emirs allied to Aly Bey, to begin the operations by the siege of Jerusalem, and from thence to proceed to Damascus. Aly Bey, far from abandoning his resolution of conquering Syria, is redoubling his efforts to bring it under his subjection, and by that means to unite under his dominion all the country which formed the empire of the ancient Sultans of Egypt. It is not known whether the Druses intend opposing this conqueror or not. The Pacha of Damascus's son, who commanded at Seyde, retired with them to the mountains of Lebanon, and we do not know whether he is yet returned to Damascus. The Grand Signior seems not to be concerned in this war, and has not yet sent any troops against him.

Constantinople, Jan. 17. It is reported here that Ali Bey's troops have taken Jerusalem, and that the robbers who infest Asia Minor and Syria, have carried off the magnificent present which is annually sent from thence to Mecca.

Cracovia, Feb. 5. After many fruitless attempts which the confederates have made this winter to surprise this town, they at last succeeded, on the 2d inst. and made themselves masters of it and of the citadel, where they have put a garrison of 500 men. It is not however supposed that they will long continue to keep possession of it, as General Brannicki, with the troops of the crown, and some detachments of Russian troops, are on the march to dislodge them.

Copenhagen, Feb. 8. It is remarkable that no notice is taken of the King's son in any of the accounts published under the direction of the new council ; but the Queen Dowager and her son are extolled to the skies. In a letter which has been printed and published here, (wrote to the King by M. Suhm, one of the three counsellors of conference, appointed to examine the papers of the state prisoners) are the following passages :

BRIT. MAG. Mar. 1772.

" Blessed be Julia ! exalted be the name of Frederick ! Thanks be to the patriots, to all those who have removed the mist from thine eyes : Thou hast received from God, and from thy people, power supreme ; to God must thou render an account of the use thou makest of it. Be mindful, thyself, to set some bounds to this power, by acknowledging God for thy Lord and Master ; by seeking the good of thy people ; by choosing worthy ministers.—And thou hast the most worthy of all in thy brother.—Fear God, love thy people, give thy confidence to thy brother, and reign by thyself. Then shall we call thee, in process of time, Christian the great, the wise, the good. Our estates, our children, our blood, are at thy service. This blood we are ready to shed for thee, for Julia, for Frederick, for our country.

" Recall such as have been dismissed without reason, establish them in their posts, and admit into your service none but persons of real desert ; retrench your diversions ; examine scrupulously into the state of the debts of the crown, and discharge such as are just ; forget not the situation of the bank and of commerce, and suffer not either the one or the other to be a means of enriching a few individuals : if possible, discharge your subjects from the burdens under which they groan, or at least make them more equal, that they may be more easily borne. By these, and other like regulations, this country will become the seat of prosperity, of liberty, of joy, of abundance, and of public security, with a much juster title than that of England, where, when low and interested ministers cannot stifle the cries of the people from reaching the throne, they have, nevertheless prevented their having any good effect, and dared even to imprison those who acted in defence of the people and of their most sacred rights and privileges.

Feb. 22. Yesterday morning the Commission of Enquiry went to the citadel, and opened their commission in the governor's house, for the examination of the state prisoners. They began with Count Struensee, who was brought in the governor's coach, about ten o'clock, from his place of confinement, guarded by two serjeants and four grenadiers with their bayonets fixed. He had on a blue suit of cloaths,

N a and

and as he had not been shaved for five weeks, his beard was very long. At the entrance of the room where the commissioners sat his chains were taken off, and he was permitted to sit down during his examination, which lasted till two o'clock, when he was sent back to prison; and at four o'clock he was brought again, when his examination continued till after seven in the evening. He shewed a great deal of uneasiness all the time of his going to and from examination. All we can learn with respect to his examination, is, that he denied the charge that was laid against him. He was shewn the instruments of the torture he was to undergo, if he would not confess; but he said they would get little out of him by such means, as he always acted according to his conscience. One of the commissioners fell into a passion with him, to whom he replied, "that as he was cool, he hoped they would be so too," but at last he burst into tears, confessed his guilt, and begged for mercy. When he was ordered back to prison, he desired to have a little time allowed him to compose himself. Major Falkenhiold is taken into custody, and guarded in his own house by two sergeants and four soldiers. He wrote a note to his brother the colonel, and gave it to his *friseur*, who put it under his neckcloth, but the officer observing it took it, and delivered it to the commissioners.

Feb. 25. A translation of the opinion of the English nation, relative to the revolution in Denmark, has been printed here, and much approved of, but it was soon suppressed; and this day a louis d'or is given to get only a half sheet; and if 500 could be had they would fetch the same price.

Last Saturday, Major Falkenhiold was released from his confinement. The same day Count de Brand was brought before the Commissioners at the citadel, in the same manner as Count Struensee had been before; his chains, which weighed 18 lb. were taken off in the antichamber. When he was brought into the audience chamber before the commissioners, he seemed at first somewhat disconcerted, but in a little time recovered his spirits and behaved with becoming resolution. When his examination was finished, that of Professor Berger, the King's physician came on, which lasted above three hours, and he has since been allowed the use of pen, ink, &c. but the depositions of both the above prisoners remain a secret as yet.

"By order of the Commission, the equipages, horses, &c. of Counts Struensee and Brandt have been sold by public auction.

Mittau, Feb. 18. Count Tottleben is arrived at Riga, from whence he will set out soon to take the command of a corps of thirty thousand Russians, who are to enter Lithuania and Poland next Spring.

Hannover, Feb. 20. His Britannic Majesty,

who is always ready to relieve the misfortunes of his subjects in this electorate, issued an Ordinance the 28th of Jan. last, which diminishes one half of a tax they paid last year, which has proved a great relief to the poor in this season of scarcity, and excites our most grateful acknowledgments. A subscription is set on foot to purchase bread and other necessaries for the poor, without distinction of religion.

Breslau, Feb. 26. According to the last accounts from Cracowia, dated the 16th inst. the Confederates, who have made themselves masters of the castle, have made several attempts to get possession of the town, in which they have not yet been able to succeed. However, on the 20th inst. they set fire to two houses near the castle, and on the 25th, to all the houses of the fishermen, to the number of 70.

Hamburg, Feb. 26. It is said that the Sieur Struensee, Superintendent-general of the churches in the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, upon receiving the news of his son, Count Struensee's imprisonment, and died upon the spot. He often expressed great concern at the rapid advancement of his son, and when he heard that he was made Prime Minister, he said, with great warmth, that he had rather have received advice of his death.

Mar. 8. According to the last advices from Poland, the Russians have entirely destroyed the remains of the little army of Count Oginski, Grand General of Lithuania, which only consisted of 650 men, 500 of whom were killed upon the spot, and 150 taken prisoners.

Warsaw, Feb. 29. Capt. de Wrangle, who is just arrived from the Russian army brings the important news that the preliminaries of peace between Russia and the Porte, were signed at General Romanzow's army by that general, and by a minister plenipotentiary from the Grand Signior, both duly authorized by their respective courts; after which the Ottoman minister dispatched couriers to all the courts in amity with his own, with accounts thereof.

Berlin, Mar. 15. A major of hussars, belonging to Col. Ziethen's regiment, brought an Aga of the Janissaries to our sovereign, who was sent by Count Romanzow, as a present. He was taken prisoner by the Russians, and defended himself in an extraordinary manner. When he came before his Majesty at Potsdam, he was asked by the King, if he wore a sword? He replied, "Gracious Sovereign, I am now a slave, I am not permitted to wear one;" whereupon his Majesty declared him immediately free, and made him a present of a fine sabre. He is kept here at the King's expence, and as he desired he might be sent safe to his country again, the King ordered 1800 dollars to defray the expence of his journey home.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

March 2.

AN express arrived at Lord Rochford's office on Tuesday last from Paris, which brought the arrest of the French King, for the payment of all the Canada Bills, the property of British Subjects.

Wednesday John Conyers Esq. elected member for the county of Essex, in the room of the late Sir William Maynard, took his seat in the house of commons.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Feb. 23.

"On the 19th inst. the following resolution was proposed in the House of Commons of this kingdom, viz.

"That whoever advised the carrying into execution the increasing the Commissioners of the revenue beyond the number of seven, after the resolution which hath been now read (which resolution was subsequent to the date of his Majesty's letters for appointing the said Commissioners, agreeable to several acts of parliament empowering him so to do; but prior to the carrying into execution, by letters patent, under the great seal, his Majesty's intentions expressed in his Majesty's letters) advised a measure contrary to the sense of the house conveyed therein.

"The main question being put, the house divided, and there were told, for the resolution, 106, against it 106. Voices being thus exactly equal, the Speaker gave his vote in favour of the resolution."

March 3.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay to a gentleman in Jamaica, November 2.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coast of Cuba. Two Spanish Guarda Costas have taken all the vessels on the coast belonging to this place and St. Ann's, none of which made any resistance against them, except Capt. Baird, belonging to this place, who fought with them near two hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken, which is arrived here.

A petition has been presented to a great assembly by Gregory Cojamul, an Armenian merchant, a native of Ispahan in Persia, but who resided many years in Bengal, &c. relative to some grievous oppressions which he and many others of his nation have suffered by the nominal Nabobs and other servants of the English East India Company in Bengal.

Tuesday last there was a general meeting, at the Nag's Head tavern, Bristol, of the subscribers for reducing the price of provisions in that city, when it was unanimously resolved to carry it on with spirit, and to sell the prime beef at 3d. halfpenny per pound; seconds at

3d. halfpenny, and ordinary pieces at 2d. per pound, at the corn-market, to the poor; it was also proposed, if the butchers were not reasonable in their profits, which are now pretty well estimated, to enlarge the plan, and provide other proper places for the citizens at large, to be supplied with all sorts of provision at moderate prices, and to advertise for contracts from country butchers at a distance, for the delivery of cartafes at fixed prices. Also a scheme was proposed of importing the best Irish beef and pork, to sell at cheap rates, if found necessary.

March 4.

Saturday last his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of the most honourable order of the Bath, on Lieut. Col. Robert Murray Keith, envoy extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen.

March 6.

Yesterday James Townshend Oswald, Esq. re-elected member for the Burghs of Kinghorn, &c. took his seat in the House of Commons.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, Feb. 24.

"Last night there was a prodigious fall of the rock at Shakespear's cliff, the noise of which was heard several miles. It has rendered the road along the sea from this place to Folkstone quite impassable; and the cliff continues to fall by the houses in Snargate street almost daily, to the great terror of the inhabitants, several of whom have already quitted their houses, and others are preparing to do so. No lives have as yet been lost, but the situation of those people who live under the rock is very alarming.

"A few days ago, near 100 feet of the cable walk facing the town, fell down, as did also a building lately erected towards the sea, owing to the fall of the rock which supported it."

March 9.

Tuesday last the Vice Chancellor and members of the senate, in a full congregation, appointed a Committee of nine gentlemen, of whom the Vice Chancellor is always to be one, to inspect the University records, and, if need be, to consult council, in order to enquire how far the powers of the University extend with respect to the object now in view, of abolishing subscription to the 39 articles, as far as such subscription relates to the taking degrees. The same matter is in agitation at the University of Oxford.

March 10.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Mar. 3.

"Several of our politicians do not scruple

to affirm, that the Emperor and his mother the Empress Queen, by no means relish the progress which the King of Prussia has made in different provinces of Poland, and seem inclined to call him to account for it. They also pretend, that his Prussian Majesty not long since expressed himself in the following terms to one of the foreign ministers at his court: "I had rather set about reducing the whole history of the Jews into poetry, than employ myself in reconciling three Sovereigns, especially when two of them are women. If it depended upon me, the public tranquillity should soon be established every where."

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, at their house in the Strand, on Wednesday night last, it was agreed to give the inventor of the new-discovered harpoons the sum of 20 guineas, as a present gratuity for his trouble and attendance; and six swivel guns with locks, and 24 harpoons, were ordered to be sent out with the master of the *Leviathan*, a Greenland vessel; and the like number of guns and harpoons sent out with the master of the *Rising Sun*, another Greenland ship, in order to make a fair trial of those instruments, which it is imagined, from various experiments, will prove of very great utility in the practice of whale-fishing.

March 13.

A letter from Fort Egmont, dated Nov. 10, 1771, says, "We have settled very amicably with the Spaniards, and I really believe they have acted with good faith in the return of the stores. I wonder much, how they could be jealous of our settling in this miserable country, where, I assure you, it is hardly possible to bring up any produce to the smallest perfection; more especially as they have the fine country of Buenos Ayres so near. At any rate we can never defend a settlement in this part; so that it will be always a prey to the Spaniards if they chuse it."

March 14.

Extract of a letter from St. George's in Grenada, dated Dec. 29.

"We are in the utmost confusion here, the whole of the Lower Town now lying in ashes; from the Fish-market to Dibenloupe-house, leading to the Carenage from Lamallies, not a house is standing; the row on which the Court-house stands we preserved with difficulty. The confusion every one was in is not to be described, on account of the amazing rapidity of the flames. The fire began about half an hour after eleven o'clock at night, and it was not got under till eight o'clock in the morning. In about nine hours time, it is computed upwards of 300 houses were laid in ruins, and many families, of moderate fortunes, are reduced to a very indigent situation. The Governor's house was saved. This dreadful accident happened the 27th inst.

The following cause was heard a few days ago, in the court of Chancery. Some few years ago, Gen. Stanwix, his lady, and daughter, were all lost (by sinking of the vessel) in their passage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his second wife, and the daughter was by the first wife. At his second marriage, it was stipulated in the settlement, that if the General survived his lady, the personal estate was to descend in such a line; if the lady survived the General, then in such a line; and if the daughter survived both of them, then in such a line. There were claimants in the cause under the supposition of each of these circumstances. The decree is not yet pronounced.

March 16.

A plan has been laid before the East-India Company, to establish a provision for the soldiery who have served the Company in the East-Indies, and returned necessitous to England.

On Friday a man was committed to Newgate by David Wilmot, Esq. for feloniously uttering and publishing to John Clark, a forged draught, purporting to be drawn upon Messrs. Raymond, Vere and Co. for 15l. 15s. and signed Rt. Vennist and Co. in payment of a bill of 6l. 2s. 8d. for candles bespoke of the said Mr. Clark, and from whom he received in cash 9l. 12s. 4d. the balance of the said draught.

March 17.

Last Saturday a man, by trade a farrier and smith was taken into custody at Endfield, on suspicion of robbing the North mail last October. He had sent a letter by a stage-coachman with a draught in it, which had been taken out of the mail, and some money to one of his accomplices. A person who saw the letter given to the coachman, had the latter searched, in order to obtain the reward for detecting of stage-coachmen, &c. carrying letters; by which the discovery was made. On the smith's being carried before a magistrate, he confessed the fact, and impeached two others, one of whom was taken on Sunday, and pursuit is making after the third. It appeared, on the smith's examination, that they got open the mail cart by means of an axe, which had been tempered so as to cut iron.

March 19.

Yesterday the General Quarterly Court of East-India proprietors met at their house in Leadenhall-street, and resolved that the half-yearly dividend should be 6 1/4th per cent. Governor Johnstone moved for the production of the annual account, and for six months to come, and of the late dispatches from India, but it was over-ruled. Next the Chairman informed the Company, that the Directors had not yet found it possible to come to any decisive agreement with the owners of ships, but that they had according to instructions framed a bye-

a bye-law for the reduction of the shipping employed in their service. After various alterations and amendments, it stands in this form; "Ordnained that no more ships, except those now building, shall be built to be employed to and from the East-Indies upon freight, till the tonnage of the Company's shipping be reduced to 45000, builder's measurement." Then the adjourned motion of petitioning against so much of the bill, entitled *An act for better supplying his Majesty's navy with oak timber*, came on, at the instance of Sir James Hodges, and after some discussion the instruction to the Directors stands thus: "Resolved that it be recommended to the Directors to petition to be heard by counsel against as much of that act as relates to the Commerce of the East-India Company."

Yesterday, James Bolland, a sheriff's officer, was executed at Tyburn, for forging an indorsement to a promissory note for 100l. He was accompanied in the cart to the place of execution by a Methodist teacher, who read to him all the way, and to which he paid great attention. He declared at the gallows that he never injured any person. Two persons sat up with him on Tuesday night in the cell, as he had declared that he would not be hanged. It is said, that at the time of his being taken into custody for the above crime, he had above 2000l. in a banker's hands, which he took care to dispose of, that it might not be forfeited to the sheriffs.

March 20.

On Wednesday Joseph Guyant and Joseph Allpress were examined before the magistrates in Bow-street, on a charge of having robbed the northern mail at Hounds-field near Endfield, on Sunday the 13th of October last: Thomas Everfet, the postboy, and John Thomas, a person in company with him, swore to their being tied and bound by two men, whom from their voices and stature they believed to be the prisoners. Mr. Leigh (Sir John Fielding's clerk) and Richard Bond, proved the having found a pocket-book on Guyant, containing a 20l. bank-note, which was sworn to by William Duncan (clerk to Mess. Ayton and Lee, bankers in Lombard-street) who deposed, that he himself, on the 12th of October (the night preceding the robbery) inclosed the 20l. note, with two other 20l. bills, to a gentleman at Puckeridge in Hertfordshire; the two other bills were produced, one of which was taken out of a leather bag, together with several other notes and draughts, put up together in a leathern wrapper, concealed under a hovel in a field near Guyant's house, at Endfield, and which, by his direction, was dug up by Wright (one of Sir John's men.) The clerk of the Solicitor to the post-office attended, and as the evidence amounted to the clearest proofs, the prisoners (who acknowledged the fact) were re-committed.

March 23.

On Thursday Books of subscription were left at several coffee-houses in the city, for raising 1000 guineas; to give a bounty of 10l. per month to all British fishing vessels that shall be employed on the Turbot fishery, 1772, according to the directions agreed on by the committee for carrying the same into execution. Several gentlemen have subscribed to this plan.

March 24.

Letters by yesterday's Holland mail advise, that the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, died the 10th instant at Friedenstein, after an illness of twelve days, in the 73d year of his age.

Extract of a Letter from the Countess of M—— now residing in Paris, to her Friends in Scotland.

"A number of people of rank and fashion in this capital, having been missing from time to time, some of them were found in the river, from which it was concluded that they had made away with themselves. However, one night as a gentleman was walking along the streets he was accosted, as he imagined by a woman of the town; she conducted him to her lodgings; entering the outer door, she locked it, and put the key in her pocket; after which she led him through several entries, using the same ceremony at each: arriving at last at her chamber, she left him on purpose to fetch some wine or other cordial; in her absence he began to reconnoitre the room, and peeping into a closet he discovered two dead men, who he supposed had been newly deprived of life. You may imagine what his feelings were on such an occasion; whatever they were, they did not bereave him of a notable presence of mind, which suggested to him the only expedient that, in all probability, could have saved him; at her return he told her, that he thought a small collation would be proper for him before he went to bed, for that he stood much in need of something to eat; and, if she pleased, he would go to a neighbouring tavern and give orders concerning it: she opposed his going, he still insisted, and added, that she need not be afraid of his leaving her; to convince her that he had no such intention, he would let his watch and purse remain until his return; and throwing them upon the table, she permitted him to walk off. He soon returned with a party of men, and upon searching the house, two ruffians were found with arms, hid in a large chest, who being apprehended, and put to the torture, confessed that they had robbed and murdered all those that were missing: that the two who were found in the closet, were so lately murdered, that they had not time to conceal them; and that the gentleman who made the discovery, would also have been made away with, if he had staid a few minutes longer in the house."

March

March 25.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer on the Right Hon. Lord North the blue ribband vacant by the death of the duke of Saxe-Gotha.

March 27.

On Wednesday at the Public Office in Bow-street, Joseph Richardson, servant to Mr. Mason, a Linen-draper, charged two men with defrauding his master of two pieces of Irish linen. Mrs. Stapylton proved that these sharpers had taken lodgings at her house, a few hours before the fraud, and decamped 12 hours after they came there. John Dunbar, an accomplice, was admitted an evidence, and swore that he had known the prisoners five or six weeks, during which time they had lodged in Great Russell-street, Blombury, in Carlisle-street, in Muscovy-court, Tower-hill, in Threadneedle-street, and other places. A number of tradesmen proved their having been defrauded by them of linen, silk stockings, &c. at these several lodgings. The prisoners appeared to be the Archer and Aimwell of the cheating world. One of them was sometimes a captain, sometimes a young gentleman just come to the possession of an ample fortune, &c. while the other was contented to act in the sphere of a footman. There were besides a Valet de Chambre, and other servants occasionally. A Mrs. Vilette proved, that when they lodged at her house near 100 tradesmen called in one day, to obtain the honour of the gentleman's orders. It was their custom to order some valuable articles, and then send back for some smaller, while they effected their escape. Several people are bound to prosecute these offenders.

March 28.

The sum of 8000*l.* is subscribed at the Chapter and Lloyd's coffee-houses, towards the plan for reducing the price of provision.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Mar. 9. This day in our House of Commons, the speaker having expatiated on the necessity of asserting the dignity of parliament, moved the house to come to the first of the following Resolutions. This produced some debate, and Mr. French intreated the Speaker to communicate other resolutions he might have to offer, that gentlemen might know the whole scope of his intentions. The speaker very readily and candidly complied and read five Resolutions to the following purport.

1. Resolved, That in the month of November, 1769, several members of the house were fined in the court of King's Bench, in the sum of 20*l.* for not attending to serve on a petty jury; and their several fines estreated in the court of Exchequer.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of parliament to attend the duty of the house, and is punishable for neglect; and the compelling them to serve as justices during

the sitting of parliament, tends to interrupt the business of the nation, is an indignity on the house, and a violation of its privileges.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of judges to take notice of the privileges of parliament, as the law of parliament is part of the law of the land.

4. Resolved, That a judge fining a member of parliament for non-attendance on juries, knowing such to be a member, is guilty of an indignity to the house.

5. Resolved, That any sheriff, or other officer, who should levy such fine, is guilty of a breach of privilege. Which were all agreed to.

Dublin, March 10. By letters from the North of this kingdom, we have accounts, that late on Thursday night last, about 2000 of the deluded people called Hearts of Steel, attacked the house of Richard Johnson Esq. at Guildford, and fired several shot into the windows, which were returned by Mr. Johnson and 23 others, by which four of the rioters were killed, and many wounded. These turbulent people, not satisfied with doing every mischief in their power, murdered the Rev. Mr. Motell, a dissenting teacher, of exceeding good character, by the shot of a bullet through his head, for advising them from the pulpit some days before, to be amenable to the laws and constitution, which they resented in the highest degree. After Mr. Johnson had consumed all his ammunition, he made his escape from the back of his house, over a high garden wall, plunged into the river Ban, and swam to the opposite shore: during his passage these wicked insurgents fired several muskets at him in the water, but he luckily escaped unhurt; but their malice did not end here, as they pulled down his elegant house to the ground, and destroyed the whole village.

A M E R I C A.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Dec. 31.

Letters received over land from Pensacola, of Nov. 4th, inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, whereby they had ceded to his Majesty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Coosaw river, in addition to the province of West Florida.

Jan. 6. Letters from North Carolina inform us, that the General Assembly of that province, now sitting at Newbern, hath passed a bill for emitting 60,000*l.* proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to discharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other services.

Jan. 13. The commissioners of the silk-manufacture have shipped in the *Beaufort*, Daniel Curling, master, now ready to sail for London, 455*lb.* of exceeding fine raw silk, and 36*lb.* of an ordinary quality, all of the growth and culture of Purrysburg, in this province.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the Lady of Charles Earle, at his house in Piccadilly.

A Daughter to her Grace the Dutchess of Leinster at Leinster-house.

A Son to the Lady of Patrick Blake, Esq. Member of Parliament for Sudbury.

A Son to the Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. Member of Parliament for Newark upon Trent, and Treasurer of his Majesty's household.

A Son and heir to the Lady of Lord Greville one of the Lords of Trade, at his Lordship's house in St. James's-square.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Mountford to Miss Blake, sister to Patrick Blake, Esq. Member of Parliament for Sudbury.

Charles Fielding, Esq. Capt. in the navy, to Miss Finch, Daughter of Lady Charlotte Finch.

Wm. Douglas, Esq. of Breckonwhat to Miss Grace Johnston, at Edinburgh.

Francis Topham, Esq. of Hound-street, in Somersetshire to Mrs. Wallis of Duke-street, Westminster, daughter and coheirss of the late Archbishop Hutton.

DEATHS.

THE Hon. James Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth, at his seat at Glantowy.

Thomas Lyddel, Esq. brother to Lord Ravensworth, at Durham.

Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. at his Seat in Warwickshire.

Samuel Jebb, M. D. at Chesterfield.

Sir Roger Twissden Bart. at his seat at Bradborne.

Lady Trevelyan, wife of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire.

The Hon. Thomas Leslie, third son of John ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle of the present Earl.

Richard Leigh, Esq; King's Serjeant, and Member for East Looe in Cornwall.

PREFERMENT.

JOHN Foster, D. D. to the prebendary of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George's in Windsor Castle.

PROMOTIONS.

MQlincux Sheldham, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador.

James Magre, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul in the Canary islands.

James Macpherson, Esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council of West-Florida.

B—K—TS from the GAZETTE.

RALPH Timbriake of the parish of Kingsbury, Middlesex, Salsman.

Thomas Pawley of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, Draper.

John Jeffery of Frintsham, Surrey, Shop-keeper.

Wendeston Yarnoll of Hog-lane, St. Giles's, Brewer.

Richard Pochey of Aldenham, Hertford, Butcher.

William Sharplin of New-street, Cloth-fair, West-Smithfield, Clockmaker.

Francis Castella of Duke's Court, St. Martin's in the Fields, Taylor.

Matthias Hamberg of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Taylor.

James Thomas of Mark-lane, Wine-merchant.

John Crobbie, William Crobbie, George Bowden, and Elliott Elmes, of Liverpool, Merchants and Partners.

William Wilson of Upper Ground, in the parish of Christ-church, Surry, Wharfinger.

James Chadwick of Halifax, Yorkshire, Dyer.

Silas Brinkley of Vaxley, Huntingdonshire, Grocer and Draper.

Charles Dick of Arundel-street, near Papan-square, Jeweller.

John Pritchard, late of Bath, Somersetshire, Mercer.

Robert Fidler, late of Moor-fields, Silk-throwster.

James Lack, late of King-street, St. Ann's, Sphe, Dealer in Lace.

James Duewick, otherwise Dewick, of the parish of St. Mary, Newington-Butts, Victualler.

Thomas Duncan of South-Shields, in the County of Durham, Joiner and Cabinet-maker.

Joseph Jones of Sittingborne, Kent, Innholder.

Samuel Welch, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Mariner.

James Aftat, of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Carpenter.

James Newman of Popping's Court, Fleet-street, Iron-monger.

William Thackeray of Stockport, and Samuel Cambridge of Heap-ridings in the Parish of Cheadle, in the county of Chester, Felt-makers.

Thomas Bridges of Sheffield, Yorkshire, Hatter.

George Jones, late of Calne in Wiltshire, Cheese-factor.

William Bayzand, late of Bishopsgate, Cutler.

Edward Price, late of Ludgate-street, Goldsmith.

Bills of Mortality from Feb. 20, to Mar. 24.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	1252	Males	912
Females	1195	Females	862

2447

1774

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From March 2, to March 7, 1772.

By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London,	5 8	4 0	3 0	2 3	3 1

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex,	6 2	—	3 2	2 6	3 4
Surry,	5 11	—	3 2	2 3	3 6
Hertford,	6 2	—	3 0	2 4	3 7
Bedford,	6 3	5 1	2 10	2 2	3 2
Cambridge,	5 11	4 7	2 10	2 1	2 10
Huntingdon,	6 5	—	2 10	2 2	2 11
Northampton,	7 0	5 4	3 5	1 11	3 2
Rutland,	7 1	—	3 4	2 1	3 1
Leicester,	7 5	—	3 6	1 11	3 8
Nottingham,	6 8	5 5	3 5	2 3	3 7
Derby,	6 6	—	3 7	2 5	4 5
Stafford,	6 11	5 6	3 3	2 2	4 0
Salop,	6 1	4 11	3 2	1 9	3 11
Hereford,	5 10	—	2 10	1 8	3 0
Worcester,	7 1	4 8	3 4	2 2	3 10
Warwick,	7 6	—	3 3	2 2	4 7
Gloucester,	7 1	—	3 4	2 0	3 10
Wiltshire,	6 2	—	2 11	2 0	4 0
Berks,	6 5	—	3 1	2 3	3 5
Oxford,	6 6	—	3 1	2 3	3 7
Bucks,	6 6	—	3 1	2 1	3 5
<i>Average,</i>	— 6 6	4 11	3 2	2 2	3 7

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex,	5 10	4 1	3 0	2 1	3 1
Suffolk,	5 5	4 3	2 10	2 0	2 10
Norfolk,	5 10	4 3	2 8	2 1	—
Lincoln,	6 4	5 2	3 1	2 0	3 5
York,	6 2	4 7	3 3	2 1	3 8
Durham,	6 3	5 1	3 5	2 2	4 1
Northumberland,	5 8	4 8	3 0	2 1	3 11
Cumberland,	6 2	4 8	3 4	2 2	4 6
Westmorland,	6 11	—	3 5	2 3	3 9
Lancashire,	6 10	—	3 7	2 3	3 11
Cheshire,	6 6	4 11	3 11	2 1	—
Monmouth,	6 2	—	3 0	1 7	3 4
Somerset,	6 3	3 8	3 1	1 11	3 3
Devon,	5 3	—	2 11	1 8	—
Cornwall,	5 2	—	3 0	1 8	—
Dorset,	6 4	—	2 11	2 1	4 3
Hampshire,	5 11	—	2 11	2 2	3 9
Suffex,	5 6	—	2 11	2 1	3 5
Kent,	5 6	—	3 3	2 2	2 10
<i>Average,</i>	— 6 0	4 10	3 1	2 0	3 7

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6 0	5 0	3 1	1 8	4 0
South Wales,	5 7	4 10	3 1	1 6	3 10

GENERAL AVERAGE.

per Bushel,	6 3	4 10	3 1	2 0	3 7
per Quarter,	50 0	38 8	24 8	16 0	28 8

Part of SCOTLAND.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
4 11	3 3	2 8	2 2	3 7
				2 3

Published by Authority of Parliament,

WILLIAM COOKE.

PRICES of STOCKS.

March 27, 1772.

Bank Stock	153½ a ¼
India d°	215 a ¼
South Sea d°	100
South S. old Ann.	86½ a 87
South S. new d°	—
3 per C. Ind. Ann.	—
3 per C. reduced	—
3 per C. con. 88½ a 88¾	—
3 per C. B. 1726	—
3 per C. B. 1751	—
3½ Bank 1758 90½ a 91	—
4 per C. 1762	—
Navy Bills	1½ a 7
Long Ann. 26½ yrs. pur.	—
India Bonds	49 a 50 a 49

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 27, 1772.

Amsterdam,	34 9
Ditto at sight	34 5
Antwerp,	—
Rotterdam,	34 9
Hamburg,	33 1 2½ Uf.
Paris, 1 day's date	32
Ditto 2 Uf.	31½
Bourdeaux ditto	31½
Cadiz,	39½ a ¾
Madrid,	39½
Bilboa,	39½
Leghorn,	50½
Genoa,	49½
Venice,	52½
Lisbon,	5s. 7d. a 6d. ¾
Oporto,	5s. 7d.
Dublin,	8½

Prices of Gold and Silver per Ounce.

Gold in Coin,	— 4 0 0
Ditto in Bars,	— 4 0 0
Fil. Pcs. of Eight,	5 6½
Ditto small,	5 6½
Mexico,	5 6½
Ditto small,	5 6½
Silver in Bars Stand.	5 8

PRICE of BREAD.

Peck loaf wheaten,	2 8
Do. household	— 2 0
Quartern loaf	— 0 8
wheaten	— 0 8
Do. household	— 0 6

T H E
BRITISH MAGAZINE,
A N D
GENERAL REVIEW
O F T H E

Literature, Employment and Amusements of the Times.

For A P R I L, 1772.

*The descent and character of the
Dutchess of Northumberland.*

THE illustrious family of Northumberland, is sprung from Mainfred, a Danish Nobleman, who in the ninth century headed some of his countrymen in one of the frequent descents which they made upon Neustria, during the distracted state of the French monarchy under the posterity of Charlemagne. His descendants were fellow adventurers with the famous Rollo in the conquest of that province, where they obtained large possessions, and took the name of Percy from a place in that country so called. They afterwards attended William the conqueror into England; and the head of the family having received a grant of very extensive lands in Yorkshire, married out

of generosity the rightful heiress, Emma de Port, a Saxon Lady. In 1122, Agnes de Percy became, upon the failure of the male line, sole heiress of the family, and upon condition that he would change his name to Percy, married Josceline de Lovain, Second son to the Duke of Brabant, who descended from Charlemagne. In 1670, the male line became again extinct, and the titles and estates devolved upon Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Josceline, 11th earl of Northumberland. She married first Henry Cavendish only son to the Duke of Newcastle, by whom she had no issue. Upon his death she was married to Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, by whom she had Algernon 7th Duke of Somerset, and 12th Earl of Northumberland. Algernon married Frances the eldest of

BRIT. MAG. April, 1772.

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the two co-heirs of Thynae Earl of Weymouth, by whom he had a son who died without issue, and Elizabeth the present Dutchess of Northumberland. She married Sir Hugh Smithson of Stanwick in Yorkshire, who was created an Earl by George the Second, and a Duke by George the Third. This origin of the family is thus briefly described by the elegant Mr. Percy :

The great achievements of thy race

They sung : their high command ;
How valiant Mainfred o'er the seas
First led his Northern band.

Brave Galfrid next to Normandy,
With venturous Rollo came,
And from his Norman castles won,
Assumed the Percy name.

They sung how in the conquerour's fleet
Lord William shipped his powers,
And gain'd a fair young Saxon bride,
With all her lands and towers.

Then journeying to the holy land,
There bravely fought and died ;
But first the silver crescent wan,
Some Paynim Soldan's pride.

They sung how *Agnes*,auteous heir,
The Queen's own brother wed,
Lord Jolceline sprung from Charle-
magne,

In princely Brabant bred ;

How he the Percy name revived,
And how his noble line
Still foremost in their country's cause
With godlike ardour shine.

Though Sir Hugh Smithson was of a respectable family, and possessed of no mean estate, yet he was in neither respect entitled to so great a Lady. Hence it is evident that on her part it was a match of love, and that she thought every consideration to his disadvantage outweighed by his personal merit. Nor does it appear that she has been deceived, or had reason to repent of her prepossession in his favour. Like herself he is open and

generous, and seems well calculated for supporting the honour and dignity of so noble a family. When Lord Lieutenant of Ireland his magnificence, as well as the prudence of his administration, endeared him to all parties, and reflected honour on the prince, whom he represented. This good fortune, however, he owed in a great measure to the princely behaviour of the Dutchess, whose spirit of hospitality and munificence is worthy of our ancient nobility. In her these virtues are so conspicuous that the malevolent have accused her of vanity and profusion ; but, had she with her present immense income adopted another plan of life, the same charitable people would have charged her with parcimony, avarice and meanness. Nothing can be a greater proof of the merit of this illustrious pair, than that, when their son and heir is so nearly connected with Lord Bute, they have not only escaped calumny, but acquired praise in these licentious times. When public virtue and domestick happiness, which indeed cannot exist without virtue both public and private, are so rare, their example deserves imitation ; and therefore we need make no apology to our readers for thus holding them forth to public view in so honourable a light.

A Description of Richmond in York-shire.

RICHMOND is said to be so called, from a small variation of Rich-Mount, a name given to it from its situation on a fertile and beautiful mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. The river encompasses near half the town, and precipitating itself from the rocks, forms a fine cataraet. It is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs, and had formerly

merly a castle built by earl Allan, part of which is still standing. This nobleman, who was earl of Bretagne, was created by his uncle, William the Conqueror, the first earl of Richmond, which title, with that of duke, has been conferred on the branches of several royal families, namely, the Saxon Plantagenets, the Dreux of France, the Tudors of Wales, and the Stewarts of Scotland, now on his present grace Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond and Lenox, the proprietor of these beautiful ruins, of which we have given an engraved view. The town was also built by earl Allan, and gives name to the north-west part of the county towards Lancashire. In the year 1732, Mr. Warton, of Newcastle, agent to his grace the late duke of Richmond, ordering several places here to be dug very deep, discovered a drawbridge and moat belonging to this castle, which were of curious workmanship.

The town is large, well-built, and populous, seated at the distance of 262 miles north-north-west of London. The streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses built of free-stone. It is a borough governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men and other officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are 13 free companies of tradesmen, who annually chuse the mayor on Hilary-day; and their representatives in parliament are elected by the burghage-holders, and returned by the mayor. This borough has been annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, ever since the reign of Richard the Second. Here are two churches, and a spacious market place. The chief manufactures of the town are yarn stockings, and wool-len knit-caps for seamen; and in the neighbourhood of the town, are annual horse-races. There is a plentiful market on Saturdays for cattle, and all sorts of provisions; and there are three fairs, held on the Saturday be-

fore Palm Sunday, on the first Saturday in July, and on the 14th of September, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

The views about the town are remarkably fine, and its situation extremely romantic. Mr. York's gardens are well worth seeing, on account of the beauty of their situation, and the improvements they have received from art. Upon a rising ground near the house is erected a tower, which commands a delightful view. On the right is seen the river, under a noble hanging-wood, which, extending towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated by the town, and the ruins of the old castle; and beyond it, a fine distant prospect. From the tower, a terrace skirts a pasture, and from it you look upon a pleasing valley, thro' which the river winds, with steep rocky woods on one side, and waving slopes on the other. Walking still farther on the terrace, you see through the vale, a large distant hill; the sides covered with hanging-wood, and the top formed into corn and grass inclosures. Still proceeding, you come to an alcove, whence the view is extremely pleasing: to the right, the river proceeds in a most picturesque manner, out of a tuft of hill and wood; and giving a fine curve, bends round a grass inclosure, with a cottage, haystacks, and the like; then winds along before you, under the noble bank of hanging-wood, which you look down upon from the tower. The hills, in a most beautiful manner, bound the valley, confining the view to a small, but pleasing extent. To the left, some scattered houses and the churches terminate the view, and vary the prospect.

Now winding down the slope towards the river, you perceive, at a distance in the vale, a little temple belonging to Mr. Ritchie, situated among hanging-woods. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and

and leads to the mouth of a cavern, hallowed out of the rock. Other walks lead from hence to a banqueting room, well situated for commanding a pleasing view of various objects. In front, and to the right, you command a most noble amphitheatre of hanging-wood, and the river winding at the bottom. To the left, the town spreads over a hill; in one part the castle appears; and below, the bridge over the Swale. In short, the whole is extremely picturesque and pleasing.

In Richmond were formerly several religious structures. About the year 1103, Wymar, steward to the earl of Richmond, gave a chapel in this town, dedicated to St Martin, with some lands in the neighbourhood, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, upon which nine or ten Benedictine monks were fixed in this chapel, where they continued subordinate to St. Mary's abbey, till the general dissolution, when their revenues were valued at 47 l. 16s. per annum. In 1151, Roald, constable of Richmond, founded here a Premonstratensian abbey, dedicated to St. Agatha, in which, at the dissolution, were about 17 canons, and its revenues were valued at 1100l. 57s. 11d. per annum. In the reign of king Henry the Second, here was a nunnery, of which no particulars are known. Here was at the same time, an hospital founded by king Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, which continued till the general dissolution, when its revenues were valued at 131. 12s. a year. In 1258, Ralph Fitz-Randal, lord of Middleham, founded a house of Grey friars; and near this town was a house of Alien monks, subordinate to the abbey of Begare in Britany, founded in the reign of king Henry the Third.

(See an engraved View of this Beautiful place given in our last Number.)

Concerning the English Government
by M. Voltaire.

THE pleasure of governing mankind must certainly be very great, since so many persons concern themselves about it. We have many more books about the art of government than there are Princes upon the face of the earth. Heaven preserve me from undertaking to instruct kings and messieurs their ministers, messieurs their valet de chambres, messieurs their confessors, and messieurs their farmers general. I understand nothing of the matter: I reverence them all. It belongs only to Mr. Wilks to weigh in his English balance those who are at the head of the human race; and it would be very strange, that with three or four thousand volumes upon this art, down from Machiavel to the present times, there should be any one, who could be ignorant of the duties of a King or the method of conducting mankind.

That *The safety of a people is the supreme law*, is the fundamental maxim of nations; but this safety is made to consist in murdering one part of the citizens in every civil war; and in foreign wars the safety of a people consists in murdering one's neighbours and plundering their goods: so that it is still difficult to find in this maxim any right of nations very salutary, and any rule of government very favorable to the dictates of reason and to the comfort of society. Many other arts are exercised in a manner always uniform and always of good tendency; but with respect to the art of government, can there ever be one, which deserves to be called a good one, when they are all founded upon passions, which are at continual variance? There never was a convent of monks without discord, how then should there be kingdoms? Many nations wish to change their constitution for a new one; the English only wish to change their

their ministers every week ; but as for their constitution, which exposes them to this necessity, they would not change that for all the world.

It is a matter of curiosity to observe how a government is established. I shall not speak here of the great Tamerlane, because I am not in the secret concerning the mysteries in the government of the Great Mogul : but we can see a little more clearly into the administration of England ; and for another reason I prefer England to India, because they say, that there are men in the one, and no slaves, but in the other many slaves and very few men.

Let us consider at first a Norman Bastard, who took it into his head to be king of England : he had just as much right as St Louis had to Grand-Cairo. But St. Louis had the misfortune of not first of all beginning to bring Egypt into judgment at the Court of Rome ; the Bastard-William did not fail in thus rendering his cause lawful and sacred, by obtaining a bull from the Pope to ascertain to him his right, without so much as hearing the adverse party, but only in virtue of these words "whatever thou bindest on earth shall be bound in heaven." His competitor Harold was thus bound by a sentence from heaven, while William added to the virtue of a decree from the Holy See, another of a stronger kind, the victory at Hastings. He reigned therefore by that right of being the strongest, the same by which Pepin and Clovis had reigned in France, or the Goths and Lombards in Italy, the Visigoths and Arabs in Spain, the Vandals in Africa, and all the kings of the world one after another. It must be confessed however, that our Bastard had as good a title as the Saxons and Danes, who had just as good a title as the Romans before them : and the title of all these heroes was the same as that of highway robbery, or of a pole-cat in a chicken house.

All these great men were such true highway robbers, that from Romulus down to the American Buccaneers there was nothing thought of among them but *Opimia Spolia*, plunder, pillage, cows and oxen stolen by men in armor, Mercury in antient fable stole the cows of Apollo ; and in the old testament Isaiah gave a name to his son, which signified, that he *should divide the spoil* : even the names of *Soldier* and *Robber* were often synonymous.

Behold then William the Bastard king by right divine : William Rufus who usurped the Crown before his elder brother, was also afterwards king by right divine, without any more difficulty ; and this same divine right belonged after this to Henry the third usurper.

As to the Norman Barons, who had concurred at their expence in the invasion of England, it was necessary that they should share the spoils ; not but that William would have rather kept the whole to himself, and made all these lords his body guards and footmen ; but this would have been risking too much ; he found himself forced therefore to divide some of the prey among them.

In regard to the conquered Anglo-Saxons, there was no possibility of killing them all, nor yet of reducing them all to slavery : some of them therefore were permitted to hold the dignity of lesser nobles, and to be the subjects of the Norman Barons, who were subject to the King. Thus all things were kept in equilibrio—until the first quarrel. And what became of the rest of the nation ? The same as what the greatest part of the people in all nations are for the most part, slaves.

But at length, after the folly of Croisades, the beggar'd Princes sold liberty to their own slaves who had gained money by labour. Thus towns were enfranchised ; the commons had privileges ; and the rights of men were revived out of the midst of anarchy itself.

itself. The barons were every where in dispute with their King, and with one another. Dispute produced every where a petty intestine war, which broke out into a hundred real civil wars. From this terrible and dark-some chaos a feeble light of liberty still issued, which served to illuminate the commons, and render their destiny the more favorable.

The kings of England being themselves grand-vassals to France, first for Normandy, and afterwards for Guienne and other provinces, they readily adopted the customs of those kings, under whom they held. The general assembly of the estates of the English nation were for a long time composed only of barons and bishops, as in France. The English court of chancery was an imitation of the council of state in France, in which the Chancellor of France presides. The court of King's Bench was erected after the model of the parliament instituted by Phillip le Bell. The court of common pleas was like the jurisdiction of the Chatelet. The court of Exchequer resembled that of the generals of Finances, which is now become in France the court of aids. The maxim that the royal Demesnes are unalienable was still farther a visible imitation of the French government. The right of the king of England to make his subjects pay his ransom, if he was made prisoner of war; that also of demanding a subsidy, when he married his eldest daughter, and another when he made his son a knight; all these recall to mind the ancient customs of that kingdom, under which William was a grand vassal. No sooner had Phillip le Bell called the commons to the general assembly of the estates, then Edward did the same, in order to balance the great power of the barons. For it is under the reign of this prince, that the convocation of the chamber of commons is first well ascertained.

Hitherto then, until this fourteenth century, we see the English government following the model of that in France, step by step. The two churches were likewise altogether alike. The same subjection to the court of Rome, the same extortions complained of, and which terminated in the same manner, by a further payment to that avaricious court; the same quarrels, the same excommunications, the same donations to monks, the same chaos, the same jumble of sacred rapine, superstitions, and barbarousness.

France and England then having been so long administered upon the same principles, or rather without any principles whatever, but only by the force of similar customs, how came it pass that at last these two governments should have become as different as those of Venice and Morocco? Was it not because in England, by its being an island, the King was under no necessity of entertaining a constant army in pay, which would be employed rather against the state itself, than against strangers? Was it not, because in general the English have something of a greater degree of firmness in their souls, are more given to reflection and perseverance than other nations? Was it not for this reason, that after having for a long time complained of the court of Rome, they at last shook off the yoke altogether? when at the same time another nation of a more volatile disposition, has still to this day continued to bear the yoke while they affect to make a joke of it, and thus dance in chains? The situation of the country, which the English inhabit, by rendering navigation necessary, has it not also rendered their manners more rough? And this same roughness of manners, which has so often turned their island into theatres of bloody tragedies, has it not also at the same time improved them with a generous love of freedom?

freedom? Is it not this mixture of contrary qualities, which has spilt so much royal blood in battle and upon the scaffold; and which has also prevented them from having recourse to poison in their civil contests, while in other countries, even under an ecclesiastic government, poison has been a common weapon employed against adversaries?

Has not the love of liberty become their reigning character in proportion as they have become more enlightened and more rich? All citizens cannot be equally powerful, but they may be all equally free: and this the English have obtained by their perseverance. To be free, is to depend on no arbiter but common laws: the English have therefore ever loved their laws as parents love their children, because they have begot them, or at least have fancied so. Such a government could not have been established until late; because it would have to combat for a long time with the most respectable powers on earth; the power of the Pope, the most terrible of all, because founded upon prepossession and ignorance; the power of the King, always ready to extend itself, and which it was necessary first of all to restrain within its limits; the power of the barons, which was anarchy itself; the power of the bishops, which ever mixing together sacred and prophane things, was desirous of domineering both over barons and King. By little and little the chamber of commons became a rampart strong enough to resist all these powerful torrents.

Nevertheless, out of this establishment (in comparison with which the republic of Plato is but a ridiculous vision, and which would be thought an invention of a Locke, a Newton, a Halley or an Archimedes) there have proceeded abuses of a shocking nature, sufficient to excite detestation in human nature. The inevitable collisions of this vast machine had almost destroyed

it in the time of Fairfax and Cromwell. The absurdities of fanaticism had introduced themselves into this grand edifice like a devouring fire which consumes a building, however beautiful, if it be only made of wood. It was therefore rebuilt with stone in the time of William the third: and philosophy has now destroyed fanaticism, which shakes the firmest states to the foundation. It may be now conjectured, therefore, that this constitution, which has been able to regulate the rights of King, nobles and people, and in the maintenance of which each party finds security to itself, will endure as long as human affairs can expect to obtain duration: while on the contrary all such states, as are not founded upon such principles, must expect to be subject to revolutions.

After having writ thus much, I read over again the portrait of the English government in Montesquieu's spirit of laws, and was on the point of committing my paper to the flames; until I recollected, that if the above account has not that depth, refinement, and those turns of ingenuity, which are so much admired in Montesquieu, it will at least be allowed to be founded on incontestable facts; whereas the most ingenious ideas some times meet with contradiction.

For the BRITISH MAGAZINE.

The State of PAINTING in CHINA.

THROUGH the good understanding, which thus took place between Father Attiret and the Chinese Painters, the art flourished more and more both at court and in the capital; the Emperor's taste for it excited one in the courtiers, and they communicated the same to the whole city. Attiret executed several excellent pictures for their temples, some for Christians also, and above two hundred portraits for men of different nations. Nevertheless he found it a harsh and disagreeable circumstance.

cumstance to be forced often to paint under great inconveniencies, either by being hurried, or in an improper light in inconvenient places, which were often obscure, and sometimes too much enlightned in the midst of a croud of courtiers, who had always something to say, either to the painter, in order to interrupt his attention, or to the person who was sitting, in order to alter his countenance and posture. Sometimes he was forced to paint fast and for an immoderate length of time, sometimes to paint without having proper colours or pencils, on account of his not being informed of it before hand; forced to paint also under the critical situation of sudden diseases, from which he was not sufficiently recovered either in strength of body or mind; and when well, whether he had any disposition for it or not. One should think the most barbarous nation on earth could have scarcely thought of demanding such compliances; yet this was required in one of the best policed nations in the world, and by the orders also of a great prince, a wise and enlightened prince, and this very often. The case was, that the Emperor indeed himself was full of graciousness to all strangers devoted to the service of his empire, more especially those who any way served himself: he never pretended to demand of them what was unreasonable, or that they should be compelled against their inclinations; but the Emperor was not thoroughly informed of the true state of all things, nor was it possible to inform him; a man was forced to be silent lest he should hurt the fortune of some of those who approach the throne, or of his own; for the best intentions being easily interpreted there in a wrong sense, every one is cautious of making them known; and the most just excuses being easily misrepresented as mere pretences, all men therefore avoid offering any excuses at all. The following anecdotes will give some idea of the expedition, with

which all orders from the throne must be executed, tho' ever so inconvenient.

The years between 1753 and 1760, were the most illustrious ones in the reign of the present Emperor, *Kien-long*; each month almost produced some victory, either by the submission of the chief of some *Horde* of Tartars, or by the extension of the dominion of China over the Chinese Tartary, which was pushed to the extremity of little *Boukhary* beyond the mountains of *Badakhshan*; and the paintings then executed will be as much the subject of admiration to posterity, as the historical events themselves.

Dabre Taouatfi, who was considered as usurper of the Throne of the *Eleath Tartars*, was defeated, made prisoner, and conducted to Peking. On his arrival at court, notwithstanding all his misfortunes, he was received with all the honours due to his rank, either in order to soften to him the loss of the kingdom, of which he had been despoiled, or under the specious pretence of ceremonious honours in order really to keep him in an honourable kind of prison: he was therefore decorated with the title of *Tsin-ouang*, i. e. prince of the first order.

Amoursana, who had been furnished with troops, in order to assist in dethroning *Taouatfi* his competitor, was in his turn declared a rebel for having refused to come to court, in order to receive, as was given out, the honours to be bestowed upon him; being defeated and pursued as far as to the Frontiers of Russia, after having dragged out a miserable life, from cavern to cavern, and from desert to desert, while some thousands of armed men were in pursuit of him, he died of the small pox, abandoned by the most faithful of his subjects, to whom this disease seemed a more dreadful scourge, than all the armies of the vast Empire of China.

[To be continued]

Copy of an Indenture or Deed of Indemnity; whereby the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive, and the Gentlemen of the Committees and Council at Calcutta engage not to obey the Orders of the Court of East-India Directors, respecting the Salt Monopoly; and to stand by and indemnify each other for such Disobedience.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of October, in the fifth year of the reign of, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1765, between the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey in the kingdom of Ireland, Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Bath, and President and Governor of Fort William at Bengal, in the East-Indies, William Brightwell Sumner, Brigadier General John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Afcanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, being the Council of Fort William aforesaid, Esquires, for and on behalf of the Court of Directors of the Honourable the United East-India Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, on the one part, and the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, being a committee nominated, constituted, and appointed by the proprietors, entitled to the exclusive joint trade of salt, beetle-nut and tobacco, produced and to be produced in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, for the better conducting, managing and carrying on the said trade, on the other part. Whereas in and by a certain deed or instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of September 1765, and made or mentioned to be made between the said proprietors to the said joint

trade on the one part, and the above-named William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray on the other part, it is witnessed, amongst other things, that in order for the better carrying on and managing the said joint trade in a beneficial manner, and most for the benefit and advantage of the said proprietors, it was and is agreed by and between the parties in the said deed mentioned, that the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize, should, from and after the 18th day of September 1765, be conducted, managed, transacted and carried on by them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, constituting a committee for the management thereof, but with the proper monies, and at the joint risk and hazard, and for the joint account, use, and benefit of all the said proprietors, their several and respective executors and administrators, in the several proportions therein set forth. And it was and is also further agreed, by and between the said parties, that the form and signature under which the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize should be conducted and carried on, should be the sign manual of them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their successors for the time being, constituting a committee as aforesaid, together with the seal of the society of trade, with full power and authority to the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their successors to use the same, from the said 18th day of September, 1765, until the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize should cease and be no longer carried on for the use of the said proprietors, as in and by the said deed, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear. Now this in-

denture witneffeth, That in confideration of the faid William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelft, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray taking upon themfelves the fole management and conduction of the faid joint trade, on behalf of the faid proprietors, and having laid out and expended large fums of money to carry on the fame, and in order to enforce the execution of all and every the covenants, claufes, grants, articles and agreements in the before recited deed mentioned and contained, as the fame are therein refpectively expreffed; and alfo, in confideration of the duties or customs that fhall or may arife or accrue by reafon of the carrying on the faid exclusive joint trade of falt, beetle-nut and tobacco, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid herein before recited deed, to be paid to them the faid Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelft, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Afcanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray, as Prefident and Council of Fort William aforefaid, for and on account of the faid Honourable the United Eaft India Company, by them the faid William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelft, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray, and their fucceffors, conftituting a committee as aforefaid, for and on account of the proprietors entitled to the faid exclusive joint trade and merchandize in the proportions hereafter mentioned; that is to fay, 35 per cent. on falt, each 100 maunds to be valued and reckoned at 90 rupees; the fum of 10 per cent. upon beetle-nut, to be valued and reckoned at prime coft; and the fum of 25 per cent on tobacco, to be valued and reckoned at the prime coft; and alfo, that the faid joint trade or merchandize may not ceafe or be dif-

folved before the expiration of the term in the faid recited deed mentioned, or any hindrance or ftoppage be put to the fame, the faid Robert Lord Clive, as Prefident, and the faid William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelft, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Afcanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray, as Council of Fort William aforefaid, for or on behalf of the faid Court of Directors of the Honourable the United Eaft India Company aforefaid, do hereby, for themfelves and their fucceffors, their executors and administrators, covenant, promife and agree, to and with the faid William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelft, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray, and their fucceffors, their heirs, executors, and administrators, that provided any order or direktion fhould iffue, or be made by the faid Court of Directors in England, thereby ordering and directing the faid exclusive joint trade and merchandize to be diffolved or put to an end, or that may hinder and ftop the carrying on the fame or any part thereof, or contain any thing contrary to the covenants, claufes, grants, articles, or agreements, in the faid before recited deed mentioned and contained, or any of them, fo that the fame may thereby become void and of none effect, then and in that cafe, they the faid Robert Lord Clive, as Prefident, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelft, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Afcanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycefter and George Gray, as Council of Fort William aforefaid, fhall and will well and truly fave harmlefs and keep indemnified them the faid William Brightwell Sumner Harry Verelft, Ralph Leycefter an

George Gray, and all the proprietors entitled or to be entitled to the said joint trade, and their successors, their executors and administrators; and also shall and will (notwithstanding any order or direction to be issued to the contrary as aforesaid) keep up, continue and enforce, or cause to be kept up, continued and enforced, the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize, for the term of one year, to commence from the 18th day of September, 1765, and expire on the 18th day of September 1766, according to the true intent and meaning of the said before recited deed, and of all the parties thereto, as if the said order and direction had never been made or issued. And further, that the said Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their successors constituting a committee as aforesaid, full and sufficient time after the expiration of the said term of one year as aforesaid, to sell, vend, and dispose of all such goods and merchandize belonging to the said joint trade and concern, as shall at that time remain on their hands unfold and not disposed of, and also to collect and gather in all such sum or sums of money as shall be any ways due or owing unto them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, or their successors, as President and Council aforesaid, shall and will allow them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their successors, on account of the said proprietors and joint trade aforesaid; and to settle and adjust all books and accounts belonging to and concerning the

same. And the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, do hereby, for themselves and the rest of the proprietors entitled to the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize of salt, beetle-nut and tobacco, as aforesaid, and their successors, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, as President and Council of Fort William aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, that they the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, constituting a committee as aforesaid, and their successors from time to time, shall and will well and truly pay and discharge the duties and customs of the said articles of salt, beetle-nut, and tobacco, at and after the rate herein before mentioned and expressed of and concerning the same, to the Right Honourable the President and Council of Fort William aforesaid, and their successors, or to whom they shall from time to time direct and appoint to receive the same. And they the said Robert Lord Clive, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Francis Sykes, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, do hereby bind and oblige themselves, and their successors, their executors and administrators, jointly unto them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, on behalf of themselves and the said proprietors, in the penal sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the true and faithful observing, performing, fulfilling and keeping all
and

and every the covenants herein contained, and which on their parts and behalfs are or ought to be performed, observed, fulfilled, and kept as aforesaid.

In witness, &c.

On the 28th of February General Johnstone rose up in the House of Commons and spoke thus;

Mr. Speaker,

I have in my hand a petition to this house, signed by an Armenian merchant, a native of Ispahan in Persia, who traded with many of his countrymen in Bengal, where that nation had formerly considerable privileges and immunities. His complaint is, that his effects were seized, and his person imprisoned, without any crime alleged: that he was afterwards set at liberty upon the same plan; that he could never learn the cause of his detention or release. He applied to the company's nominal Nabob for an explanation of the mystery as well as for redress. But, no; the nominal Nabob knew nothing of the matter; nor could he give any redress. He only referred him to the select committee at Calcutta. Well, he applied to this divan. And what did they say? why they were as ignorant of the transaction as the Nabob, and sent him back to this court for redress. Thus was this merchant banded about like a tennis-ball, and made the sport of this double government—the most extraordinary tyranny that ever was in the world. Nor is he the only man that felt the effect of this strange and odious despotism. The same violence has been exerted upon many of his countrymen, some of whom are the greatest merchants of the East; and he applies to your justice and clemency as much for general as for private benefit. Having in vain had recourse to the directors of the East India company, he has no other resource left. It is not that he means

to make you interfere in his behalf with the proceedings of the courts of law, where he is seeking redress. Though sensible of the disadvantages under which he lies in a foreign land, yet conscious of his own innocence and the justice of his cause, he desires nothing from you in that respect. His petition is calculated for ensuring security to him and his nation for the future, without any farther retrospect to the past than is necessary to set the matter in a clear light to the house. And here let me observe, that the petition seems a proper ground for introducing the discussion of East India affairs. But, as I expect that gentlemen of more weight than myself will soon bring that subject before the house, I mean to proceed no farther at present with the petition, but to let it lie upon the table till that event take place; intending however, if nothing is done in that affair by government, to resume the consideration of the Armenian's case.

An authentic Account of the Debate in the India House

On March 4th, there was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, when the chairman acquainted the proprietors, "That as the directors had hinted to the proprietary at the last court, that the affairs in Bengal were in a disagreeable situation, and that the remedying them was then under consideration, he was now to acquaint them, that after much debate and attention, the directors, with the advice of some of the most learned in the law in these kingdoms, had digested a plan for their better regulation, which, with their concurrence, was ready to be laid before the parliament." The opinion of the court being to have them read, the clerk accordingly read them, of which the following form the principal articles.

'That the president and council of Bengal should not, for the future, be permitted to trade in any one

one respect whatsoever; that eighteen months time should be allowed them to sell off such goods as might lie upon their hands, and collect in their debts; and for the due observance of this, they were to take an oath declarative of the above, the breaking of which was to subject them to all the consequences of perjury, as by law established, as well as fines and imprisonment.

That every free merchant should, on the commencement of this act, be obliged to take out a fresh licence, under such restrictions as the president and council should think fit, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

That no subject of this kingdom being in India, shall be permitted to buy up any warlike stores, on the same penalty; and that for the more ready detection of all such offences, half the forfeitures to go to the informers.

That his majesty be empowered by the advice of his privy council, to grant a new charter to the mayor's court in Bengal, constituting a chief justice, and three other judges, who were to be called the supreme court of judicature: and that all criminal matters were to be tried by jury, and all civil ones by depositions; notwithstanding, nevertheless, subject to the appeal of the president and council, and from them to his majesty and privy council here.

After these articles had been all gone through, Mr. Orme rose, and expatiated a great deal on the impropriety of some of the enacting clauses, and observed, as it would be impossible for the court of proprietors, from the bare reading to give a decisive opinion on them, he thought it the best way to have them printed, and distributed amongst them, that on a future day they may be better enabled to know on what grounds they were acting.

Mr. Fitzgerald, after compli-

menting the court of directors on their very great attention to their duty, agreed with Mr. Orme, that a day may be appointed for the discussion of so important a matter, and in the mean time that a copy of the directors plan should be given each proprietor, as a rule to form his opinion.

Sir George Colebrooke was warmly against giving any opinion on this matter; urging, that however he respected the authority and consequence of that court, he respected his situation in a higher court more, where he would disclose himself: he therefore thought the only way of proceeding was by the following motion, which was seconded.

"That it be recommended to the court of directors to apply to the Crown for a new charter, for the better regulation of the Mayor's court in Bengal, as well as to parliament for regulating the company's servants in India."—And said, that sooner than be dictated to in his senatorial capacity, he would withdraw himself from that court.

Governor Johnstone, in reply, entered minutely into particular observations on each article, shewing wherein they were totally defective, and where they wanted amendment; after which he proceeded with pertinently observing, "that though the directors had taken such pains to bind down others, they took no notice of themselves; and then mentioned a very great neglect, which he said was commonly practised; that though by charter thirteen directors were obliged to sign their names to all orders and letters sent abroad to India, very few ever took the trouble of reading them before; which negligence often made many worthy, though indolent men amongst them blush at the execution of such orders.

A little altercation now ensued between Sir G. Colebrooke and Mr. Bolts, which becoming too general, by

by the interference of the friends of both gentlemen, Mr. Maclean, in speaking to order, brought them back to the question; which with much difficulty was resumed; and after many debates on the words *affairs* and *possessions*, it passed as follows:

“That it be recommended to the court of directors to apply to the crown for a new charter for the better regulation of the Mayor’s court in Bengal, as well as to parliament, for regulating the *affairs* of the company’s servants in India.”

On Thursday March 12th, the minutes of what was resolved upon at the last meeting being read, Sir James Hodges, in the name of those who petitioned for a general court, informed the proprietary, that a bill brought into parliament for the purpose of better supplying his Majesty’s ships with timber was the cause of their application, and that, before he entered into a discussion of the matter, he begged that the bill might be read, and afterwards the proceedings of the directors and their committees upon the subject. By the bill it appeared that the shipping of the company are to be reduced to 45,000 tons, that each ship is not to exceed certain specified dimensions, that on those who are found to build upon a larger scale, there is to be inflicted a penalty, of which part is to go to the informer; that docks are accordingly to be searched by night or by day, at the discretion of the Navy Office; that every ship above the due size is to be confiscated; that when the company’s shipping fall short of 45,000 tons, the King in council may grant them a power of adding to that quantity. The minute of the direction shewed that, by way of compromise with administration for stopping the progress of a bill intended last session for confining the size of the company’s ships to 600 tons, they had agreed not to build more ships till the affair was properly

examined, that this year the bill, of which we have given the most essential parts, came under the consideration of the direction, that the direction left it to the consideration of the committee of shipping, that the committee of shipping reported the bill, with few or no alterations of consequence, would prove advantageous to the company, and that the direction coincided with them in opinion. Sir James Hodges then made a few but pertinent observations on the different clauses of the bill, and concluded with moving, that the court should recommend it to the directors to oppose the bill by petition, and declared, that after this point was carried, he would move that such of the proprietors as were members of parliament should be requested to use every legal effort to prevent the passing of the bill in question.

Mr. Dempster, with his usual eloquence, seconded the motion in words to the following purport:

Mr. Chairman. Without any connexion or previous concert with the gentleman who moved the question, I rise to second what he has so properly urged. My reasons for taking this part do not proceed from any factious views, from any private interest, or pique conceived against individuals. The gentlemen behind the bar will easily perceive that I do not mean to oppose them, because I have desired to be taken into the house list. No, Sir, the sole motives, by which I am on this occasion influenced, are public. I see this bill pregnant with danger to individuals, danger to the company, danger to the constitution; and, on these three grounds, I mean to set my face against it. If you hastily and precipitately reduce the quantity of your shipping, if you pay no regard to the circumstances and situations of particular persons, but at one blow strike off a multitude of the supernumary hands now employed by the company, how many artificers, how many officers, how many seamen will directly

rectly be thrown adrift? the particular cause of each individual, or at least of each class of individuals, ought to be maturely weighed; and then you will have a chance of doing as much justice to all parties, as the general interest of the company will admit. And I am convinced that this desirable point is not to be gained by a general law, procured through the intervention of the legislature, but by an amicable agreement made by the directors and the company's servants concerned. It will not, I believe, be denied, that it is in the power of the company, as it now stands, to apply the remedy proposed by the bill. The ministry are of opinion, that there is a scarcity of timber for the Royal navy. They find that the company has built and employed more ships than are necessary for carrying its trade. Hence they would reduce your shipping to forty-five thousand tons, a quantity fully sufficient in the opinion of the directors, for all your commercial purposes. But why this interposition of parliament in a matter which you can regulate? Now that it has been discovered that more ships were built than were necessary, must not you as a trading body, forced by the nature of your business to study plans of oeconomy, necessarily diminish the quantity of your tonnage? Were you ever so averse to the measure, the nature of things would force you into it. Let then the admiralty be at ease, let administration be at ease, the thrifty and saving genius of commerce will oblige you to prevent that waste of timber, which is the object of the bill. I say the object, Sir, for I am far from imagining that this will be the consequence. On the contrary, I am convinced that this bill is the most compendious plan that can be imagined for rendering timber scarce. By it the commissioners of the navy have the refusal of all sorts of timber, they must have the first offer, they may mark it for their use. Thus

being, like the mercantile agents of Asiatic princes, the sole purchasers, they may fix their own price, and keep timber from coming to market. As matters stand at this juncture, men have but too many temptations to cut down young trees. What then will be the case, when government can arbitrarily fix a price, and make its own terms? Nothing can possibly ensue but the absolute ruin of the navy. Monopolies have proved, and always will prove destructive to the growth of every commodity. But of all exclusive privileges, that which is lodged in the hands of ministers is the worst. The reason is obvious. Their power is excessive; and excessive power is not safely trusted with any man. Human nature is frail, and apt to turn giddy on such a slippery height. For this reason it is that I totally condemn the bill, because it lodges such discretionary power in the hands of the navy board. An informer comes, and makes oath, no matter how false or malicious; a warrant issues, and your docks are searched, ships are seized, pulled down, and confiscated without judge or jury, but the gentleman interested in its destruction. What is this, but the worst species, the most obnoxious exertion of the excise law, which has been justly exclaimed against as cruel, unjust, unconstitutional, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty. The size of the ship may be perhaps within the law, and yet malice prevail so far as to effect its destruction. The act of violence may be so sudden and precipitate as to prevent all éclaircissement. What is to be done? Where is your remedy? You can recover no damages off government. You are totally without redress. Is it not then your business to exert every nerve in order to defeat so pernicious a scheme? To prevent the extension of the excise laws, is a matter which concerns us all, not only as proprietors of India stock,

stock, but as citizens, as Britons, as men. Let it not then be recorded in history that we concurred with administration in so odious a measure. These arguments, were there no other, are in my apprehension, sufficient to induce you to oppose this bill with all your might. But there are other considerations no less alarming behind. It is a direct invasion of your charter, that charter which was granted by the sovereign, and afterwards confirmed by parliament. If I am not mistaken, you are by it authorised to trade to the East Indies, in what manner, and to what extent you please. That I may stand clear in the opinion of the Court, I beg that the Clerk may read the clause to which I allude. [*The Clerk reads.*] Thus, gentlemen, you see that the bill absolutely infringes your charter, and undermines the very foundation of your existence as a distinct body. Will you submit to such a flagrant injustice, to such a notorious indignity? Your charter you purchased, and it is as much your property as your stock. With what face then can a minister come and insist upon the repeal of any part of it? Parliament surely will never entertain such an idea. The buyer and the seller, as contracting parties, are upon an equal footing, and, till the term of the contract be expired, neither has a right to any thing but what is stipulated in that contract. Sir, ever since I had the honour of sitting in parliament, I have, I must confess, been ever on the watch, as I think every representative of the people ought to be, to expose and check all unconstitutional attempts of the ministry. This bill seems to be marked with as many exceptionable characters as any I have ever combated. Not only those objections, which I have already named, hang about its neck like millstones, the greatest and worst evil still remains to be named. You are to apply in any

great exigency to the King in Council for leave to augment your shipping. Sir, I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of his present Majesty, but I must say, that such a power is not proper for the hands of any man; because human nature will in all stations be still the same, and discretionary power is apt to be abused. Where a law adequate to the purpose can be framed, and in this case, I apprehend the remedy is in your own hands, I would not trust an angel. Much less would I trust the present ministry; who, I believe, and indeed am convinced, are designedly sapping the foundations of our constitution; and meditating every possible scheme for reducing us to a Privy Council government. Give them but the power of taking away one part of your charter, and they will soon plead the precedent for taking away another and another, till you have nothing left but the form, the shadow of a Company, as we have already of a House Commons. Grant them a discretionary power of restricting your shipping, and consequently your trade, and they will in return, for the favours which they confer, demand concession after concession, till they gradually become the disposers of all your places of profit and trust; and, in a word, masters of your fate. The farther you keep from them, the better you will fare. Past negotiations may convince you, that they are but too apt to overreach the politicians at this end of the town.

Mr. Macdonald, in an elegant speech, corroborated what had been advanced by Mr. Dampster, and shewed that the preamble of the bill was diametrically opposite to the principles upon which Queen Elizabeth established the greatness of the English navy. By encouraging the building of ships, she was in a fortnight enabled to face the Invincible Armada of Spain, though she had hardly

hardly any men of war; the whole of her fleet consisting in a great measure of vessels bought or hired of the mercantile interest.

Governor Johnstone said, that though he could by no means approve of many clauses in the bill, and though he coincided in sentiment with its opposers in many respects, yet he could not think that it was meant by administration, as any encroachment upon the Company's charter, but as a mode adopted by the Company and Government conjointly for the purpose of removing two evils of no small consequence; by the former, in order to get rid of a quantity of useless shipping, which otherwise they could not easily get off their hands; by the latter, in order to prevent that waste of timber, which proved so injurious to the royal navy; that the bill seemed to have originated with the Directors, or that now at least it was their bill, since, if the blanks were filled up to their mind, they had agreed to every clause; that he was surprised to see men in their station so ill informed, or so careless of the Company's interest; that the multiplicity of their Solicitor, Mr. Nat's business would not satisfactorily account for that spirit of tyranny and despotism, which every bill drawn by him breathed; that there must be something more than hurry, or inadvertence in the case: that, in order to establish a proprietary interest, an excessive quantity of shipping had been built, and that now it was proposed to remedy the abuse at the expence of individuals, but that at the same time the freedom and independence of the Company were at stake; that a supernumerary quantity of shipping kept for an emergency in order to be converted into men of war, was a wild idea; that this was the project which ruined the French East India Company; that the expence of such an arrangement would prove too

great for a trading body, and at the same time be found inadequate to the purpose intended; that trading men of war would be to real men of war, the same as a militia to a body of regulars; that the union of trade and fighting were incompatible; that the nature of the Thames and the Ganges would not admit of very large vessels, or such as might be made men of war; that the few ships which went to China were the only ones that could be made with advantage of the proper size: that, as the directors had given their sanction to the bill, and had made a kind of agreement with the Admiralty, the Court ought not to be precipitate; that the petition would throw the Directors into an awkward situation; that the report of the committee of shipping, and the resolution of the Directors would in the House of Commons be produced in opposition to the petition; that in a point of this nature the Court and the Directors must be unanimous, else they would have no weight.

The Chairman said, that he would endeavour to show that the bill must prove advantageous to the company, but that he would only discuss those clauses which exclusively affected the company; that the size of their ships was a matter of the utmost consequence; that they were navigated with as few hands, and with as little expence as small ships; that consequently the cargoes were conveyed at a cheaper rate; that this plan saved the company 100,000 pounds a year; that the room, the air, and plenty of good provision, which they afforded, rendered voyages to the East Indies much less fatal than formerly; that the recruits on board were frequently landed in Bengal without the loss of five and sometimes of any men, whereas not many years ago one third of the souls on board perished; that for these reasons the Directors had remonstrated against

reducing the size of the ships; that the 88 ships now employed were not necessary; that 45 thousand tons of shipping were as many as could possibly be employed; that, as the company's trade could admit only of a certain determinate quantity of shipping, it made no difference whether the number of ships was reduced or not, the captains, the owners, and husbands, would not be injured, as the same quantity would and must be at all times employed; that the Directors meant to make a provision for the reduced officers; and that the provision intended would be cheaper to the company than the continuance of the present establishment; that besides they would be gradually provided for in rotation; that the cause of the augmentation made some years ago in the company's ships was owing to this circumstance; that the company meaning to undersell, and consequently to break every other European company trading to the East Indies, took an extraordinary quantity of tonnage into their service, upon the strength of their golden dreams of supplying the demands of the Chinese market by silver from Bengal; that the experiment had been made to their cost; that twenty or twenty-one ships would be sufficient instead of thirty-two, but that these twenty were equivalent to twenty-six sent before the augmentation; that instead of twenty ships sent to China, seven or eight would be sufficient; that the demand for tea was annually the same; that they had six years consumption in their warehouses; that *Bengal*, he apprehended, *was as rich as before the late famine and plunder*, and that the trade and gain of the company was, on the whole, upon the increase.

General Smith corroborated what was said concerning the size of the ships; and Mr. Creighton, with his usual accuracy and ingenuity shewed that the report of the committee of

the Commons employed to discover the causes of the scarcity of timber was adverse and not favourable to the bill.—Sir George Colebrooke spoke and spoke and said nothing. Sir James Hodges answered him to the purpose. Mr. Le Maitre endeavoured to justify the Directors, but advanced no argument. The only good thing he said, was, that the opposers of the bill had considered it rather as Members of Parliament than as Proprietors of East-India stock, whereas the Directors, sensible of the unequal contest, had only studied the interest of the Company, and endeavoured to compromise matters with administration. Mr. Dempster answered him with spirit, and showed that the only method of dealing with the present ministry was not to yield the least of their chartered rights. Crabb Bolton declared himself convinced by the arguments of Mr. Dempster, and said that the dissolution of twenty-three Captains would be a great hardship; that the provision in the bill, which gave so much authority to the King in council, would in fact render the minister, when he pleased, the disposer of places at the India-house; that, as he had been chairman, he had felt how difficult it was to refuse any thing to a minister; that, therefore, it would be impossible to provide for the superfluous Captains in rotation, and that they would remain a burden upon the Company.

Mr. Creighton then moved, "that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make a bye-law for reducing the number of their ships; with a retrospect to the owners, officers, and Company."

On March 28th, the general quarterly court of East-India proprietors met at their house in Leadenhall-street, and resolved that the half yearly dividend should be 6 1/4th per cent. Governor Johnstone in vain

vain moved for the production of the annual account, and the account for six months to come, and of the late dispatches from India. Next the chairman informed the Company, that the Directors had not yet found it possible to come to any decisive agreement with the owners of ships, but that they had according to instructions framed a bye-law for the reduction of the shipping employed in their service. After various alterations and amendments—it stands at last in this form. Ordained that no more ships, except those now building, shall be built to be employed to and from the East-Indies upon freight, till the tonnage of the Company's shipping be reduced to 45,000 builders measurement.—Then the adjourned motion of petitioning against so much of the bill entitled an act for better supplying his Majesty's navy with oak timber, came on at the instigation of Sir James Hodges, and after some discussion the instruction to the directors stands thus: Resolved that it be recommended to the directors to petition to be heard by council against as much of an act entitled, &c. as relates to the commerce of the East-India Company.—Then Mr. Johnstone moved, that the extraordinary instructions sent by the directors to Mr. Hastings, Governor of Bengal, and their reasons for so extraordinary a measure, should be laid before the proprietary. General Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Johnstone said, that he apprehended the late instructions would prove as dangerous as they did in the time of the select committee, and produce the same kind of iniquity of which Mr. Bolts, and others, too justly complained; that, after the hand of power was once stretched out to any individual in Bengal, he could obtain no justice, nor recover a shilling, and that those who thought otherwise were much mistaken.

General Smith said, that he stood on very independent ground, that he had nobody to screen, that none would be more ready to promote an enquiry into the conduct of the Company's servants, but that he could not approve of entrusting any man with unlimited authority over the characters and fortunes of individuals; that he felt for the objects of the instructions as he would wish others to have felt for him, when he was employed by the Company, that the reputation of many people had been thus injured; that the private information which they durst not produce, determined the fate of men; that such information had been lodged against him, but that none had the confidence to bring them to light, because they would not bear it.

Mr. Purling, the chairman, said, that he was authorised, in the name of the other Directors, to declare, that the proposed motion, if carried, might be attended with great inconvenience to the Company, because two ships being now on the eve of their departure directly for Bengal, the instructions might possibly be communicated to the persons affected by them, before they reached the gentleman who was to carry them into execution, and that thus they might withdraw, and put themselves out of his power, before he and the ships from Madras could arrive at Calcutta; that the instructions empowered him to do much good but no harm; and that they were directed to him, and to be opened by no other person.

Sir James Hodges begged the court to consider, that they had at present matters of great moment in agitation; that the consideration of their affairs would soon come before the legislature; that they ought therefore to be cautious how they stirred such a delicate question at so critical a juncture; that it behoved them,

them, as men concerned for their own property and that of others, to come before so awful a tribunal in as respectable a manner as possible; that the court was now extremely thin, and that it was too late an hour of the day.

Mr. Dempster said, that he had always opposed the investing any man with extraordinary and unlimited power; that the Company might date the commencement of its calamities from the moment in which it bestowed dictatorial authority upon the select committee, or rather upon the noble Lord, who was at the head of it; that the whole system of its government in Bengal was then unhinged, that a nod, a whisper, not law and the general principles of equity, directed every measure of administration; that he could not, however, in this particular instance, pretend to determine whether the direction had not properly adopted this measure as a temporary expedient; that if it was meant to be of any continuance, he could not help condemning it upon the same grounds on which he had condemned the appointment of the select Committee and Supervisors; that he could not but lament the present situation of the Company; as this step taken by the direction clearly showed that their servants in Bengal were in a combination against their employers; that the conduct of the direction could upon no other supposition be justified; (*here the Directors signified that he had in these words truly explained the mystery,*) and that he hoped this plan would be but short lived, and give place to a large, comprehensive and permanent system of government.

Mr. Le Maître in the true spirit of a Counsellor, who means to ingratiate himself with the powers that are, said that the account given of the matter by the Chairman ought to give satisfaction to all parties, that in

attempting to gain a little intelligence there was a danger of gaining too much, that he would engage to justify the noble Lord alluded to by Mr. Dempster in all his measures, whenever the affair should regularly come before them; that, if the evils prognosticated by some gentlemen should actually arise from the instructions sent to Mr. Hastings, it would then be time enough to enter into the discussion of the matter, and that the good of the publick was to take place of that of individuals. Mr. Macdonald with his usual spirit said that a respectable Knight had objected to the motion, because it was late in the day, but that he hoped gentlemen would prefer the happiness of fifteen millions of people to their dinner; that if the Knight was afraid that his leg of mutton should be over done, he might send a porter home with proper instructions to his cook, or, if he was resolved to deprive them of his wisdom, for the present, he did not apprehend that they would from that circumstance fall into an egregious error; that he did not see the propriety of Mr. le Maître's argument when he said that it would be time enough to think of a remedy when the evil had taken place; that he was one of those unfortunate men who thought that every apprehended evil ought to be as far as possible prevented.

Sir James Hodges replied that it was not his dinner but the thinness of the court that influenced him in his opinion; that Mr. Macdonald was but a young member, and that such a weighty affair ought to be agitated only in a full court; that the proprietors must necessarily place a confidence in their directors; that, if they had been disposed to make an ill use of their influence, they certainly had it frequently in their power; as the court was entirely at their devotion on many occasions.

Mr. Johnstone said that it was a pro-

problematical point as yet whether the directors had made a proper use of their power; that neither the state of the company nor the opulence of Bengal was much in their favour; that their wisdom was not altogether infallible, as appeared from the fate of the bill which the company had directed them to oppose, though they had given it their sanction, and that therefore it was just and reasonable to submit the secret instructions sent to Hastings to their inspection, for fear they should be equally obnoxious and impolitic.

An authentic Account of the great Debate in the House of Commons, concerning East-India Affairs.

MR. Sullivan moved the house for leave to bring in a bill, for the better regulation of the Company's servants and concerns in India; and declared that it had two objects, that of restraining the Governor and Council from all trade, and that of establishing a proper mode of administering justice, by extending the authority of the court of justice at Calcutta over all Bengal. The motion being seconded, Mr. Cornwall opposed it as improper, without a previous enquiry into the state of facts, on which, as grounds, the act that was to give the Company a new charter, might be grounded. Mr. Rumbold then made a speech, in which he endeavoured to exculpate the Company's servants, and to paint the situation of Bengal in a very favourable light; declaring that, as an innocent man, he wished for an enquiry, that those who were unjustly traduced, might be distinguished from the persons really guilty.

Lord Clive's speech in defence of himself, and upon the present state of the East-India Company as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The press has, for some time past, teemed with so many reflections upon the servants of the East India Company, and particularly upon me, that, were I not first to remove the bad impressions thus made, I am afraid, any observations I could make upon the present subject of your deliberations, would have little or no effect, except perhaps to my own prejudice. My situation is delicate, and little accustomed as I am to address this august house, I may sink under its difficulties; but, as my honour is concerned, as necessity extorts it from me, I must run the hazard, however much I may fail in the attempt. It is not that I have any doubts of the goodness of my cause; on the contrary, I hope it will make me full amends for the insufficiency of the advocate. At any rate, the house will show some indulgence to a man, pleading for what is dearer than life itself, his reputation and honest fame. Nor do I wish that my defence should be solely confined to these walls; I speak likewise to the gallery, and, in general, to my country, upon whom I put myself, not only without reluctance, but with alacrity.

It is well known, that the last time I went to India, I was called upon by the proprietary in general, without any solicitation on my part, to step forth once more to their assistance, in a very critical emergency. Possessed as I was not only of an independent, but of an affluent fortune, happy in my connexions, happy in my relations, happy in my family, happy in my friends, happy in every thing but my health, which I lost in the Company's service, never to be regained, how can I be supposed to have undertaken the arduous task imposed upon me by the Company

pany from pecuniary motives? I must have been the most mercenary of men, to have, upon such principles, again tempted the ruthless Deep, to have again exposed my enfeebled constitution to the sultry climate of Hindostan, and to the fatigues and dangers of war. Still, I undertook this voyage from a nobler view, from a principle of gratitude; from the desire of doing essential service to the Company, under whose auspices I acquired my fortune and my fame. Were not this the case, would I have embarked in this affair, upon conditions that left me poorer, by many thousand pounds, than when I quitted England? This, if necessary, I can prove by authentic documents; and, I trust, it will at least exempt me from the charge of avarice or rapacity.

Suffer me, after this general observation, to descend to particulars. The charges brought against me are all contained in a paper, which was sent me by the secretary of the East India Company in a letter; [*Here he read the Secretary's letter, and his own answer.*] that begged I would transmit to him any remarks, or any defence I chose to make. I begged to be excused from that trouble, till I should learn what use they meant to make of the paper and of my defence. Here the matter rested.

The first charge is, that I carried on an iniquitous trade in cotton. I answer, that in the first place I never traded; and that I derive every farthing I am worth in the world from being at the head of the army. In the second place I declare, that I know nothing at all of the nature of cotton, and that I cannot conceive whence such a suspicion could arise, as I never was directly nor indirectly concerned in any thing of the kind. One remark, however, naturally occurs

upon the subject, and that is, that malevolence must have been greatly straitened for materials, when she placed so groundless an accusation at the head of her impeachment. The feebleness of her first effort is a presumption that her succeeding attacks will be still weaker and worse supported.

The second charge is, that I carried on an illegal trade in diamonds. Nothing can be a greater misrepresentation. The matter of fact is that, in order to convey home the money arising from my jagheer, I sent my agents to a distant country, not under the jurisdiction of the company, and they bought up some diamonds, in which my property was vested, and transmitted to Europe. Upon balancing accounts, I found that they turned out worse by three per cent. than the original sum which they cost; a clear proof how well I was qualified for trade, and how eager I must in consequence have been in future time to resume so gainful a branch of business. All this, if it should be called for by the house, and I have no objection to such a measure, I pledge myself to prove by original papers at your bar.

The third charge is, that I mismanaged the mint, and adulterated the coin in Bengal. During my presidency, some alteration was made in the state of the coin, I will own, but not at my instigation. Ignorant as I profess myself of that business, it would have ill become me to have been the original contriver of such a delicate operation of government. In that affair I was guided by the lights of others, whose particular employment and study might rationally be supposed to have made them masters of the subject.

The fourth charge is, that I was guilty of monopolizing beetel-nut, salt and tobacco. Here, I believe, the strength of the accusation of my adversaries lies; and, as I myself think

think it a matter of importance, I must beg the indulgence of the house, while I discuss it at large. They will hence see the superiority of my plan over that of the direction. I know not how it is, but either thro' obstinacy or ignorance, the gentlemen who have held the reins of government in Leadenhall, have acted so imprudent, so inconsistent a part, that they have deranged and frustrated the best concerted plans of regulation in Bengal. This I hope to make appear under this and other heads of my speech. It is urged, as my greatest and first crime, that I acted in diametrical opposition to the instructions received from the direction. Here are these instructions; it would be idle to read them all. The only paragraph deserving your attention is this. "You shall take from the Company's servants the exclusive privilege of trading in beetle-nut, salt and tobacco, and settle it upon the footing, the most equitable to the natives, and the most profitable to the Company you can devise." From these words it will, I think, appear, that my instructions were not so precise and definite, as absolutely to fix the mode of carrying on this trade. Being general, I gave them a liberal construction, making the interest of the Company the sole standard by which every regulation was to be tried. Invested with extraordinary powers, I thought myself justified in consulting the spirit of those rules which were so indefinitely expressed; and, I trust, I did not altogether disappoint the expectations of my employers. The privilege of trading in salt was claimed by the servants of the Company as a necessary addition to their salary, which, every body knows, to be totally insufficient for their support. The appointments of a counsellor is only three hundred pounds, and his annual expences cannot fall short of three

thousand: the same proportion holds among the other servants. Hence, while Mr. Vansittart was president, they set up for the first time this claim. Sujah Dowla saw clearly, that if the Company's servants were to carry on this trade free of every impost and restraint, while the native merchants paid large sums, the latter would be totally ruined, and his revenues from that article would dwindle to nothing. He therefore insisted upon the cessation of this privilege, else that he would throw the trade quite open. The Company's servants declared that they would trade as formerly, without any restriction. Hence the war that followed, hence the origin of the sales committee. Besides this grievance, there was another to be redressed. From time immemorial it has been a custom to give and take presents. An inferior can hardly be persuaded to approach a superior without a gift; the habit of despotism has formed their minds to this mode of transacting business. Accordingly, when the Company's servants became the acting sovereigns of Bengal, and the channels through which favours passed, they received presents, and thus indemnified themselves for the smallness of their salaries. The Company thought that this practice had introduced many abuses; and therefore sent out covenants, which were to be signed by all their servants, and were to exclude them for ever after from accepting any presents by direct or indirect means. Thus deprived of their two main stays at once, of the salt trade and of presents, how were they to be supported? I saw and felt that some plan must be adopted, and none presented itself that seemed more effectual, or less expensive to the Company, than the appropriation of the money raised by the trade in beetle-nut, salt and tobacco, put under proper regulations. In pursuance

france of this idea, I established this monopoly, for a monopoly it undoubtedly was; and I fixed the customs and the prices which it was to pay in the different parts of Bengal, as far as human foresight and regulation could go. Nor does it appear to me that the measure proved oppressive. Suppose the inhabitants of Bengal to be fifteen millions, according to the general calculation; the quantity of maunds of salt sold is known from the money which they produced, and from the books of the monopoly. At Calcutta the maund of salt sold at one price; at Patna at another, and at Monghoer at another, increasing in its price the farther it was carried up the river, or into the country. After a due allowance for every circumstance, I find that at a medium each person did not pay, in the course of the whole year, above one and ninepence for salt, an equal quantity being allowed to every individual. Now can this sum be thought excessive, in a country where a labourer's wages amount to six shillings a week, where almost no cloaths are worn, where no strong liquors are drunk, where rice and milk, the sober food of the inhabitants, are comparatively cheap? The idea is absurd. Believe me, the monopoly did not bear hard upon the people; but upon the merchants. Thousands and thousands of them were thrown out of trade, and reduced to distress; nor do I deny that the country agents exacted unreasonable profits, and enhanced the price of the commodity. Of that abuse the select committee was entirely guiltless; the duties established by them were moderate and reasonable. Instead of adhering to this plan, what did the direction do? they restored the trade to the natives, and continued the duties without collecting them. Had this object been properly attended to, the treasury would

have been this day a million and a half the richer; for that is the sum to which, at a medium, that revenue would now have amounted. But the gentlemen have been too much employed in securing an interest among the Proprietors, to regard so trifling a consideration. Of this monopoly, I, as Governor, had a share, and the rest of the servants their due proportion. But how did I dispose of my share? I distributed it among men of merit, men who deserved well of me and their country. Three gentlemen I carried out with me, promising to make provision for them. One of them, Mr. Maskelyne, my secretary, was the companion of my toils and dangers. We both served on the Coast, we were both taken together, we both made our escape, we both fought under Boscawen at the siege of Pondicherry. Ill health obliged him to return home, and to relinquish all his prospects. When fortune had proved so kind to my endeavours, I thought it my duty to assist him out of my assistance. I did so; but something more seemed to be wanting. He attended me to Hindostan; and the whole of the thirty-two thousand pounds accruing to me from the monopoly of beetel-nut, salt, and tobacco, was shared between him, the other gentleman, and my surgeon, who left seven hundred pounds a year to serve me; and I do not think them too amply rewarded. Upon the whole, I disbursed, you see, five thousand pounds more than I received; and all this I did, that I might not be taxed with partiality, in order to advance my friends over the heads of other men. Nor is this all that I resigned. If ever Mussulman loved a Christian, Meer Jaffer had a sincere affection for me. Finding himself near his end, he called his ministers, and in their presence declared; that, as a mark of his attachment,

attachment, he bequeathed 70,000*l.* to Col. Clive. This sum I might have retained as my legal right, as I have been advised by the honourable Speaker, and by another personage, no less honourable, that does not sit in this house. This I formed into a fund for the support of officers, and disbanded and disabled soldiers: an establishment, by which they will now be enabled to return into their own country, and to live as comfortably as if they were pensioners of Chelsea-hospital. This institution was the only thing wanted to put the military of the East-India Company upon a respectable footing, and to remove gloomy prospects from the mind of the old worn-out soldier.

Before I enter on the direct discussion of the present state of the East India Company, permit me to make a short apology for their servants. Now-a-days every youth possessed of any interest, endeavours to go out as a writer to the Company. No matter how ill qualified he is by education, writing and cyphering are thought sufficient. The same talents which were deemed necessary when the Company was only a trading body, are required now that they have become sovereigns of an empire as large as all Europe. The same hands that flourished a pen, are held capable of swaying a sceptre; and accordingly, no other questions are proposed at their examination, but "can you cypher, can you write and keep accounts?" A specimen of their penmanship is produced, together with a certificate from some writing-master, that they have under him learned the true art of book-keeping; after the Italian manner. Nothing farther is wanting; they are put upon the list. Being equip'd, they receive their lesson from friends and relations. My dear boy, says the father, I have done my part; I have set you in the way of fortune; and it will be your own fault

BRIT. MAG. April, 1772.

if you are not a made man. See what a fortune has been made by this Lord, and that Lord, by Mr. such-a-one and such-a-one; what hinders you to be as successful? Thus are their passions enflamed, and their principles corrupted, before they leave their native country. What is the consequence of their landing in Bengal? One of these raw boys walks out into the streets of Calcutta, for his income will not allow him to ride. He sees writers who are not greatly his seniors, marching in state on fine prancing horses, or carried along at their ease in a palanquin. He comes home and tells his banyan what a figure his acquaintance made. And what hinders you to equal him in splendour, returns the Banyan? I have money enough, and you have nothing to do but to receive, for you need not ask. Well, money is advanced by the generous Mussulman: the youth takes the bait, he has his horse, his coach, his palanquin, his harem; and while in pursuit of one fortune, spends three. But how is the Banyan in the mean time indemnified? Under the sanction of the young man, who is rising in the state, and making a quick progress towards a seat in council, he rises likewise, and commits various oppressions with impunity, the practice being so general, as to afford him perfect security. I can assure you that native Britons are not the persons that directly oppress, but the Indians who take shelter under them, and who have paved their way to all exemption from controul, by pecuniary obligations. Human nature is frail, and the desire of wealth, is as strong a passion as ambition. Where then is the wonder that men should sink under the temptations to which they are here exposed? Flesh and blood cannot resist them. An Indian comes to you with his bag of silver, and entreats you to

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accept it as a present. If your virtue be proof against this trial, he comes next day with the same bag filled with gold. Should your stolicism still continue, he returns with it stuffed with diamonds; and if for fear of detection, you refuse, even this temptation, he displays his bales of merchandise, a trap into which a trader readily falls. He takes them at a low price, and sends them to a distant market, where he gains 500 per cent. Hence a new plunderer is let loose upon the society; but he is a plunderer whom we owe to the badness of our own regulations. The servants of the Company yield only because they are men; presents are so common and so prevailing in India, that it is almost impossible not to be carried along by the torrent. Meer-Jessier told me, that in the course of a year, he received three hundred thousand pounds in this way, and I might have received as much while governor. Judge then how difficult it is for men of common minds to return with unpolluted hands.

Now let us turn our attention to the state of the Company. Hindostan, and Bengal, in particular, has been from time to time immemorial the centre of commerce and wealth. The people are numerous and industrious, the soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the sobriety of the inhabitants makes riches flow in from all quarters. Nature has been upon the whole so bountiful to this part of the world, that it is, in want of nothing, but has many superfluities, and may accordingly be called with propriety the terrestrial paradise. Hence, it has been the object of men's desires in all ages, and they have in general no sooner desired than they obtained. The inhabitants unerved by the climate, and other causes, are a constant prey to invaders; at present the struggle seems to be between us and the

French, for I can by no means persuade myself that ambitious nation has dropt the designs which it was evidently mediating some years ago. For what purpose were ten thousand men kept at Mauritius, if no scheme of conquest was laid? I am satisfied that they have not yet abjured this plan. They will employ their troops in firmly establishing their new colony at Madagascar, and, when the critical moment comes, they will pour them into Hindostan, and wrest the whole out of our hands: and believe me, if they once conquer Bengal, the rest of the Mogul's empire will follow, and nothing will contribute so much as that event to their acquisition of universal monarchy. These considerations did not escape my attention more than a twelvemonth ago, and ever anxious for the welfare of the Company, with whose interest I knew that of my country to be interwoven, I submitted a plan of defence to the inspection of the minister, but I have hitherto found it attended with no good effect. The East-Indies, notwithstanding all their importance, were left to the protection of chance. This leads me to consider the causes of the present bad state of the East-India Company. In my opinion, this is owing to four causes, to the negligence of administration, to the misconduct of the direction, to the outrageous behaviour of general courts, and to the disobedience of the Company's servants in the East-Indies. Administration, instead of establishing a general plan of permanent government, seems, like the Directors and the company's servants, to have had nothing in view but the loaves and fishes. When this business came before parliament some years ago, the question was not how to secure so beneficial a trade, and so great an empire for a perpetuity, but to make an
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immediate dividend of 400 thousand pounds to one party, and two hundred thousand to another. In short the loaves and fishes were the only consideration. The directors by no means pursued the vigorous plan chalked out by me. They suddenly stopped prosecutions, restored the suspended, and undid every thing that had been done; and yet by this bill they are willing to disable themselves from ever withdrawing prosecutions for the future; a clear proof that they are sensible of their own misconduct in that particular. Nor is this the only point in which they have confessedly erred. They have been so eager to secure their annual election, that the first half of the year has been consumed in freeing themselves from the obligations contracted by their last election, and the second half has been wasted in incurring new obligations and forming an interest among the proprietors. But, in spite of all these manœuvres, the direction has been so fluctuating and unsettled, that fresh and contradictory orders have been sent out with every fleet. Hence the servants in Bengal are in some measure excusable, if they have sometimes ventured to follow their own opinion in opposition to that of the directors. The Governor and Council certainly understood the interest of the company in Bengal much better than the direction. The proprietors, however have nobody but themselves to charge with the evil consequences. Had they been less fickle and absurd, their concerns would have been much more consistently and uniformly managed. The malversation of their servants may be justly charged upon the fluctuation of their own councils. Had they not concurred in restoring suspended and prosecuted men, the Governor and Council would never have deliberated whether they should obey or not the or-

ders of the direction. Fundamental principles being once overturned, the whole system tumbles to the ground. Such in my opinion are the causes of the present bad state of the company. That it is bad I can clearly prove; and it is in vain that the Directors, in order to palliate their own misconduct, endeavour to set a gloss upon the matter. The Directors do not possess a state of the revenues of Bengal for the last year; but I do, having received it a few days ago from a Member in Council; [*Here he gave an account of the revenues of Bengal from 1771 to 1772 from a paper in his hand, which he offered to lay before the House;*] and the clear net revenue amounts for 1771 only to one hundred and seventy one thousand pounds. Now Government is to receive four hundred thousand pounds, and the Proprietors two hundred thousand; and all this is to proceed from the revenues of Bengal. What a falling off is here! and yet you see that the revenue has not greatly decreased. The net sum, that came into the treasury, was greatest during my presidency. Since that period the expences of the military establishment, as it is called by themselves, has gradually encreased, till now it amounts to the enormous sum of one million eight hundred thousand pounds per annum. The power of receiving presents, and the privilege of free trade in beetel-nut, salt and tobacco being taken away, the Company's servants have found out the way of making fortunes by charging exorbitantly in all contracts for furnishing the troops with provisions and other necessaries; and hence it is that the revenues fall short, and do not come into the treasury, though the sum levied does not fall greatly short of four millions. To me it is evident, that the great decrease of the revenue is owing to this cause, and to the supineness and indolence

of the Governors who succeeded me. Had they followed my plan with vigour, the country would have still flourished, and this kingdom might have received an annual advantage of a million and a half. Mr. Verelst was, after the maturest consideration, the properest person that I could pitch upon as my successor, though I had some ominous feelings of what would happen; but not without a previous protest against all weak lenity, as you will find from the extract of a letter sent by me to Mr. Verelst, before I embarked for Europe. [*Here he read the extract.*] Hence you will perceive that I augured almost all the evils that have ensued. Having detained you so long, and exhausted, I fear, your patience, let me conclude by observing, that Bengal is the brightest jewel in the British crown, though at present in a rude and unpolished state; that if it be once properly improved and burnished, it will eclipse every thing of the kind that has been yet seen in the world; but that if it be once suffered to drop out and be lost, the crown will lose half its splendor and dignity.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE'S Speech,
in answer to LORD CLIVE.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM clearly of opinion against giving leave for bringing in this bill before we have gone through a previous examination of facts to enable us to form a proper judgment. It is not upon such knowledge as may be acquired from loose, irregular, unconnected, bold assertions, or from partial, studied calculations on paper, thrown together to deceive and mislead, and merely read by a particular member in his place, where human genius cannot follow the numbers, so as to discover or detect any fraud, that this House ought to proceed in a matter of such moment:

but from evidence solemnly brought to your bar, and authentic papers laid on your table, whereby truth and falsehood may be compared. The many contradictory accounts we have heard from different sides of the House, should induce us to this rational step. Except the gentlemen who moved and seconded this question, every one who has spoken hitherto has called for an enquiry: even those whose conduct may be supposed to be most affected by such a proceeding, have been loudest in the demand: and yet from a languor I perceive in certain parts of the House, whose spirit can alone rouse this assembly, and from certain whispers that have gone abroad, I believe this great national question, under certain compromises and coalitions, will be slurred over like many other subjects, regardless of the honour of the nation and the cries of human nature.

An Honourable Gentleman [*Mr. Rumbold*] on the other side has told you there are no evils existing in the government of Bengal, that cities are encreasing to double their size, inhabitants multiplying, and new improvements in land every where throughout the provinces; and this he has stated in contradiction to a paragraph from a respectable author, Colonel Dow, who tells you that five millions of people have been destroyed or fled from the country. The Honourable Member has said "he formerly knew Colonel Dow, and that he believed him to be a man of honour; but pique and resentment for the disappointments which he suffered, in consequence of his part in the association of 1766, has induced him to exaggerate circumstances, and place every thing in an unfavourable light."

I have the pleasure of knowing Colonel Dow, in a very intimate degree at this moment: I too believe him to be a man of strict honour, and all

all the world will allow he is a man of extraordinary disquisitive powers. As this very passage exceeded all the accounts of distress which I had heard concerning the country, I asked the Colonel respecting it—he allowed there was some ambiguity in the expression as to the time when his calculation begun and ended—but that he meant to include all the miseries of the famine to the last dispatches, and in this sense he was capable of showing sufficient foundation for the facts he had asserted, but let Colonel Dow's or the Honourable Gentleman's account be true, it behoves the Legislature to enquire; nor can we ever be vindicated in shutting our doors against regular information after such assertions from an Officer of high rank and character, in a work to which he has affixed his name and dedicated to his Sovereign.

A Noble Lord [*Lord Clive*] on this side the House has admitted such miseries and mismanagement in the affairs of Bengal since he left that country, that every man of fore-thought must be alarmed with the approach of sudden bankruptcy. His Lordship has indeed imputed them to other causes, but still the grievances exist, and whether in the Directors at home or the Contractors abroad, it is equally our duty to enquire.

The Noble Lord has made a great impression on the House, by entering into a long refutation of charges that had been sent him by the Court of Directors, the mutilated titles of which charges he has barely read. As I have had an opportunity of seeing those charges as well as the Noble Lord, and as the answers he has given to them after all possible preparation rather confirm than lessen my idea of his guilt. I beg leave to be indulged in a few words by way of reply to each.

The Noble Lord sets out with two articles which have been trans-

mitted to him from the Court of Directors, as the first and second heads of charges exhibited against him. It is needless for his Lordship to furnish me with instances of the clumsy manner in which business is transacted at the East India House; and yet there is something so very extraordinary in this, that I am apt to impute it to design rather than ignorance. His Lordship plumes himself extremely in refuting those charges. As to the first, says he, "I never delt in cotton in all my life, I know no more of cotton than the Pope of Rome, nor indeed, properly speaking, did I ever trade. My fortune was obtained at the head of an army. Respecting the second, I did send to distant provinces to purchase diamonds, for the purpose of remitting my jaghire to England, there being no other lawful way of remitting my money at that time, as the Company's cash was then full. But after regularly paying the duties for the diamonds here in England, I lost three per cent. by the adventure." Now really it is sufficient to astonish the House, and occasion their giving very little attention to any other charges, when the first and second are so easily answered. But I hope the wonder will be removed and their attention recalled when I acquaint them, there is no such articles stated as charges against his Lordship. The charge of monopolizing cotton and forcing it on the Zemindars, is expressly confined to the Council, excepting some particular members. The monopoly of diamonds is not stated as a charge but as a fact to illustrate another point.

I come now to the real articles of charge, and I submit to the recollection of the house how far his Lordship has answered them to the understanding of any man of sense. The first article of charge, as his Lordship has stated them, is monopolizing of salt, beetel-nut, and tobacco, contrar

trary to the repeated orders of the court of directors, and in contradiction to his solemn engagements in that behalf. Has not his Lordship confessed a monopoly of those articles in the most rigid degree? Has he not allowed he held 5-56th shares? Has he not pretended to amuse you with calculations of the most cruel and fallacious kind, stating how much he extracted from each individual on the article of salt, without including the other commodities? Has he not told you those men, wearing few cloaths, and having only mean habitations, and not being addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, were well able to pay the 2s. 3d. demanded, and therefore fit instruments to be squeezed in his engines of oppression. What man who has considered the subject of taxation, can be so ignorant as not to know, that every species of general extortion or oppression may be vindicated by such arguments? Can any man say, after duties and enhanced prices are long laid on any commodity, that the increased extortion falls equally on every member of the community, much less on the first establishment of such impositions? But the mere sum taken is not the evil, as might be shown by the difference of taxation in free and arbitrary countries. It is the wicked principle of such regulations, contrary to the law of nature, that destroys human industry, checks the incitements to labour, and produces famine and all other evil consequences that have followed in Bengal. But here too I must remark that the title of this article of charge, as delivered to the Court of Directors, respecting many other Gentlemen as well as his Lordship, is not for monopolizing salt, beetel-nut, and tobacco, which produced the late famine, but for monopolizing salt, beetel-nut, tobacco, and other commodities, which produced the late famine. His Lordship has acknowledged the effects of his regulation,

was that of seeing thousands and thousands of merchants adrift who used to deal in those commodities.—Can there be so complete a confession of the horrid consequences of his regulation before a sensible body of men? Thousands and thousands of merchants thrown loose in any community will convulse the state to the very centre. But, says his Lordship, “I acknowledge the first regulations on the institution of this monopoly, which were drawn by Mr. Sumner in my absence, were defective, and I received many complaints up the country against them, but on the next year I corrected all these mistakes, and laid on fifty per cent. additional duty, directing the commodities to be sold at the different places at distinct prices, and in case it had not been for the frauds practised by the Banyans, and the disobedience of orders in the agents for the committee, there could have been no complaints.”

Without taking notice that his Lordship had no authority for laying on any duties whatsoever, who does not see that such a ridiculous scheme of fixing stated prices on the necessities of life throughout the provinces, without its being possible at all times to proportion the quantity and demand, was liable to every species of imposition that followed? and nothing less than a total ignorance of the subject could make a man complain of the consequences.

His Lordship has gone into a digression to mislead the house on the manner in which this trade was formerly carried on, to vindicate himself for imposing such high duties: and this is a mistake I have met with from many sensible men in discoursing concerning East-India affairs.—The revenues of the state are not collected in India, by duties and commodities, as in Europe. The amount of the highest duties that were ever col-
lected

lected on salt in Bengal was 72,000l. a year: the general medium was 40,000l. The rest were exactions at the different chokeys. Cogee Wazeed farmed the whole at 32,000l. a year, in the time of Ally Cawn; and a worthy Governor, who is since lost, confessed to me in a public assembly, that the disputes with Cossim Ally Cawn on these articles, were fairly contentions for authority, and not of pecuniary consideration. The assumed distinction of exports and imports, in explaining the firmaund, are ridiculous in themselves, and never could be applicable to salt, even according to that assumed distinction, since salt has ever been both an export and import.

And therefore there is not the least argument to be drawn from those facts which can vindicate his lordship's regulations.

We come now to the contumacious disobedience of orders—His Lordship tell us of the extreme ignorance of the Court of Directors, in excuse for disregarding their positive commands, which had been formerly laid before the legislature.

With regard to the wisdom of the Court of Directors, I will not enter into a dispute with his Lordship on that article at present, but leave those Gentlemen to vindicate themselves. However, I must observe, whether ignorant or intelligent, they were his superiors, whom he was bound to obey by every tie of honour and duty; and where so much profit accrued by a contrary conduct, men will be apt to impute his disobedience to other motives. I must further remark, the orders of 1766, which were so peremptory on this head, and seem to give so much offence to his Lordship, as leaving him no defence, except in the ignorance of his masters, were all wrote by one whom he always treated as his most intimate friend, and signed by others whom I cannot call his friends, indeed, but his most ser-

vile tools in office. If this plea of the ignorance of the Directors is to be admitted as an excuse for such wilful disobedience of their orders, what establishment can be secure?

How is it possible to deny the same justification to every other person, or to punish any other man for this offence, upon which the welfare of so many millions depend; but this was not a common disobedience of orders on a single point, liable to be mooted, but a pertinacious, interested resistance, from year to year, under solemn deeds and large penalties. His Lordship has stated, in his farewell letter to Mr. Verelst, (which, by the bye, I think the most arbitrary composition that ever was read in a free assembly) that disobedience to orders he considers as the greatest legal crime. Will then his Lordship apply the law he left to others, for a moment, to himself? or is he to be exempted from those rules, by which the rest of mankind are to be judged? His Lordship has alledged, that many of the extracts of letters referred to in the charges against him, prohibiting the trade in salt, beetel-nut, and tobacco, were wrote with a reference to other men; but he forgets to mention, that the letter of the 19th of February, 1765, which was wrote nine months after he left England, confirms all those orders of prohibition, and has these remarkable words: "Whatever government may be established, or whatever unforeseen occurrences may arise, it is our resolution to prohibit, and we do absolutely forbid this trade of salt, beetel-nut, and tobacco. And moreover, we shall deem every European concerned therein, directly or indirectly, guilty of a breach of his covenants;"—and it is further to be remembered, that this very letter was received, and was the occasion of the extraordinary deed of disobedience, which has made so much noise in the world.

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Whatever excuses may be made, the wilful interested disobedience of orders is clear.

The next point to be considered, is the profits derived from this conduct: His Lordship does not deny the large sums he acquired, but he tells you of a Mr. Maskeline, who had gone through all stations of life with him—through Anters vast, and deserts wild, to whom he gave 13,000*l.* to Mr. Streachy (whose merit I am glad to acknowledge, as praised by all parties) 15,000*l.* to Mr. Ingham, 12,000*l.* to Mr. Philpot, his footman, 2000*l.* besides 2000*l.* which he formerly received as stated in an account of a similar nature to this, on the Company's books. Now, really, I can hardly conceive a plainer confession of the fact charged. His Lordship acknowledges the receipt of the money, contrary to his engagements, and in defiance of public orders; but he insists that having subsequently distributed it among his friends and servants, that he has been guilty of no breach of his promise or his duty.—As this is a new species of defence, I shall be glad to hear the reception it meets with from the public. It would be a strange plea in a Court of Justice; besides, how is it possible to detect any man with such a powerful screen? For, suppose we should prove 50,000*l.* more to-morrow, it is only making another transfer, and all is clear; for, it must be remembered, as I said before, there is one account balanced, of a similar nature to this on the Company's records already, and his Lordship acknowledges the subsequent 48,000*l.* had never been stated to the Directors.—Upon the whole, it is clear his Lordship has acknowledged the establishing the severest monopolies on the necessities of life, and the money he received by it. There can be few Members, who require a dissertation to explain the dangerous consequences of a monopoly; or who will deign to enquire in what proportion he dis-

tributed the profits among his friends and dependants.

The next charge his Lordship stands accused of, is the introducing a fraudulent coinage. The answer he makes to this, is short. "I did establish a new gold currency, but I know nothing of the mixture of metals. However, I am ready to declare before God, as I now do at this moment, that I reaped not a shilling profit by it." Taking this defence as his Lordship has stated it, though I always understood he had a certain per centage on all coinage, what does the whole amount to? A strange confession for a man at the head of an empire, held by a trading Company; not less, than if a person should declare, I know nothing of anatomy, and yet I am ready and willing at any time you please, to open a principal artery. If the patient should die under such an operation, could the Doctor stand wholly acquitted? Do not all men know, that the purity of coin is a principal consideration in government, and that it is of the most dangerous consequences tampering with it by any fraudulent mixtures.—Will the noble Lord alledge, that the private principles of the coinage did not admit of eight per cent. alloy above the current standard? Will he deny, that in the progress of the frauds, it was coined with thirty per cent. alloy? Will he deny, that in two years from its establishment, the once flourishing kingdom of Bengal, could not exchange one hundred gold mohors at the Presidency? Will he deny, that the Company lost 300,000*l.* by the project? I shall believe, from his Lordship's word, that he made no profit of the great opportunity that occurred, but that he left this likewise to his friends; and yet I can hardly admit, after such recent instances of his ability; that he is so entirely ignorant of the mixture of metals, as his modesty would incline the House to believe.

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The last article of accusation, which his Lordship has touched upon, is speculation of revenues, or the taking of one and 1-8th per cent. from the revenues, estimated at 3,000,000l. His Lordship has introduced his reasons for this appropriation, by a long-winded minute he has read to the House, stating the justice, prudence, moderation, &c. &c. with a long catalogue of all the other virtues, which ought to adorn an East-India Governor. To a man of sense, the bare stating of such a common-place jingle of words, would denounce to his mind, that something iniquitous was to follow; the ways of truth are simple and pure; the paths of fraud are intricate and perplexed. Suppose I was to state to the House a translation of the *Cadi*, or Judges commission, as found in Mr. Dow's book, to prove that oppressions had never prevailed in Hindostan.

Men of reflection know what a feeble barrier a combination of syllables are against the lust of rapine. We must come to the facts. Did not Lord Clive declare in his letter to the Court of Directors of the 28th of April, 1764, that he thought the two and one-half per cent. which had been granted to Mr. Vansittart on the small extent of territory we then possessed was too great a burthen on the Company's estate? By his own consent, and in consequence of confirming the Jaghire, was not his salary fixed at 6000l. a year in return for all his services civil and military; the Company agreeing to defray all his necessary expences?—does not the letter of the 4th of June add, as a farther security for the Company, "This together with one per cent. commission, which he is entitled to as President, out of the two and one-half per cent. coinage duty, to be in full consideration of all his services civil and military, consequently his Lordship is to have no commission out of the revenues from

any of our territorial acquisitions whatsoever?"

Under what pretence then could his Lordship claim one and 1-8th, equal to 40,000l. from the revenues?—He says, in consideration of giving up trade, which he now declares he never followed; and yet I desire to know, after acknowledging that deed stated in Mr. Bolts's book, under what name he comprehends his merchandize with Mr. Sykes and Gen. Carnac. But supposing he had actually delt in commerce instead of making his bargains at the head of an army, is it to be supposed he would have launched into fresh concerns within six months of his departure?—But, says his Lordship (sensible of the tender part of this argument) the Court of Directors have confirmed it to me, and so I shall pass it over. But I deny by the most forced construction of fulsome compliments, that the Court of Directors can or have confirmed it to him; besides his Lordship has carefully concealed from the House the six months of the one and one-eighth per cent. on the revenues, which he drew after leaving the East-Indies, in prejudice of that easy, silly, humane, simple fellow he left behind.—In this I mean no reflection on the gentleman myself, I state it merely as his Lordship has represented that Honourable Gentleman to the House, in summing up the cause of all his harmonious plans misgiving.

I have now gone through the exculpation his Lordship was pleased to deliver to the House against charges of which they are ready to acquit him, without ever seeing or hearing the particulars of accusation.—In my opinion his arguments stand fully refuted, though I wish that talk had fallen to the share of some abler advocate.

I will sum up the whole by requesting of every member of the House to consider, with his hand on his heart, what are the various sub-

jects of complaint against the different servants of the East India Company. Is it receiving presents from Indian princes? Has any man received them to such an extent as his Lordship? Is it for remitting by foreign companies? Has any man remitted such enormous sums by these channels? Is it for monopolizing the necessities of life, or disobedience of orders? Did ever any Governor exceed him in those, even to enter into a penalty-bond to continue those destructive institutions, notwithstanding any orders from the Court of Directors to the contrary? Is it for dismissing law suits by General Courts? Was there ever a law-suit of such magnitude as his own dismissed by a General Court? And here I cannot help mentioning my surprise at the dislike his Lordship has expressed against General Courts. How long has this disgust come upon him? Has he no more use for those assemblies? To what does the whole of his arguments tend? An untroubled Direction at home, and an absolute Government abroad, which are heard with such applause by a British parliament.

After stating particulars, his Lordship descends to general arguments, which is always the sign of a bad cause. To give the House an impression of his unbounded generosity as if his former distributions to his servants were not sufficient. He tells you that Meer Jaffer, who had such affections for his Lordship that *flesh and blood* could not withstand them, left to his Lordship by WILL, in the presence of his wife and son, and minister, seventy thousand pounds. This sum, his Lordship says, he might have kept, and he had the opinion of the ablest lawyer in the kingdom that the property was duly his; but instead of availing himself of such an advantage, he *prevailed* on the Nabob to add, 30,000l. more, with which he has since established a fund as a perpetual monument of his bounty to these officers and soldiers at the

risque of whose lives he had made so great a fortune. Is it to be supposed, says his Lordship, that a man who could establish such uncommon marks of his bounty, could stoop to the crimes charged against him? But here again to judge properly on the subject, we must attend a little to the detail of facts.—Meer Jaffer died four months before his Lordship arrived at Calcutta. Several months more were elapsed before a man in the settlement ever heard a word of this will; at length Nuncumar, the late minister, was imprisoned, and soon after he was delivered of this wonderful secret, which after a proper repetition of releasesments and confinements was thoroughly matured. I have examined into this matter in another place, in a much more critical and exact way than I now do, and it never could hold a semblance of probability.—I am perfectly satisfied the artful minister imposed on his Lordship, for who can withstand the various artifices of an Eastern genius as he has described their political gallantry.—But be that as it may, I now undertake to bring ten, or at least five men to the bar, who were intimately connected with all the affairs of the Durbar for many months after Meer Jaffer's death, who will declare they never heard a word of this will till long after his Lordship's arrival; and I will defy his Lordship, with all his wealth, power, influence and friends, to bring one gentleman who will declare he had ever heard a word of the matter before his Lordship's arrival. However, what puts an end to this claim of generosity, is, that his Lordship was under covenants not to accept of any present exceeding 4000 rupees.

I will now trouble the House with my idea of the present proposed bill. In the shape I formerly saw it, it appeared to me worse than none. The British Legislature should not move
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in the affairs of Asia unless she acts with dignity and effect. The eye of the world is upon her, and disgrace must follow any insignificant, much more any false step. The present bill leaves that double engine of tyranny, the government of the Nabob, forcible, and intire in all its parts—It gives the natives the power of suing British subjects in the new established courts, but it leaves the British subjects without a remedy against the frauds or oppressions of the natives, except through the interposition of the Governor and Council with their creature the Nabob. To be able to sue, in every other government on earth, implies a power of being liable to sue in turn; but this bill of the East India Company, is to open new maxims of jurisprudence. The great object with a discerning mind, is, to establish one certain system of redressing injuries throughout that extensive country, and particularly to guard, that no man can be safe, from the nature of your system, in the commission of wrongs. This once established, presents will cease; for no man gives away his money without a view to undue preference—Cut off the means of accomplishing the pernicious end, and the custom founded upon it drops of course. So in monopolies; lay your markets free and open, (which you are well enabled to do, as drawing your revenues immediately from land without duties of excise or customs) and the evil is corrected. By the present bill the system of tyranny exercised through the Nabob and his Ministers, stands in some measure confirmed by law, if after being under the view of the Legislature, no notice is taken of it so as to correct the evil. I had the honour of presenting to this House a petition from a poor oppressed Armenian Merchant, who suffered long imprisonment without ever being able as yet to know the crime of which he is accused. It is true, on finding his case was laid before the House,

the framers of this bill have in some measure comprehended his sect within the remedies of their law, by inserting the word *Christian*. But it was not because he was a Christian that I presented his petition, but because he was a human being and fellow-creature, and because his case brought the situation of all the inhabitants of Bengal fairly before the House: nor can the Gentlemen who patronize this bill show me one reason for inserting the word, "*Christian*," that does not equally apply for putting in the words *Mussulman* and *Gentoo*. Suppose after the present law, the Governor is inclined to oppress, one, ten, or a thousand of the inhabitants of Bengal, he whipsers his wish to the Nabob, the men are sent to prison. They lie, there for life, or are released after proper payments. Have they any remedy for release when imprisoned, or damages when set free? If you will keep up this monstrous absurdity, it were better to enlarge the powers of the Nabob, and make him in some degree an efficient Magistrate like Mahomed Ally at Madras. My opinion has never altered on this subject. I am clear we hold those lands by conquest. I think the conquest was lawfully made by the Company and a small part of the King's forces in conjunction. I deny that conquest by a subject, lawfully made, vests the property in the state, though I maintain it conveys the sovereignty. Strictly speaking, after paying the East India Company for their expenses and the risques they run, on an ample scale, the residue should belong to the state, but I see no possibility of a division, and I see great dread of the influence which the Crown might acquire by an improper arrangement. My mind therefore is come to this determination, that the crown, under certain conditions, should grant the lands to the East India Company, as was done in the cases

cases of New England, and several other of our chartered colonies. The mode is easy, as the words empowering conquest and promising all future reasonable grants, in each of the charters are literally the same. For this information, as cases in point to settle the minds of men who wish to act by precedent, I am obliged to a worthy Member in my eye, who has made the constitution of the Colonies his particular study. The situation of Philadelphia, the most perfect government under the King, fully illustrates and vindicates my idea. The East India Company should appoint, and the King approve of the Governor. The distribution of justice should flow from the Throne. The story of the bloody sword does not frighten me. [*This alludes to a case stated by Mr. Rum- bold.*] Who does not know that the first step towards the improvement of Civil Society, is the taking the power of punishment from the hands of the injured. The Commander in Chief of the troops should be named by the Company, and appointed by the King; all the lesser officers should be in the Company. A legislative authority should be established on the spot; without this we are like a ship deprived of her rudder. The proper checks and controul on that body I do not now enumerate, they must be plain and simple at the beginning. If these outlines were once adjusted, the subsequent task might be soon accomplished; nor should this matter appear so difficult as to induce the Minister of a great country to sit quiet in the most important national question that ever came before parliament, and permit the House to proceed in the dark, driving like a ship at the mercy of wind and wave. Some men have alledged as an objection against assuming the sovereign authority of that country; that foreign nations would object. Does any man believe that foreign nations

permit us virtually to hold those territories under the magic word *Dowannee*?—Can it be supposed they are not equally sensible of the impositions as ourselves; or will it be believed they would not be much better contented to hold their different privileges under the confirmation of a British legislature, than of a cypher of a Nabob, directed by a Governor and Committee whom they can never trace? If I am favoured with the papers I have added for, I shall prove those assertions from their own words, and show we are much more likely to engender disputes under the present system. If, in making our regulations, we are jealous of supplanting the privilege of foreigners, we are wrong. They are necessary for the prosperity of our India trade at home and abroad, and we ought to convince them of our resolutions in this respect, by liberal determinations in their behalf, for I dread their edicts more than their army.

The noble lord has imputed all the misfortunes of the East-India Company abroad to a silly successor, and the increase of the military establishment. He is the best judge concerning those evils which flowed from his successor. As to the increased military establishment, I have often wrote, and often spoke against it, as against most of the disbursements of the East-India Company, which are all calculated on a geometrical scale of extravagance in proportion to that of any other community. But who was the proposer of that enormous burthen? The noble lord himself. For the Directors, though dependent on his breath, rather curtailed than extended his plans. He has read to you the state of the military expences of the years his lordship served in Bengal, and compared them with those of his successors, but neither the efforts of his military establishment, or his distant con-
nexion,

nations, by ill judged treaties, could be felt till the year he left the country; nay, not fully till the arrival of the troop of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, which he sent from Europe. His lordship imputes the multiplied evils that have existed in Bengal to temporary, partial causes; I impute them to radical defects in the system he had established, which I will not honour with the name of government, but that of a monstrous heap of partial, arbitrary, political inconsistencies, that were necessarily doomed to tumble in the short period they did, and to produce all the complicated miseries, mischiefs, and oppressions, which have ensued.

The noble Lord has told the House of the mighty things he did in his last trip to India; but he has carefully avoided condescending on any one particular, except that of his arbitrary proceedings against men who had totally eclipsed his glory, in order to make room for his low dependants. First, by destroying all government, and then by establishing a system of uncontrouled fraud and rapine—does the noble Lord claim the merit of adding the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, to the British empire? and will the House give it to him who directed the pens of captive princes, or to those who, by unwearied toils and multiplied dangers, took the swords from their hands? For I aver it as a fact, that the surrender of Souja Doula, which reduced that part of the world to our obedience, and the arrival of Lord Clive at Calcutta, were so near in point of time, that a courier could hardly have rode across the country to have given intelligence of the last circumstance before the first great event had happened.

There is only one other circumstance in the noble Lord's speech,

which I can recollect from my notes as remaining unanswered. In the quantity of terrors he has hung over our heads, ten thousand French are placed at the island of Mauritius, and from thence removed to Madagascar, from whence the long exploded topic of universal monarchy is again deduced. Now I'll tell the noble Lord my opinion on this subject, in contradiction to his, and leave the House to judge between us. If the French should acquire our possessions in India, they could never hold them without possessing a superiority at sea. These countries belong naturally to Great Britain, who has a fleet to connect them with the principal dominions—France might convulse our credit, and injure us materially by a stroke in the East-Indies, and I am persuaded that such was their intention, and that she had proceeded so far, that she does not now know whether to draw back or go on. Before our fleet went there, our dominions in the East certainly lay exposed in a manner that no wise man can vindicate. Since Administration have sensibly sent a squadron into those seas, and are now so wisely sending a reinforcement, I am in no dread of the French, if they do not act before our reinforcement arrives.—I think, myself, they have lost their time; at any rate Bengal is not their first object. But if they once come to move to Madagascar, I am sure they are undone. Any officer who knows how European soldiers moulder away in those climates, will have little dread from ten thousand men, after the drafts by death and disease, in the course of three or four years, are duly satisfied; but, in case they go to a new settlement, destitute of all the accommodations from buildings and civil society, and exposed to the corrupted air of rank vegetation, I leave any one to judge, who has had experience in the settling of colonies,

lonics, what will be their fate in a few years.—Upon the whole, I shall vote against the motion, with a view of establishing an enquiry into the affairs of the British empire in Asia.

To the Printer of the BRITISH
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Am a man in the prime of life, independent of the world, of tolerable abilities, both natural and acquired, tho' no professed adept in science. I spend a good share of my time in the country, and hope I lead a life consistent with reason and Religion. I partake of the sweets of society, at the same time that I enjoy the comforts of retirement; I flatter myself I preserve a just medium between the moroseness of the cynic, and the levity of the epicurean. I abhor the mask of gravity, as much as I do the looseness of incontinence. I connect not myself with the intricacy of science, but use books only as they conduce to the bettering my heart or informing my judgment. Thus circumstanced, I possess perhaps more inward content than falls to the lot of the generality of my fellow creatures.—But it has been represented to me by my friends, that happiness is incomplete without a participation of female sweetness; they have even urged this matter to me as a moral obligation; and on maturely weighing the propriety of their arguments, I became a devotee to conjugal happiness. I had before conceived a secret *penchant* for an agreeable young lady, who lives not far distant from the place of my residence. I accordingly entered into a more familiar intimacy with the family, and was even upon the point of declaring the sincerity of my passion, and my proposals for a matrimonial connexion, when unfortunately I happened to read the seventh chapter of St. Paul, his first epistle to the Corinthians, which was so opposite to my situa-

tion, that it made so violent impression upon me, and threw me into an ugly dilemma. The passages that wrought this change in me, I shall beg leave to lay before my readers.

Now concerning the things whereof ye wrote unto me, it is good for a man not to touch a woman. Nevertheless to avoid fornication let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband—I would that all men were even as I myself, but every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner, and another after that. I say therefore to the *unmarried*, it is good for them if they abide even as I: but if they *cannot contain*, then let them *marry*; for it is better to marry than to burn—Art thou *loosed* from a wife, *seek not* a wife, he that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord, but he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. And this I speak for your profit, not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for that which is comely, and that you may attend upon the Lord without distraction.—But he is happier if he so abide, after my judgment, and I think also that I have the spirit of God."

I must own I have a great veneration for the writings of this holy Apostle, and would pay him all suitable deference. The chapter under consideration appears detached from the rest, and represents his private sentiments. This we gather from his own words. "*But I speak this by permission, not of commandment.*"

Now, tho' I confess myself not exempt from amorous feelings, nor uninfluenced by the charms of youth and beauty, yet I am confident I could vanquish these sensations, was I convinced that in so doing I should act a part more beneficial to myself, or more pleasing to God. I should therefore,

therefore take it as a favour, if any of your correspondents would suggest to me their thoughts on this head, thro' the channel of your Magazine, that by comparing arguments I may so act, as will turn out best to my advantage.

I should be glad to have this question impartially handled; and I shall endeavour to divest myself of passion and prejudice, by which means I am in hopes of arriving to a reasonable determination, in favour of matrimony or celibacy.

I am,

S I R,

Your's, &c.

D. L.

Speak-Hall,
13. March, 1772.

S I R, March 25, 1772.

The observations on some parts of the Newtonian System of Philosophy, in p. 126, N^o. 2d. of your promising Magazine, induced me to offer this short essay on the same subject, if that you may think proper to give it a place.

ATTRACTION is surely a very improper term to express the cause of the particles of matter approaching one another, and that so much the quicker the nearer they accede. This expression, if it means any thing, hints rather at the effect than the cause.

There is no such law in being; it is absolutely impossible in the very nature of things. What inconsistency is it to talk of insensible, inert particles of matter moving themselves from any intrinsic power inherent in them, or yet by any superadded virtue (like *Locke's Thought to Matter*), when even then it would not be matter that moved, but that superadded power added thereto, that acted. In a word, it is quite contrary to the very nature of all such dull, unactive

substances; matter, in its own nature, being purely passive.

Neither does this power of material particles approaching each other, under certain circumstances, proceed from any emanation of subtile *effluvia* of any sort, exhaling from what is falsely called the *attracting body*: as the motion resulting from the application of the load-stone, warmed amber, and other electric bodies, is generally produced as a proof of.

There is no more sense in this fancy than in the former; nay, it is more natural to think, that such emanations of *effluvia* would rather repel than attract bodies lying within the sphere of their action. Pray, by what hooks, or claws, can such *effluvia* pull other lesser bodies to themselves? In short, the notion is too silly to say more about it.

Nor, thirdly, is it according to some others, (more tender than ingenious) who allowing no natural cause at all, are for resolving it wholly into the direct will of the Almighty, constantly acting so immediately on matter. There is no need for such tenderness in philosophy. Such large leaps render the study thereof needless. Every old woman accounts for every thing that short way. It is an easy *asylum* for ignorance and idleness. God's glory is noways lessened by our further enquiry, as, after all, we must allow Him the ultimate cause of every thing.

Negatively, then, none of these are the right way of accounting for that active power that brings particles of matter together, commonly, but erroneously, imputed to attraction. Wherefore it behoves us, in the next place, to shew positively what the true cause really is. For he who overthrows the superstructure of another, ought to substitute a better in its room.

As gross matter is merely passive, *Pulsion* then is the true and only cause of all motion. This alone

can perform the whole feat at once. Thus, when we see two globules of quicksilver, or water, placed at a certain distance, as it were, rush upon each other, and thereby become a single sphere, should we not naturally and rationally conclude, that they were not drawn, but driven together by some extrinsic, active, subtle, invisible agent, a *vis*, as the cause thereof?

This is here the case. Thus, if two balls, drove by two opposite bats, met at your head, you would not say your head attracted the balls, or that they attracted each other to meet on that spot; but that it was all the effect of pussion only, from opposite points, that caused the blow.

Thus, under certain circumstances, the particles of matter are externally pressed upon by an incumbent, subtle, elastic fluid, of *ether*, that always surrounds them; when, if lying at a certain, proper distance, they will, by the pressure of the said incumbent fluid, after having expelled the interjacent of the sort, be drove together; which motion, instead of being attributed to *attraction*, should be imputed to *pulsion*, and be properly styled *pulsion of cohesion*, instead of the other, as that centripetal motion of the celestial spheres may, from the same principle, be justly termed *pulsion of gravitation*.

But for the quicker and easier conception of the matter, grant me but a little while the following *postulatum*, the truth of which the sequel will sufficiently prove.

That the vast heavenly expanse is filled, as it were, with an ocean of subtle elastic fluid. By this medium all the celestial spheres are supported, and on it they move, and swim about, like ships at sea. That this ethereal fluid, by its peculiar constitution, and from the perpetuity and tendency of its first impressed motion at the begin-

ning, from the circumstance toward the centre, presses upon, and impels whatever grosser bodies lie in its way, and so communicates its own effect, and causes all the motion in the *mundane system*. This *ether*, the existence of which electricity plainly proves, is, as it were, the *anima mundi*, the original spring and sole cause (under God) of all motion communicated to matter.

Further, to illustrate the ease and cause of attraction (as called) both of cohesion and gravitation, it being only under different circumstances the very same, we may justly look upon all created matter under two views, as in its two different states or conditions, *solid*, and *fluid*. The first is a concrete condition, condensed into gross, *gross*, sensible collections of matter, called *bodies*; and the second of a loose, expanded, subtle, moveable, active, elastic fluid, the external mover, and physical cause of all the natural effects of the other.

Space is filled, I say, with a very subtle, and very rare fluid, called *ether*, so that there is no sensible point in the whole extent of the universe, from which an infinite number of rays of this fluid do not proceed, in all possible directions.

Let us suppose there was but one body in the world; what would be the consequence? This body would be so pressed on all sides, that its parts would tend all equally towards their common centre.

Suppose that, instead of one body, there were two. For instance, the sun and the earth; the consequence would be, that these two bodies, whatever were their distance, would endeavour to come together. — Proved thus: The pressure of the *ether* would not be more uniform, but it would be less in the supposed space between the sun and the earth. For the *ethereal fluid* which came from the side of the sun could not

press

press the part of the earth which looked towards the sun, without having traversed its body, and reciprocally. Now, among these particles of *æther*, which thus traverse the body of the sun, and that of the earth, many of them must be reflected in meeting with the solid parts of these bodies, and some even stop in the body they should traverse; while others, finding proper pores to let them pass through, lose however great part of their motion *propter attritum*. Consequently, the pressure of the *æther* on the sun will be less on the side of the earth; and reciprocally the pressure of the *æther* on the earth will be less on the side of the sun. The *equilibrium* thus lost, it is evident that these two supposed bodies pressed from without, and not *inter se*, will tend the one towards the other, and even come together, unless prevented by some other cause.

This being the true state of the case, it is equally and easily applicable to the rest of the heavenly globes, and plainly accounts for the reason of their gravitating motion towards the sun, and one another; as also for the tides, and how they depend upon the moon, which no other *hypothesis* can make common sense of. Of *pulsion* of *cohesion*, if you please, in your next.

For the British Magazine.

THE new Testament I have already observed, is written in the plain style, which the subjects indeed in general require; for the contents, exclusive of the life and actions of Christ, are the acts of the Apostles, and epistles or letters to different people, exhorting them to a thorough reformation of life, recommending peace and good-will to-

BRIT. MAG. April, 1772.

ward each other, and to all mankind, and establishing the important truths of the Christian Religion, by shewing that the Scriptures were fulfilled, that the ancient prophecies were verified by the sufferings, the death and resurrection of the Messiah. I have also mentioned the difference between the old and new testament.

That part wherein the extraordinary actions of the Apostles, inspired by the Holy Ghost, are recorded, being published by one of that holy tribe, St. Luke, could not with propriety assume a pompous style. Conscious of their own incapacity without supernatural assistance to perform miracles, all the glory and honour is justly referred to that power, in whose service they had listed, and under whose banner they hoped for protection; yet least they should be suspected to exult or pride themselves on these acquired attributes, or to assume any part to themselves of the praises of mankind, so naturally conferred upon them by the thoughtless multitude, and to avoid offending the nicest ear, the author judged it most expedient to deliver them in the plain style; a soft, a modest grace, attended with an air of negligence, constitute its chief beauties; simplicity of thought, purity of diction, with an inexpressible elegance, which affects more sensibly than it seems to do, are its particular ornaments. Pomp, affectation and varnish are hence discarded, tropes and figures occasionally admitted, a neat and decent language altogether preserved. Some people imagine this style easily attained, but the most eloquent orators in all ages acknowledge it to be very difficult to speak with weight and propriety, and at the same time in a plain, natural, easy and unaffected manner.

This style, in its utmost perfection, may be seen throughout the whole writings of the holy Apostles; Saint Paul in his epistles has displayed all

T t the

the beauties of this modest style, which indeed is particularly adapted to epistolary writing; an elegant simplicity shines in every part, a natural and easy manner is their peculiar characteristic. He was not less eloquent as an orator, than famous as a writer. Longinus, that great man, who truly deserves the name of a critic, whose impartiality has rendered his judgment the standard of true eloquence to all future ages, in enumerating the several authors most eminent for the beauty of their language, the sublimity of their thoughts, the smoothness and elegance of expression; mentions "also one Paul of Tarsus, founder of a sect, not yet well established; his declaration or defence before King Agrippa, and Festus the Roman governor of Judea, as delivered to us by St. Luke, in the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, is justly reckoned a master piece, and may well dispute the prize with any of the elaborate pieces of those men, whose sole business was to speak in public. I hope it will not be looked upon as an affront to any of my readers who frequently peruse the holy scriptures, should I quote it here; perhaps some of them may never have considered it in the light I have mentioned, of an admirable piece of eloquence.

"I think myself happy, O! king Agrippa, in as much as I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews; wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently. My manner of life from my youth, which was at first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews which knew me from the beginning (if they would testify) that after the strictest sect of our Religion I lived a pharisee. And now I stand and am judged for the hope of the promise made by God unto our fathers; unto which promise our

twelve tribes instantly serving God day and night, hope to come; for which hopes sake, King Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead, when God himself has given assurance of it unto all men, in that he hath raised Christ from the dead: as for my own part, most noble Festus, I own I once verily thought, that even I myself ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth, which thing I also did in Jerusalem. I punished the Saints oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme, and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities. In pursuit of which as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests, at midday, O! king, I saw in the way a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me. And when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, *Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?* it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks; and I said, *Who art thou Lord?* and he said, *I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest, but rise, and stand upon thy feet; for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of those things which thou hast seen, and of those things in which I will appear unto thee.*" Whereupon, O! king Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, but shewed, first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God. For these causes, the Jews caught me in the temple, and went about to kill me. Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those

those which the prophets and Moses did say should come; that Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should shew light unto the people, and to the Gentiles. This, most excellent auditors, is the real truth; believe me, I am no pestilent fellow, nor mover of sedition, but always endeavour, all that lies in me to preserve a conscience, void of offence, toward God, and toward man; nor can the Jews prove the things whereof they now accuse me; neither am I, Festus, besides myself, but speak thus freely before the king, because he knows these things to be fact, for they were not done in a corner. King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest; and would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were altogether such as I am, except these bonds."

This is a small specimen of St. Paul's eloquence, in which are observable all the parts of a well composed oration, duly digested. The exordium, narration, proposition, confirmation, refutation and peroration, being delivered with that intrepidity, which the consciousness of his own innocence, and assurance of divine favour, naturally inspired, it could not fail taking effect on the minds of his auditors: even Agrippa himself, tho' perhaps constrained to act, according to the customs and laws there in force, could not help acknowledging it, and said unto Paul, "almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Tho' convinced of his integrity, they were for form's sake, obliged to appeal to Cæsar, at Rome, where he was acquitted, and suffered to establish his blessed doctrine with impunity.

L E L I U S.

To the Authors of the British Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

IF the papers has given us a true account of the late debates in parliament, concerning subscription to the articles, &c. one of the members asserted, that the petitioners denied the divinity of Christ: Another member answered, that to his knowledge, they did not deny the divinity of Christ. It may be of use, and acceptable to your readers, to see how this seeming contradiction may be reconciled. The first gentleman undoubtedly meant, that the petitioners denied the proper divinity of Christ, as equal to, and coessential with the father. The other gentleman, supposing the petitioners, in general, to be Arians, might with reason, assert, that they acknowledged the divinity of Christ. For they do ascribe to our Saviour, an inferior divinity: They will not say that he is a mere creature: They allow that he is to be worshiped, with an inferior subordinate worship, terminating in the father.

I beg leave to subjoin the three following AXIOMS, founded on common sense, which I think may be looked upon, as a short and easy method with the Arians. If I am mistaken I will sincerely thank any person who will shew me, by means of your impartial Magazine, wherein I am mistaken.

I.

It is absolutely impossible, there should be any being, of a middle nature, between the supreme God and a mere creature, for all things were made by him.

II.

An inferior God, if understood of an inferiority of nature, as the Arians maintain and understand it, is as manifest a contradiction in terms, as it is to say;—An imperfect perfect being.

III.

God, are *two Gods* to total loss.

A *supreme God*, and an *inferior God*, are *two Gods* to total loss. If it be said, that these are *two assertions*, without proof; *admonition* answers, that if they are *self-evident*, and need no proof; they are *self-evident* and *cannot* be proved, because no *mediant*, clearer and plainer than the propositions themselves, can be found to prove them by.

Suffolk, I am,
31 Mar. 1772. yours, &c.
RUSTICULUS.

To the Editors of the British Magazine.

THE powers of man are comprehended under two species of endowments, of the mind and of the body; but our intellectual faculties are infinitely more deserving culture and attention, than our corporeal ones. The former (says Sallust) we hold in common with the gods, the latter with the beasts of the field; from whence it necessarily results, that it is more consistent with the dignity of human nature, to acquire glory by the exertion of the understanding, than the efforts of bodily strength.

That we have souls designed for, and capable of receiving improvement, must be universally allowed; every one, who is enabled to make any observation, must be sensible of an inward propensity to knowledge; and to suffer faculties so noble and elevated, as those with which the human race are endued, to rust for want of refinement, and to have their purposes defeated, appears a misapplication, shocking to humanity. If we exercise and improve not those intellects which are our distinguishing characteristics, and constitute our superiority over the rest of creation; that superiority becomes imaginary and ceases to exist: by obeying no other impulse than the blind dictates of *Sense* we put ourselves on a level

with the brute species, *que natura prius ut quid vultu obedientia finxit.* On the contrary, when we contemplate the character of an accomplished being, whose capacious mind is exalted and refined by wisdom and knowledge, where the prolific seeds of *beneficent* nature are so nurtured by the fostering hands of art, as to be productive of a plentiful crop of *virtues*, we can scarce refrain exclaiming with Shakespeare.

“What a piece of work is man!
“how noble in reason! how infinite
“in faculties! in form and moving
“how express and admirable! in
“action how like an angel! in
“comprehension how like a God! the
“beauty of the world! the paragon
“of animals!”

But it may be alleged by those who are desirous to exculpate their inclination to a state of ignorance, and to find a pretext for indulging their ignoble attachment to sloth, that our knowledge is so scanty, that it is not worth our toil and pains in the pursuit; but let such be informed, “That our knowledge is said to be inconsiderable only in comparison with that of superior beings; and that what we can know is not so to be named in comparison with what in the present state lies wholly out of our reach; that if there is a certain measure of knowledge, which we know is attainable, because it has been attained by many of our species, must we despise it, because we know, there are vast tracts of science, to which human sagacity cannot reach?”

In proportion to the rank any being holds in the universe, such are his views and his comprehension of things; and I know not whether the difference be greater betwixt the most enlightened of our species and the lowest order of angelic beings, than downward from the most knowing of our species to the most ignorant. To compare an illiterate clown with

with a Newton or a Clarke; to compare, I say, two minds of which the one is wholly blind and insensible to every thing above the mere animal functions, and the other is raised habitually above the regards of sense, and is employed in the contemplation of great and sublime truths; in searching into the glorious works of his almighty maker; and by the force of a stupendous sagacity, is able to penetrate into and lay open to others, truths seemingly beyond human reach, and by knowing more of the divine works is capable of forming more just conceptions of the glorious Author of all; and consequently of paying him a more rational obedience and devotion, and of approaching nearer to him to compare two minds, so manifestly different in their capacities and endowments; what likeness appears, to determine us to regard them as of the same species, and not rather to pronounce the one an angel, and the other a brute."

The difference learning makes, not only between private men, but between nations, is apparently great. By the cultivation of the arts and sciences how extensive did the Athenians render their reputation, though they possessed but a small territory in Greece! What distinguishing marks of respect and esteem were conferred upon Archias the poet in every city; to which his insatiable thirst for science, conducted him. The inhabitants of Tarentum, Rhegium and Naples presented him with the privileges of their cities; and every man of discernment and taste was happy to have access to him, proud to entertain him: He was greatly esteemed by Marcus Metellus Numidicus and his son Pius, admired by M. Amilius, familiar with the elder and the younger Catulus, and endearingly intimate with the Luculli, Drusus, Octavius, Cato, and

all the Partenian family; illustrious names of the first rate in Rome.

That letter of Alexander, recorded by Plutarch, shews what regard and esteem the young victor paid to knowledge: "It was wrote in the height of his Persian conquests, upon hearing Aristotle, his instructor, had published those lectures communicated to him in private:

Alexander to Aristotle greeting.

"You have not done well to publish your books of select knowledge: For what is there now in which I can surpass others, if those things which I have been instructed in, are imparted to every body? For my own part I declare to you, I would rather excel others in knowledge than in power."

Farewell.

Antiquity abounds with instances of the honours and deference paid to men of literary merit and erudition; and the most noble-minded of all ages have esteemed no pains too laborious in the acquisition of knowledge.

But what ought to have infinitely more weight with us, and stimulate our ambition, truly laudable on this occasion, is a passage in sacred writ, where Solomon makes choice of wisdom in preference to all other gifts; he dispised riches and honours, when put in competition with knowledge. As this circumstance cannot be too frequently recurring to, I presume it may not be deemed impertinent to close these reflections with the recital in the words of the scripture.

"In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night; and God said, Ask what I shall give thee. And Solomon said, Thou hast shewed unto thy servant, David my father, great mercy, according as he walked before thee in truth and in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with thee; and

"and thou hast kept for him this great
 "kindness, that thou hast given him
 "a son to sit on his throne, as it
 "is this day. And now, O Lord, my
 "God, thou hast made thy servant
 "king instead of David my father :
 "and I am but a little child : I
 "know not how to go out or come
 "in. Give therefore thy servant an
 "understanding heart, to judge thy
 "people, that I may discern between
 "good and bad : For who is able
 "to judge this thy so great a peo-
 "ple ? And the speech pleased the
 "Lord, that Solomon had asked this
 "thing. And God said unto him, be-
 "cause thou hast asked this thing,
 "and hast not asked for thyself long
 "life, neither hast asked riches for
 "thyself, nor hast asked the life of
 "of thy enemies, but hast asked for
 "thyself, *understanding* to discern
 "judgment : behold I have done
 "according to thy words : Lo ! I
 "have given thee a wife and under-
 "standing heart, so that there was
 "none like thee before thee, neither
 "after thee shall any arise like unto
 "thee. And I have also given thee
 "that which thou hast not asked,
 "both riches and honour ; so that
 "there shall not be any among the
 "kings like unto thee, all thy days.
 "And if thou wilt walk in my
 "ways, to keep my statutes and
 "commandments, as thy father Da-
 "vid did walk, then I will lengthen
 "thy days. And Solomon awoke,
 "and behold it was a dream."

AMMONIUS

To the Editor of the British Magazine.

S I R,

AS taxes are so extraordinarily
 high, and provisions so exceed-
 ingly dear, while our great ones glut
 with their extravagancies, we, the
 little gentry, with our small fortunes,
 can hardly keep up decent appearance.
 Let me also take the cheapest way

by asking the favour of your gene-
 rous lawyer's advice, who candidly
 acts by his science, as I do by mine,
 to which, when needs, he will be e-
 qually welcome.

C A S E.

In 1732 I married an only child,
 of 17 years of age, five years after
 her father's decease, a widower. She
 was possessed of a freehold farm, of
 above 50l. per annum, most of
 which had been of his own purchasing.
 He left no will, I made no marriage
 settlement.

I would know, whether, now I
 am a widower, I can dispose of it by
 will to our next son, in case our eld-
 est should die before marriage ; or if,
 at my decease, the right is in him, so
 as he can sell it, or, by will, give it
 from the family.

March, From
 21st, 1772. your cordial
 Encourager,
 J. C.

Answer.

1st, I am of opinion, that as the
 freehold farm came by the mother,
 it must descend to her eldest son at
 the death of his father.

2d, But if the oldest son dies be-
 fore marriage, the next son comes
 to the inheritance of course.

3d, The oldest son cannot give it
 away by will from the family, unless
 he passes a fine, which cannot be done
 without the consent of the next heir
 in succession.

The Lawyer to the British Ma-
 gazine and Monthly Review.

To the Editors of the British Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

Looking over the posthumous
 papers of a late friend, a man
 of merit and erudition, who is not
 altogether unknown in the republic
 of letters, I discovered a parcel of
 his

his manuscripts, containing a life of Virgil, with three essays on the *Bucolics*, *Georgics* and *Æneid*. As I knew he was always a zealous admirer of this poet, I was glad to find he had left something behind him relative to his favourite author, and was agreeably entertained in the perusal of many pertinent observations, and a vein of solid sense and sound genius, which plainly indicated he was thorough master of his subject. On one leaf I found a small memorandum, importing he had lent these remarks to some gentleman of his acquaintance who was preparing an edition of Virgil for the press. But as I have great reason to believe this friend never made use of them, and that they have not yet seen the light, I look upon it I cannot dispose of them to better advantage, than by submitting them to your inspection to be occasionally inserted in your periodical essay. I have accordingly transmitted you a part for the present month, and shall proceed in like manner till my materials are exhausted.

Virgil was born at Mantua, in the first consulship of Pompey the Great, and Licinius Crassus, in the year of Rome 1184, sixty-nine years before the birth of our Saviour, on the fifteenth of October, which the Latin Poets observed annually in commemoration of his birth. His father Maro was but a mean person, of no extraction, but his mother, whose name was Maia, was nearly related to Quintilius Varus, who was of an illustrious family. He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua; thence he went to Cremona, where he lived to his seventeenth year; at which age, as is usual among the Romans, he put on the *Toga Virilis*, Pompey and Crassus, happening that year to be a second time Consuls.

From Cremona he went to Naples,

where he studied the *Greek* and *Latin* language, with the utmost application and assiduity: after that, he applied himself closely to the study of physic and mathematics, in which he made a very great proficiency.

After he had spent some years at Naples, he went from thence to Rome, where he was soon taken notice of by some of the great men at court, who shewed the high esteem they had of him, by introducing him to Augustus. But whether Virgil did not like the hurry and bustle of a court life, or the air of Rome did not agree with his sickly constitution, is uncertain; however, he retired again to Naples, where he set about writing his *Bucolics*, chiefly with a design to celebrate the praises of Pollio, Varius, and Gallus, who recommended him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he was particularly exempted from the common calamity of the poor Mantuans; whose lands, as a reward to the Veterans for their bravery at the battle of Philippi, were divided among them, Virgil's only excepted, as appears by the first Eclogue, wherein the expresses the utmost gratitude for so singular a favour, in such a manner, as ingratiated him more and more to Augustus. It is said, he spent three years in writing his Eclogues; and had he spent as many more, the time would have been well employed, that produced the finest pastorals in the Roman; or perhaps any other language.

Italy being now reduced to the utmost extremity, the grounds lying uncultivated, and the people in want of the very necessities of life, the fatal, but natural consequences of a civil war; insomuch that the state seemed to be in danger, the people throwing all the blame on Augustus; Mæcenas, sensible of the great parts and unbounded knowledge of Virgil, set him about writing the *Georgics*, for

for the improvement of husbandry; the only means left to save Italy from utter ruin; in which *Virgil* succeeded so well, that after their publication, Italy began to put on a new face, and every thing went well; for the *Georgics* are not only the most perfect of all *Virgil's* works, but the rules of the improvement of husbandry are so just, and at the same time so general, that they not only suited the climate for which he wrote them, but have been found of such extensive use, that the greatest part of them are put in practice in most places of the world at this very day. *Virgil* was now thirty-four years of age; having spent seven of the prime of his years in composing this inimitable poem, which has been, and ever will be, admitted as the most finished and complete piece that ever man wrote; for here, indeed, he shines in his meridian glory.

Having now finished his *Georgics*; after a few years respite, he set about the *Æneid*, when turned of forty; though it is generally believed he laid the foundation of that great and arduous work more early, to which he seems to allude in his sixth pastoral;

Cum cancrem æges & prælia, Cyn-
thius aurem
Vellit, & admonuit: pastorem,
Tityro, pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum
dicere carmen.

But when I try'd the tender voice,
too young,
And fighting kings and bloody
battles sung,
Apollo check'd my pride; and
bid me feed
My fattening flocks; nor dare
beyond the reed.

Virgil's design of writing the *Æneid* taking air, the expectations of the

Romans were raised so high with the thoughts of it, that *Sextus Propertius* did not scruple to prophecy,

Cecite Romani scriptores, cecite
Orati,
Nescio quid majus nascitur Illiæ!

And had *Virgil* designed the *Æneid* only as an encomium on *Augustus*, he might surely have wrote short panegyrics on his Prince, as *Horace* has done at several times, and on proper occasions, at a far less expence of time and labour, than the *Æneid* must of necessity have cost him; for he has not only given *Augustus's* character under that of *Æneas*, but has wrought into his work the whole compass of the *Roman* history; with that of the several nations, from the earliest times down to his own; and thus with such exactness, as to deserve the title of the *Roman Historian*, much better than *Horace*; did that of the writer of the *Trojan War*, most *Romans* in an uncon-
verted point, submitting rather to his authority than to the most learned Historians.

VARO.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE
MAGAZINE
FOR
THE
YEAR
1790
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BY
J. JOHNSON
ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD
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A REVIEW OF BOOKS and PAMPHLETS,

published in A. D. 1772.

The Trial, or the History of Charles Horton, Esq. By a Gentleman. 12mo. 3 vol. 9s.

IN this novel-writing age we find it a very difficult matter to select such as we can venture with safety to recommend to the indiscriminate perusal of our younger readers. Circulating libraries teem with trash that taint the minds, which they are intended to amuse, with a kind of poison destructive to virtue, to morality, and to religion.

The novel, however, before us is of a different stamp; it is contained in a series of letters written most of them in a pleasing, many in an improving manner. The title is this:

Charles Horton is the only son of a man of fortune, integrity, and unblemished reputation; and youth is addicted to all the fashionable vices, and has improved his talent for gaming and intrigue, by his travels during several years.

Whilst he was abroad his father also made a visit to France. As he passed by a house on the road he heard the lamentation of a female. Curiosity inducing him to dismount from his horse, he drew near the house, when he distinguished a voice, in the most plaintive tone, beseeching for mercy! Old Mr. Horton resolutely entered the apartment, when he beheld a lady, in the most piteous situation; on her knees, imploring a French Count to desist from all further attempts upon her virtue. Enraged at this interruption, the Frenchman demanded instant satisfaction. Old Mr. Horton complied with his request, and, in the duel, mortally wounded the French ravisher. The lady flew to the arms of her protector, produced a female infant, whom

BATR. MAG. April, 1772.

she begged him also to take under his care, and withal intreated Mr. Horton instantly to set out for England, whither, by his permission, she begged to accompany him. Old Horton consented; they embarked; and as they journeyed, the lady gave this account of herself.

That she was wife to an English nobleman, whom, for the basest of purposes, the French Count had found means to have confined in the Bastille; that under the solemn profession of friendship, the Count had seduced her to the house where Mr. Horton first discovered them; that he had there avowed his brutish intentions, and was about to accomplish his hateful desires by force, when providentially Mr. Horton entered the apartment, and obtained her rescue.

When they arrived in England, Mr. Horton intended to make his country-house an asylum for the lady and her infant, until proper means could be adopted to find out the husband, and procure his release; but a few days after he had saved her from dishonour she languished, fell ill, and died, recommending her infant to the good man's care.

On Mr. Horton's return to his native country, he took all imaginable care of the child, and determined, if her disposition answered his expectation, and that his son should grow weary of his follies, to make her his daughter by marriage.

We will now relate what happened to the child's father.

Through the influence of the English ambassador at Paris, he procured his release from the Bastille; but finding his wife had been carried off, and not being able to procure the smallest intelligence of her rout, he resolved to indulge an habitual melancholy.

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lancholy; to lay aside his honours, assume a common name, and mix with the undistinguished vulgar for the remaining part of his life.

With this view he returned to London, and took upon him the name of Simpson.

He had been settled for some years in the capital, when Charles Horton, the son, who had been abroad ever since he left the university, arrived also in town. By a concurrence of circumstances, young Horton and Simpson first formed a slight acquaintance, which by degrees improved into a settled, confirmed, and fervent friendship.

Horton determining to retire to his father, acquainted Simpson with his design, and extorting a mutual promise of corresponding with each other, Horton took leave of his friend and waited upon his father.

Simpson's daughter, who by this time was arrived at the years of puberty, possessed an excellent person and an accomplished mind. Young Horton was struck with her at the first interview; and as he had agreed to open his soul to his friend, he relates his feelings to Simpson upon the occasion, nay scruples not to declare that he wishes to form a connection with the young lady, very different from that of marriage.

As old Horton, however, had designed her for his son, he tries many stratagems to reconcile him to the match. Young Horton agrees; the father is pleased; and on a comparison of circumstances, Simpson is informed of every particular relative to the girl and her mother. He is thunderstruck, desires further information, and is at last happily convinced, that the girl, to whom his friend Charles Horton is married, is his own daughter, by the lady whom old Horton rescued from the French Count.

Simpson, in return, discovers himself, resumes his title, and all the

parties commence one family, cemented together by the most endearing ties of gratitude and benevolence.

Having thus given the outlines of the fable, we shall indulge our readers with a specimen of the sentiments scattered through this pleasing novel.

Charles Horton, after informing Simpson of the designs he has formed upon the girl's virtue, and acquainting him that his father had relieved a young man from the greatest indigence, receives from Simpson this epistle.

"I have received all your letters, young man. They please me in general; particularly the latter. It is the proper province of men of your father's rank and fortune to aid the distressed and relieve the afflicted. He feels, himself, the happiness he has bestowed: he enjoys the heartfelt and inexpressible satisfaction of knowing he has raised from obscurity and indigence a worthy, friendless, young man: that he has restored to society an useful member: that he has drawn down upon himself the blessings of this object of his bounty: and that the father of all mankind, and the giver of all good gifts, will pay an attention to the prayers of that man, who endeavours to imitate his Maker. How happy are they that have an opportunity of doing good! But how few are there who make use of it! Shameful and scandalous neglect! How much preferable is this worthy action of your father's, to those practised by our modern men of fashion. I read in the news paper of 1800. depending on one horse out-running another—1000l. on a main of cocks—6000l. lost by one man, and 10,000l. by another; in one night sitting at a gaming table. Those who do this, are insensible to the calls of humanity. I could heartily wish, that there could be some method found out of punishing those whose rank exempts them

them from corporal punishment. For instance: I would have an officer established at every one of these tables, with sufficient powers to take from every bet that is made at least 15 per cent, to be appropriated to certain charitable uses: that he should have power to levy the sum of one guinea from every person, without exception, for every oath sworn during the course of play: that all bets should be registered at an horse-race or cock-match, or else deemed not valid: and those made in certain exigencies, such as 10 to 1, five pound to a crown on a fallen cock, &c. should be registered upon oath, under certain grievous penalties: in order that a fund might be raised from the folly and idleness of the more villainous part of mankind, to help the worthy, the poor, the necessitous and distressed; to portion off young women; to do a thousand good things that might be done with so large a fund. I would not have private meetings excepted in my legislation. It is only on the rich, the luxurious, and the profligate, I would lay the iron rod of an enormous tax. It would either suppress the spirit of gaming, which is, or ought to be, a disgrace to any country; or, the sum raised, in consequence of some similar restrictions, would answer a number of good ends, and the money of those who have too much to know what to do properly with it.

Should wander, heaven-directed, to the poor.

"Williams came into the coffee-house, yesterday: his brow were not that dejection which was formerly so conspicuous: his look was serene: his deportment regular and uniform; he acceded me."

"Where have you been, Mr. Williams, said I? You seem restored to better spirits than when I saw you last."

"Restored, indeed, sir! I am restored to every thing that is valuable

in life, by the most worthy, the most generous of men. You seem astonished; but it is true, sir. It is to Sir Thomas Horton and his son I am indebted for every blessing: for liberty: for independence: for happiness."

"You are much affected, Mr. Williams: take a walk with me."

"I perceived some of the daily impertinents drawing near, to overhear what he said; for he could not contain himself. I wanted to save him the mortification of exposing the honest transports of a grateful heart, to the censure of a parcel of scoundrels that never entertained an honest or a grateful sentiment in their lives. He followed me."

"I thank you for your prudence, said he, when we had got into the street. I should have made myself ridiculous to those people; and am much obliged to you for preventing me. I could not help expressing the feelings of my heart. I believe my friend Charles Horton conceals nothing from you, and I do not doubt but he has acquainted you with every thing I have informed him of concerning myself. It will be a pleasure to me if he has. The greatest happiness a man can know, is having a faithful friend, in whom he can repose an unreserved confidence."

"He has, Mr. Williams; he has interested me very much in your behalf; has informed me of every thing relating to you. He mentioned to me also, that he heard his father hint his intention of doing something for the re-establishment of your affairs."

"He has done it returned he, and more nobly than I ever expected or imagined."

"He then produced your father's letter."

"When I received it, said he, and saw the contents, I was astonished. I ran after the chaise that carried my benefactors from me, and saw, when

almost tired, that it was impossible to overtake it. I returned to the inn; and perused the letter several times, scarcely believing it real. My heart was overwhelmed with gratitude. The prospect that had been so long clouded began to brighten; and I found my hopes and ambition revive. Joy and good fortune, has a much greater effect on me than grief and adversity. I can bear the latter with a sullen courage; but the former totally unhinges me. I slept not all that night: but revolved every thing that had happened, or might happen, in my breast. The next morning I set out in the coach for London, returning thanks to Providence for his care of me. On my arrival, I paid all my debts. The most insolent and overbearing of my creditors, who had threatened my liberty most, and who had insulted me most in my distresses, became most humble, fawning, and willing to ingratiate themselves, when they saw my prosperity—I have partly informed her whom my soul loves of this change, this unexpected change in my affairs; and promise myself to be happily united to her. When that happens, may I flatter myself with being enlisted in the number of your friends, and that you will do me the honour of admitting me to your intimacy."

"I don't like compliments, young man;—but believe you deserve my friendship, and you may depend upon it I wish to serve you."

"I am very glad the prospect of happiness returns upon him.—Let me know when your father sends him a supply. I have got a little money by me, that I do not know how to dispose of better than in assisting the worthy. So much for Williams. There are some parts of your letters I do not understand, and shall wait with very great impatience for your explanation of them. Have I not heard of Norton; that young woman who is unfortunate enough to be the object

of your affection, is, by your own account, most worthy to be loved,—though perhaps your partiality to her may make you describe her more advantageously than she deserves. You know that,

The lip of the nymph we admire,

Seems for ever adorn'd with a smile.

But do you not look upon the beauties of this young woman, as a robber does on a miser's hoard, which he is determined, at the first opportunity, to destroy and deprive him of. I fear you do: yet am willing to think the best of your generosity, and the goodness of your heart. She is defenceless: her parents, her natural protectors, are dead. If it is true, as you tell me, that you feel yourself inspired with an honest affection for her, you will support and defend, instead of injuring and destroying her, My heart, which feels for her situation, fears for her danger. That delicate sensibility, shews her temper to be soft, and her mind capable of receiving the tenderest impressions. A false friend betrays her within, an avowed enemy assails her from without: Guard her against yourself, Charles. If you love her, you should be her protector."

We recommend this novel as moral; instructive and entertaining.

The Triumph of Benevolence, or the History of Francis Wills. 2 vol. 6s. Vernor.

FIELDING and Smollett are no more; and with them seems to have fled the spirit of modern romance. Instead of humour, we are now haunted with sentiment; instead of character, with unconnected incident; and instead of the language of men with the jargon of Frenchified Fribbles, or with the *romance* and the *Obs.* of love-sick swains and dunces. The work before us is an attempt, a feeble one, it will be confessed, to revive

revive the file and manner of the above great masters. Whether the following view of the Marshalsea prison, and of the evil consequences of the indiscriminate confinement of insolvent debtors is pencilled by fancy or by truth, we cannot determine. As a specimen, however, of the abilities of our author, we present it to our readers.

"Here Willis [the hero of the piece] approached the entrance of that prison, which, if thou hast never been in, it will not be amiss, gentle reader, to give thee a description of, that thou mayest know, if you can form an adequate idea of it from our draught, in what a wretched place those miscreants are confined, who owe their fellow subjects, and fellow creatures the enormous sum of forty shillings. It is our wish that thou mayest never enter it, except as Willis did, impelled by humanity and compassion.

"As you quit the main street, a dirty court presents itself to your view, which is terminated by large gates, closed with a massy bar of iron, fastened with an enormous padlock. The top of the high wall over it is guarded by a *chevaux de frise*, to prevent the unhappy prisoners making their escape. By a narrow door, which you go up three steps to, on your right hand, and which is secured with a weighty chain and a large lock, you enter through a dirty room, which is the station of the turnkey. The horrid clanking of the chain, or the dreadful sound of the lock, is sufficient to terrify you; but when you descend into the prison, it is wretched almost beyond description. Houses, in which are apartments for the prisoners, with scarce a window, except in those whose inhabitants can afford to pay for them. Walls tottering to their fall. A small enclosure, where those who chuse it may exercise themselves with playing at ball, is in the middle of the area of

the prison: this is all the spot of earth allowed them to recreate themselves in, if it can be called recreation. The sight of this wretched place, but, above all, the appearance of the unhappy people who are confined, must afflict the hearts of those who have the smallest spark of feeling. A set of miserable creatures, meagre through want, squalid and pale with confinement, perhaps, the objects of pique and malevolence, and imprisoned at the suit of some relentless creditor, whose over-grown fortune would not suffer a perceptible diminution from the loss of five times the debt. There may be some, who, pursuing fraudulent methods, have drawn this heavy vengeance upon themselves: but they are few in comparison of the unfortunate; and surely the laws should make some distinction between misfortune and guilt."

* * * * *

"There are many real objects of compassion confined here," said Belton, "and some who are not: but however good or virtuous a man may be when he comes into such a place as this, yet, from his being obliged sometimes, through necessity, to keep company with the most iniquitous of mankind, who frequently resort to these places, he cannot entirely escape the contagion. There are deeds of villainy set in motion in the most remote parts of the town and country, by springs which are concealed here: and a man, when once he is reduced to want, and hidden in a horrid prison, has no regard to fame or a good character: he imagines that he has nothing worse to fear, and he thinks himself authorized to prey upon those beings who have been the cause of his misery. There are some here so base as even to take advantage of the distresses of their fellow-prisoners. In short, a prison is but a school for roguery; and a man will put in practice those things when im-

forced

forced by want and necessity, which he would have shuddered at the very thoughts of, if he had been at liberty, and had only a competency."

The History of Miss Carolina Manners; in a Series of genuine Letters to a Friend. 3 vol. 12mo. 7s. 6d. sewed. Printed for the author. Evans.

"IT is an old adage," says our fair authoress, in an advertisement prefixed to her work, "that facts require not the ornamental diction of romance. The public are here presented from necessity presented—with the artless story of an artless girl, who has been plunged into a gulph of misery by her sensibility to the accomplishments, by her credulity to the protestations, of a young gentleman, whose character is perhaps the most singular that ever existed, whose every word and action is a mystery. If it shall be found to convey an useful lesson to the inexperienced of her sex, she will not lament that it hath been published. As she writes to the heart, by the heart alone she wishes to be judged; and she expects, nay relies upon a candid perusal from all who are capable of feeling for a distressed woman, whom temptation could not seduce, and whom calumny cannot defame."

After so ingenuous, so eloquent an address, it would be cruel to stigmatize the slight inaccuracies of a work which has been published "from necessity," and which bears every mark of truth. We take our leave, therefore of Miss Manners, with expressing our wish that her history may have an extensive sale, and that she may at length enjoy that happiness with the man of her heart, which we think he cannot in honour withhold from her, and to which, from her unshaken virtue, she seems to be amply entitled.

Areopagitica: a Speech of John Milton, for the Liberty of unlicensed Printing, to the Parliament of England. Reprinted from an old edition, published by the Author. To which are now added a Dedication to C. Jenkinson, Esq. and Preface by the Editor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

THIS is one of the most valuable of the prose remains of the immortal author of *Paradise Lost*; for the republication of which by itself, at a period when it is apprehended, from a number of circumstances, that a plan is formed to lay a restraint upon the liberty of the press, the editor deserves the united thanks of his fellow citizens. His immediate motive for reprinting it seems to have been, to invalidate, by solid arguments, the irony of a pamphlet which was published some time ago, and is generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Jenkinson, under the title of *Reasons against the intended bill for laying some Restraint upon the Liberty of the press*, wherein all the arguments yet advanced by the promoters of it, are unanswerably answered. Several new reasons have been advanced by the modern advocates for this unconstitutional impugnation; and we only do justice to our editor when we affirm, that in his preface, which breathes throughout the true spirit of patriotism, he has stated them with candour, and refuted them with ability.

Choice Emblems, natural, historical, fabulous, moral, and divine, for the improvement and pastime of Youth. 12mo. 1s. 6d. bound and sewed. Biley.

THE education and training of youth in the paths of public and private virtue, was by the ancients deemed of so much consequence to the happiness of the community,

that the Spartans were more than ordinarily assiduous in the culture of their children's minds.

Their discipline was *rigid* to an extreme, but it was admirably calculated to inspire their offspring with all those ornamental excellencies which rendered them compleat adepts in patriotism. Hence the Spartans were, in general, not like our modern *spurious race of patriots*; they, from their infant state, were taught to revere their country, and in conformity to this principle, so early sown, they fought, they bled, they died with cheerfulness, in defence of those rights, deprived of which, existence becomes a curse.

The almost universal complaints so justly made against the modern mode of educating children, are too well founded in reason not to require a national remedy. Scarcely any attention is paid to the minds of children; their bodies are decorated whilst their more excellent part is suffered to run wild. From these, and a variety of other equally substantial reasons, we confess ourselves pleased with every new attempt to convey the sentiments of virtue in methods adapted to the capacities of children.

Under this class the production before us may be ranked with propriety. The language is easy; the fables well chosen; the instruction useful and important; and the whole, in short, properly calculated to make a deep, a lasting impression on the soft and ductile mind of youth. We shall quote the 20th emblem, on the subject of false friendship, as a specimen of this little performance.

"The stag once wounded, 'tis in vain
he flies,
In vain to mingle with the herd he
tries;
The herd avoid him, as mark'd out
for death,
Till in despair he draws his latest
breath,

His wayward fate all friendly aid de-
nies:

Deserted at his utmost need, he dies.

"So those false friends whom
worldly int'rests sway

When mischiefs threaten will fly far
away,

Bask in thy sunshine; but in evil
times

And lowering days, seek out for warmer
climes.

Chase then with caution, if thou
wouldst succeed;

A friend in poverty's a friend indeed.

"It has often been remarked of the
stag, that, being wounded by the
hunters, he attempts to take shelter
among the first herd of deer that he
espies, while these, on their parts, as
induitiously avoid him, and to keep
off danger from themselves, like false
friends, desert him and abandon him
to his fate, which after many endea-
vours to escape, he generally meets
with a courage inspired by despair,
and dies fighting with his enemies.—

The desertion of his species is beau-
tifully pictured by Shakespear in his
play called *As you like it*, in the fol-
lowing lines:

"A poor sequester'd stag
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en
a hurt,

Did come to languish there;

The wretched animal heav'd forth
such groans

That their discharge did stretch his
leathern coat,

Almost to bursting, and the big round
tears

Cours'd one another down his inno-
cent nose.

In piteous chase;—anon a careless
herd

Full of the pasture, jump'd along by
him,

And never stay'd to greet him—Aye!
quoth Jaques,

Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens,
Tis just the fashion"—

"This creature, if he escapes the
hunters, generally lives to a great
age

age.—Some authors say he attains to 300 years, but this seems to be a fable: however, that he is a very long-lived animal is clear from many circumstances unquestionably authenticated: nature has endued him with a remarkable swiftness of foot, and the branches which vegetate from his head are equally useful and ornamental.

“There cannot be a fitter emblem of false friendship, than that which is here exhibited.—The stag is wounded; he flies from his pursuer, who have marked him out for death, he seeks, by mingling with the crowd, to escape their notice. Where should he hope for shelter but among his own kind,—perhaps the very herd of which he was once the leader! He throws himself therefore upon their protection: How vain are his designs!—They are resolved not to share in his misfortune. They fly, and teach him too late how little he has to hope from their kindness.—He falls—and the consequence is, that among all these, every one in his turn experiences the same treatment from his fellow.

“Just so it fares with those friendships which are founded only upon interest, which have neither piety, virtue, nor mutual benevolence for their basis.—In prosperity, these men will be ever ready at your command, either because you do not want them, or because they know you will repay their services. Change the scene to adversity, and they change with it.—They desert you—you will find no shelter with them, but, like the deer in the fable, each will shift for himself and leave you to your fate.

“Be careful then how you value a friend, which is the greatest of all earthly acquisitions; and above all things remember that can be no real friendship which is founded merely upon interest.”

This petit pièce comprehends 47 emblems written in a similar manner; the concluding one is designed to shew the frailty of all sublunary things, by a moral description of the overthrow of the different capital pyramids in Egypt and other parts of the world. We think that all parents should make their pretty innocents a present of these choice emblems, the frequent perusal of which might have an effect, of which, at first sight, we may not be apprized.

Observations on the Use and Operation of Mercury in the Venereal Disease. By A. Duncan, M. D. 3d. bound. Cadell.

NOTHING contributes more to safe and successful practice, than an acquaintance with those principles on which remedies operate. Hence inquiries concerning the operation of medicines have ever been prosecuted by those who wished to practise on a solid and rational foundation. There are few with regard to the operation of which all practitioners are agreed. Mercury, as well as others, has, in this respect been a subject of dispute. It is indeed the misfortune of medicine, that many points of great consequence still remain in a very doubtful state. But it affords at least some chance of arriving at truth, that in the present age it is never esteemed criminal to differ from the highest authority, and whoever imagines a general opinion ill-grounded, has nothing to restrain him from a free enquiry.

Our author fairly states some strong objections against the present prevailing opinion, that the good effects of mercury, in the venereal disease, are owing to the excruciations it produces. He also denies that the cure of venereal ulcers by the topical application of mercury, is in the least to be ascribed to its astringent power; and adduces

adduces many substantial reasons in favour of the old theory, that mercury coming in contact with the pocky virus, possesses a power of rendering it inactive, and thus proves a cure for this loathsome disease.

In treating of the use of mercurials in the venereal disease, he judiciously determines the comparative advantages of the most effectual preparations of that mineral at present in common use; points out those circumstances to which each is best adapted, ~~and the principal cautions~~ necessary to be observed in the use of mercurials in general, with respect to the nature of the medicine, condition of the patient, and proper regimen. The hypothesis advanced, in our opinion, favours strongly of truth, and as every endeavour to advance medical knowledge is intimately connected with the public good, the sensible and ingenuous Dr. Duncan has a just claim to the favour of the public.

An Essay on the Diseases of the Bile, and its calculous Concretions. By Wm. White, F. A. S., 1835. Bell.

STONES formed in the gall-bladder appear, from various experiments made on them, not to be mere concretes from inspissated bile, but regularly compounded bodies, consisting of a large proportion of a saline matter, a quantity of bile, fixed air, and sometimes a small portion of earth. The cause which predisposes the body to calculous concretions, Mr. White naturally enough supposes to be a peculiar constitutional disposition of the fluids to generate a quantity of saline matter, and that in whatever part of the body these saline particles are generated, by the concurrence of occasional causes, concretions will be formed, from the attraction of the saline particles to every kind of matter with which they happen to be in contact. Thus the

BRIT. MAG. April 1772.

combination of this saline matter with the bile forms gall-stones; with the earthy part of the urines, stones in the urinary passages: and this equally takes place in other parts of the body, for calculous concretions have been found in the brain, heart, lungs, abdominal viscera, and almost every part of the human body. Analogous to these are the stony concretions in the salivary ducts, tartar of the teeth, gritty matter in some tumours, and the chalk-stones in the gout. This hypothesis is greatly strengthened by observation that few labour under biliary calculi who are not also subject to stones in the urinary passages, and that the gout and stone are generally inseparable companions.

This pamphlet seems written with a view of puffing off a Nostrum which the author pretends to possess for dissolving biliary concretions. The symptoms attending the different stages of this disorder are described with accuracy; but the medical treatment laid down (the Nostrum excepted) is in every respect the same as recommended by former writers on this subject.

A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever, &c. by N. Hulme, M. D. Physician in ordinary to the City of London Lying-in Hospital. 3s. Cadell.

THE Puerperal Fever, the most dangerous of all childbed fevers, though common to lying-in women in all ages, and in all climates, and even described by Hippocrates, has been entirely overlooked, or only superficially described by the generality of medical writers: the few who have taken notice of it greatly differ in their opinion concerning its nature, cause, and treatment; some terming it an obstruction or suppression of the lochia; others an inflammation of the uterus, the lochial fever after-pains, &c. and notwithstanding there is

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scarcely any disease where delays are more dangerous, yet unfortunately for the patient, none is more apt to be neglected, or trifled with, or what is worse, injudiciously treated, through the ignorance of the lying-in woman and her attendants, who mistaking the disease for after-pains, or some cholicky complaint, keep the patient hot; ply her plentifully with spices, spirituous liquors, and heating medicines, by which means the disorder becomes in a short time inevitably fatal.

In our author's opinion, the immediate cause of the Puerperal Fever is an inflammation of the intestines and omentum; the chief predisposing cause, the continued pressure of the gravid uterus during pregnancy. In the description of the disease, he judiciously endeavours to separate from it such symptoms of other distempers as have erroneously been ascribed to this, a precision of the utmost consequence in the description of every disorder.

Nature, from the first, frequently exciting a diarrhoea, with very fetid stools, and a cutaneous discharge, guided by her operations, these are the two principal outlets he has always had in view; carefully endeavouring to proportion them to the strength of the patient and nature of the alvine discharge, considering the suppression of the lochia as only the effect not the cause of the fever. All kinds of bandage on the trunk must be avoided; rest of body, and tranquillity of mind, are of the utmost consequence. The cloaths should be frequently changed for clean dry ones, and great regard should be paid to the state of the air in which the sick person resides, and fresh air should be let into the bedchamber through the door or window every day, in temperate weather, taking care to prevent it from blowing directly upon the place where the patient lies,

who should have no more covering upon the bed than usual when in health, and lie with the curtains undrawn. The common drink should be of a mild, cool, and diluting nature; and if the patient perspire, should be taken warm; but the patient must strictly abstain from all candle, spices, spirituous liquors, and heating medicines.

If the pain in the hypogastric region is accompanied with violent stitches in the side, or over the pit of the stomach, and a strong pulse, bleeding is absolutely necessary, which may be repeated in six or eight hours, if the pain continues, and the pulse continues full. When the pulse and strength of the patient will not bear much loss of blood, and yet indicate some evacuation that way, cupping advantageously supplies the place of venesection. Blistering, in these circumstances is always proper. When the pulse begins to flag, and the disease puts on a putrescent appearance, the patient must be supported with cordials, such as Sal C. C. joined with the Peruvian bark; and if the pains of the belly, in spite of the general treatment, continue very severe, fomentations, emollient cataplasms applied over the whole abdomen, bladders filled with hot water, relaxing oils, steams of hot water conveyed to the part, and blistering the abdomen, may be tried in succession.

Such is the method of cure laid down by the ingenious Dr. Hulme, who cannot sufficiently be commended, for the pains he has taken, by repeated dissections, and a careful examination of the symptoms, to investigate the true cause, nature and method of curing the Puerperal Fever, and from the success that has attended this simple treatment, we may justly conclude, that it is not the multiplicity of medicine, but knowledge of the cause, that must remove a disorder.

The History of Hindostan, from the death of Akbar to the compleat settlement of the Empire under Aurungzebe. By Alexander Dow, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Company's Service. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. Becket.

THE large revenue which at present accrues to this nation from the possession of Bengal, and the danger, in which we are of losing that revenue, render the discussion of East-India affairs, at this juncture, peculiarly interesting. When the absurd politics of administration had almost forced America to shake off its dependence on Great-Britain, the whole nation was alarmed, because it forebaw and even felt its ruin in the cessation of the trade carried on with that country. Ought not the panic at this time to be equally universal? Our possessions in the East and West Indies are the two pillars which support the commonwealth, and it is perhaps doubtful whether, by proper management, we may not derive more benefit from the former than from the latter. Public curiosity and expectation must therefore be not a little excited, when a gentleman of Colonel Dow's known abilities, and opportunities of intelligence, professedly handles a subject of this importance. Sensible of this circumstance, we shall endeavour, as far as the nature of our plan will admit, to do justice both to the author and our readers, in our critique upon this valuable work. Of the style we need say but little; like that of his former works, it is concise, nervous, and elegant; and there is hardly any historian, who can pretend to excel him in justness of thought, strength of conception, and liveliness of description. Add to these considerations, that the objects, which he presents to the mind, are great, interesting, and various; and you will easily conceive that this publication must be equally pregnant with entertainment and instruction.

With great judgment he begins the volume with a Dissertation on the Origin and Nature of Despotism in Hindostan. Before you travel into an unknown country, you would willingly gain some acquaintance with the genius and government of the inhabitants, as Ariadnean clews, to guide you through the labyrinth. His taste is here no less conspicuous than the brevity and perspicuity with which the design is executed.

"Government," says he, *derives its form from accident*; its spirit and genius from the inherent manners of the people. The languor occasioned by the hot climate of India inclines the native to indolence and ease; and he thinks the evils of despotism less severe than the labour of being free. Tranquility is the chief object of his desires. His happiness consists in a mere absence from misery; and oppression must degenerate into a folly, which defeats its own ends, before he calls it by the name of injustice. These phlegmatic sentiments the Indian carries into his future state. He thinks it a mode of being in which passion is lost, and every faculty of the soul suspended, except the consciousness of existence.

"Other motives of passive obedience join issue with the love of ease. The sun, which enervates his body, produces for him, in a manner spontaneously, the various fruits of the earth. He finds subsistence without much toil; he requires little covering but the shade, the chill blast of winter is unknown; the seasons are only marked by an arbitrary number of nights and days. Property, being in some measure unnecessary, becomes of little value; and men submit without resistance, to violations of right, which may hurt, but cannot destroy. Their religious institutions incline them to peace and submission. The vulgar live with the austerity of philosophers, as well as with the abstinence of devotees. Averse themselves to the commission of crimes,

they resent no injuries from others; and their low diet cools their temper to a degree which passion cannot inflame.

“The fertility of the soil, which in other kingdoms constitutes the great prosperity of the natives, was a source of misfortunes to the Indians. Notwithstanding their abstinence and indolence, they were in some degree industrious, and, in want of but few things themselves, their own arts, and the natural productions of the country, rendered them opulent. Wealth accumulated in progress of time, upon their hands, and they became objects of depredation to the fierce nations of the northern Asia. The facility of incursion, among a peaceable and harmless race of men, encouraged conquest. The victors, instead of carrying the spoil into their native country, sat down where it had been found, and added the ministration of the conquered to the other enjoyments of wealth.”

After this, our author proceeds to explain the difference of the despotism established by the Afghans and the Moguls, the two great Tartar powers, who successively conquered Hindostan. The conquest of the former was the effort of a nation, that of the latter the effect of a single man's abilities. The Patans preserved that violent spirit of aristocracy and hereditary succession which prevailed in their own mountains. The posterity of Timar, inheriting the benevolent disposition of their founder, and heading a body of soldiers of fortune, softened, for their own security, the rigour of despotism, and made in some measure subjects of those whom the Patans had rendered slaves.—Besides the causes of slavery in Asia already enumerated, Col. Dow assigns the Mahomedan religion, which fetters the mind as well as the body, that domestic despotism, enjoyed by the fathers of families, which from infancy

habituates men to servitude, the law of compensation for murder, which depresses the spirit of the poor, and encourages the rich to the unmanly passion of revenge; that repeated bathing, which enervates the body, the doctrine of predestination, which inclines men to trust their fate entirely to providence, with several other circumstances of inferior note.

Next succeeds an enquiry into the state of Bengal, with a plan for restoring that province to its former prosperity and splendor. In order to pave the way, he judiciously gives a brief account of its various revolutions. Like the rest of Hindostan, it continued under the Hindoos from the darkest and most remote antiquity to the 17th year of the Christian æra, and from that period to the 13th century, when it was conquered by the Mahomedans, under Eal-uldien, who reigned over a race of Tartars, near the source of the Oxus. He was soon dispossessed by Altumsh, the Patan Emperor of Delhi; and Bengal continued under princes of that race, till Akbar expelled Daood, and annexed it, in 1574, to the empire of the moguls. Aliverdi usurped it from the feeble hands of Mahommed Shaw, and by a wonderful revolution of fortune, it came into the possession of the English East-India Company.

After this, Col. Dow explains the manner in which lands were held under the Moguls. And here it appears, that the natives only changed their masters, not their government; that the taxes, or rather tribute, imposed upon the different provinces and districts, were not encreased; that, in general, the lands continued in the hands of their former possessors; that even one fourth of them were left to the Rajahs, or indigenuous Indian princes, without any condition but the payment of the usual sum to the imperial treasury; that the divisions of the provinces, which

which were immediately under Mahomedan Zemindars, or farmers, was parcelled out into subdivisions, resembling our counties and tythings; that these Zemindars had no lease but by virtue of a written agreement, paying annually a fixed sum exclusive of the imperial taxes; that, as a check, the sums to be paid by all, were entered in a public register, subject to the inspection of every man; that the revenue paid to the crown, did not amount to half the sum levied upon the subject; that considerable sums were raised by the Zemindars, according to the improvement of the land; that, however, they were under various controuls, and that a monthly account of their proceedings, and of the money raised, was transmitted to the treasury at Delhi, and that thus they could not cheat the government, nor easily be guilty of extortion, being turned out of their office, if the tenants were, at the end of a year, found incapable of bearing the additional rent.—These, and various other matters, he treats under this head of his subject, with great clearness and precision.

Next, he explains the nature of the Nabob's or governor's office, of the Dewan, or Receiver-General of the revenue's function, and the manner in which they controuled each other. The Cutcherries, or Courts of Justice, become the next object of enquiry; and it appears, that causes were removeable by appeal, from the lower to the higher, till they finally reached the tribunal of the Viceroy or Nabob.

This matter being discussed, he shews that the revenue of Bengal rose gradually, under the house of Timar, to 3,281,250*l.* that not above half the sum, raised upon the subject, came into the imperial treasury; that it was farmed out to the Viceroys, at 1,250,000*l.* that under the revolted Nabob, it amounted to four millions, but not without distressing the subject.

The commerce of this country comes next under consideration; and our author shews that it was greatly encouraged under the Moguls, who were very severe against monopolists, forefallers, and regrators, and protected all merchants indiscriminately. Hence the annual balance of trade in its favour, did not fall much short of two millions. Bengal, under the Nabobs, though not so flourishing, because the collectors of the revenues were under less controul, and were therefore guilty of more oppression, was still one of the most populous and wealthy kingdoms in the world, when it fell under the dominion of the East-India Company. "But the civil wars, says our author, to which a violent desire of making Nabobs gave rise, were attended with tragical events. The country was depopulated by every species of public distress. In the space of six years, half the great cities of an opulent kingdom were rendered desolate; the most fertile fields in the world lay waste, and five millions of harmless and industrious people were either expelled or destroyed. Want of foresight became more fatal than innate barbarism; and men found themselves wading through blood and ruin, when their object was only spoil."

In treating of the state of Bengal, under the Company, he demonstrates that the treaties made by Vansittart and by Lord Clive, were impolitic and ruinous; that instead of the Dewan alone, they might likewise have got the Nabobship; that, instead of giving 325,000*l.* a year to the Emperor, they might have given him the territories of Bullwant Singh; that the Emperor's residence might have been fixed at Patna; that thus the expence of 187,500*l.* spent upon a brigade in a foreign country, might have been saved; that by these three arrangements, Bengal would have been richer by 762,500*l.* a year; and

and that these steps would, in spite of avarice and mismanagement, have rendered it still a flourishing kingdom. Nor is this loss remedied by its commerce; as there is a balance of near a million and a half against it in the European trade, and that to Asia is by no means a counterpoise, the balance in its favour from those states not exceeding 100,000. Hence the specie of Bengal has, since the reign of the Company, decreased five millions. The balance of its trade, in the days of the empire, amounted to a million and a half, and near half a million was, after the payment of the imperial tribute, annually added to the circulating specie. Suppose the whole currency to be fifteen millions. The loss of a third part must greatly distress the country, and an annual decrease of half a million will entirely ruin the little trade that remains. The taxes therefore must be lessened, and the dividends of the Company lowered.

Next, our author exposes the destructive monopolies established by the Company's servants, in diametrical opposition to the orders of the Directors; the ruinous consequences of the cruel mode of collecting the taxes by military execution; the unlimited power vested in Mahommed Riza Chan, and in the resident at the Durbar, whose place was *bonestly* worth 150,000. a year; the negligence of the Company in examining into various fictitious tenures and encroachments; the total suspension of all justice; and the absurd and pernicious conduct of the mint.

After having with great perspicuity explained these matters, Col. Dow lays before us his plan for restoring Bengal to its former prosperity. "Policy, says he, precedes regulation in every society; and a nation has public before it has private concerns. The great line of general arrangement is prior to the inferior detail of government, the latter being necessa-

rily a superstructure raised on the foundation of the former. In Bengal, we are to suppose that a new treaty is to settle its great affairs; otherwise we build on the sand, and the rain comes and washes all away. We shall only mention a subject on which we may hereafter enlarge. Give the province of Allahabad to Suja-ul-Dowla, the territories of Bullwant Sing to the Emperor, recall your troops into your own dominions, make Patna or Mongheer the residence of the representative of Timur, degrade the wretched Mubareck from his nominal Nabobship, and let Mahommed *reign*."

After this fundamental regulation, which requires no address, as all the parties concerned were the creatures of your power, establish landed property, sell in the course of ten years all the lands to the highest bidders in perpetuity; and you will raise ten millions of money; people invited by so fair a prospect of a constant settlement, will pour into Bengal from every part of India, and its former wealth and populousness will be restored. With the sum thus raised found a bank; and, in order to remedy the want of specie, establish a paper currency, and a current coin that passes for its intrinsic value. Put an end to monopolies; make few or no alterations in the Indian religion; let all laws be first proposed by the governor and council, then discussed by the East-India Company at home in their collective capacity, and lastly passed by the British legislature. The executive power must be in the governor and council, which with the chief justice and commander in chief should amount to sixteen. Let a general board of revenue be established at Calcutta with four other boards under it.

Having minutely explained all these particulars, he proposes a system of jurisdiction similar to that which is followed in England, shewing

ing in the mean while all due attention to the religion and customs of the country in question, and providing that juries shall in criminal causes consist only of British subjects. The expence of this plan for administering justice to fifteen millions of people will hardly cost sixty thousand pounds.

" The advantages of the proposed plan, says he, are obvious; and therefore easily explained. Let it be supposed, that the rent-roll of the year 1766 shall be taken as the rule of the quit-rent to be paid after the sale of the lands. Let none think this sum too much. Under the management of the proprietors, the lands would in a few years produce thrice the sum of 3,600,000*l.* but the subject must receive a bribe for his industry. The company at present complain, that the Talookdars, or those who possess lands in property, run away with all the tenants. Their estates are flourishing, whilst our limited policy of letting the lands by the year, has created solitudes all around. After a thorough examination of fictitious tenures, private encroachments, and public embezzlements, we may, with great propriety, venture to add, at least one million to the above sum. But to speak with a moderation which precludes reply, we shall only take it for granted, that 400,000*l.* are, by these means, only gained. Even this sum will fix the annual revenue at four millions; and there let it rest, till the prosperity of the country shall authorize an increase, by slight imposts on trade and the articles of consumption.

" The abolition of the tyrannical and impolitic government of the Nabob will be a saving of 500,000*l.* on the annual expences. The fact is notorious, that the real expence of this secondary and intermediate government, in pensions and in the mode of collection, exceeds 600,000*l.* but the judicial and fiscal systems

established in the preceding plan will not exceed 100,000*l.* with all the advantages of a salutary and equitable administration of justice and law. To this sum we may add the 500,000*l.* which have fallen off from the revenue, as the first-fruits of the plan; all which, supposing the expences of the civil, military and marine departments to remain as at present, would make an annual difference of one million four hundred thousand pounds in favour of the Company. The investments of the Company might in that case be increased, yet leave a sum for the treasury in Calcutta for emergencies.

" The treasury however ought not to be too rich, lest circulation should deaden in the kingdom. Two millions in specie would be sufficient. To employ the surplus to advantage; together with the ten millions, which are supposed to arise from the sale of the lands, a bank ought to be established for the purpose of lending out sums of money, not exceeding three years purchase on landed security to the proprietors, at the interest of seven per centum. The landholders would be, by these means, enabled to raise the necessary sums, at less than half the interest which they now pay; and the Company would have good security for their advances. Let us suppose that, in the course of a few years, ten millions were lent upon these terms, that sum would produce an annual interest of 700,000*l.* which; upon the whole plan, makes a yearly balance in favour of the Company, of 2,100,000*l.* more than than they at present receive, exclusive of a prodigious and growing treasure; and the moderate imposts which may be hereafter laid on articles of luxury.

" The plan, to speak the least in its favour, is practicable in its great and general line. It would produce, even partially followed, immense, sudden, and permanent advantages; but no human foresight can absolute-

ly estimate the precise sums. Though the author of the Enquiry has not the vanity to suppose that his scheme is, in all its branches, infallible, he will venture to pledge himself to his country, that, should the more material parts of his system be adopted, the advantages to be derived from it would not fall short of his calculations. His knowledge of the kingdom of Bengal, and its various resources gives him a confidence on this subject, to which he is not entitled by his abilities."

The remainder of this volume contains the reigns of Jehangire and Shaw Jehan, and the first ten years of Aurungzebe; and we must say, that they are full of various interesting and extraordinary events. The first proof of this assertion, which we shall present to the reader, is the following story:

"About 20 years before this period, Chaja Aiafs, a native of the western Tartary, left that country to push his fortune in Hindostan. He was descended of an ancient and noble family, fallen into decay by various revolutions of fortune. He, however, had received a good education, which was all his parents could bestow. Falling in love with a young woman as poor as himself, he married her; he found it difficult to provide for her the very necessaries of life. Reduced to the last extremity, he turned his thoughts upon India, the usual resource of the needy Tartars of the north. He privately left friends, who either could not or would not assist him, and turned his face to a foreign country. His all consisted of one sorry horse, and a very small sum of money, which had proceeded from the sale of his other effects. Placing his wife upon the horse, he walked by her side. She happened to be with child, and could ill endure the fatigue of so great a journey. Their scanty pittance of money was soon expended: they had even sub-

sisted for some days upon charity, when they arrived on the skirts of the Great Solitudes, which separate Tartary from the dominions of the family of Timur in India. No house was there to cover them from the inclemency of the weather; no hand to relieve their wants. To return was certain misery; to proceed appeared destruction.

"They had fasted three days: to complete their misfortunes, the wife of Aiafs was taken in labour. She began to reproach her husband for leaving his native country at an unfortunate hour; for exchanging a quiet, though poor life, for the ideal prospect of wealth in a distant country: In this distressful situation she brought forth a daughter. They remained in the place for some hours, with a vain hope that travellers might pass that way. They were disappointed. Human feet seldom tread these deserts. The sun declined apace: they feared the approach of night: the place was the haunt of wild beasts; and should they escape their hunger, they must fall by their own. Chaja Aiafs, in this extremity, having placed his wife on the horse, found himself so much exhausted that he could scarcely move. To carry the child was impossible: the mother could not even hold herself fast on the horse. A long contest began between humanity and necessity: the latter prevailed, and they agreed to expose the child on the highway. The infant, covered with leaves, was placed under a tree: and the disconsolate parents proceeded in tears.

"When they had advanced about a mile from the place, and the eyes of the mother could no longer distinguish the solitary tree, under which she had left her daughter, she gave way to grief; and throwing herself from the horse to the ground, exclaimed, "My child! my child!" She endeavoured to raise herself; but she had not strength to return. Aiafs was pier-

ced to the heart. He prevailed upon his wife to sit down. He promised to bring her the infant. He arrived at the place. No sooner had his eyes reached the child than he was almost struck dead with horror. A black snake, say our authors, was coiled round it; and Aiafs believed he beheld him extending his fatal jaws to devour the infant. The father rushed forward. The serpent alarmed at his vociferation, retired into the hollow tree. He took up his daughter unhurt, and returned to the mother. He gave her child into her arms; and, as he was informing her of the wonderful escape of the infant, some travellers appeared, and soon relieved them of all their wants. They proceeded gradually, and came to Lahore.

"The emperor Akbar, at the arrival of Aiafs, kept his court at Lahore. Afiph Chan, one of that monarch's principal Omrahs, attended then the presence. He was a distant relation to Aiafs, and he received him with attention and friendship. To employ him, he made him his own secretary. Aiafs soon recommended himself to Afiph in that station; and by some accident, his diligence and ability attracted the notice of the emperor, who raised him to the command of a thousand horse. He became in process of time, master of the household; and his genius being still greater than even his good fortune he raised himself to the office and title of Actimad-ul-Dowla, or high-treasurer of the empire. Thus he, who had almost perished through mere want in the desert, became, in the space of a few years, the first subject in India.

"The daughter, who had been born to Aiafs in the desert, received, soon after his arrival at Lahore, the name of Mher-ul-Nissa, or the Sun of Women. She had some right to the appellation; for in beauty she excelled all the ladies of the east. She was educated with the utmost care and attention. In music, in dancing, in poetry, in painting, she had

BRIT. MAG. April, 1772.

no equal among her sex. Her disposition was volatile, her wit lively and satyrical, her spirit lofty and untroubled. Selim, the prince-royal, visited one day her father. When the public entertainment was over, when all, except the principal guests, were withdrawn, and wine was brought on the table, the ladies, according to custom, were introduced in their veils.

"The ambition of Mher-ul-Nissa aspired to a conquest of the prince. She sung—he was in raptures: she danced—he could hardly be restrained by the rules of decency to his place. Her stature, her shape, her gait, had raised his ideas of her beauty to the highest pitch. When his eyes seemed to devour her, she, as by accident, dropt her veil; and shone upon him at once, with all her charms. The confusion, which she could well feign, on the occasion, heightened the beauty of her face. Her timid eye by stealth fell upon the prince, and kindled all his soul into love. He was silent for the remaining part of the evening: she endeavoured to confirm, by her wit, the conquest which the charms of her person had made.

"Selim, distracted with his passion, knew not what course to take. Mher-ul-Nissa had been betrothed, by her father, to Shere Afkun, a Turkomanian nobleman of great renown. He applied to his father Akbar, who sternly refused to commit a piece of injustice, though in favour of the heir of his throne. The prince retired abashed; and Mher-ul-Nissa became the wife of Shere Afkun. The latter, however, suffered in his prospects in life, for not having made a voluntary resignation of the lady to the enamoured prince. Though Selim durst make no open attack upon his fortunate rival, during the life of Akbar, men in office worshipped the rising sun, and threw accumulated disgrace on Shere Afkun. He became disgusted, and left the court of Agrá. He retired into the province

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of Bengal, and obtained from the Suba of that country, the superintendency of the district of Burdwan.

"The passion for Mhet-ul-Nissa, which Selim had repressed from a respect and fear of his father, returned with redoubled violence when he himself mounted the throne of India. He was now absolute: no subject could thwart his will and pleasure. He recalled Shere Afkun from his retreat. He was, however, afraid to go so much against the current of the public opinion, as to deprive that Omrah of his wife. Shere was inflexible: No man of honour in India can part with his spouse and retain his life. His incredible strength and bravery had rendered Shere extremely popular: he was naturally high-spirited and proud; and it was not to be expected that he would yield to indignity and public shame.—His family, his former reputation was high.—Born of noble parents in Turkomania, he had spent his youth in Persia; and had served, with uncommon renown, Shaw Ismael the third of the Sufvi line. His original name was Asfa Jild, but having killed a lion, he was dignified with the title of Shere Afkun, or the Overthrower of the Lion. Under the latter name he became famous in India. In the wars of Akbar he had served with great reputation. He had distinguished himself, in a particular manner, under Chan Chanan, at the taking of Sind, by exhibiting prodigies of personal strength and valour. Preferments had been heaped upon him; and he was highly esteemed at court, during the life of Akbar, who loved in others that daring intrepidity for which he himself was renowned.

"Jehangire kept his court at Delhi, when he called Shere Afkun to the presence. He received him graciously, and conferred new honours upon him. Shere Afkun, naturally open and generous, suspected not the emperor's intentions. Time, he

thought, had crazed the memory of Mhet-ul-Nissa from Jehangire's mind. He was deceived. The monarch was resolved to remove his rival; but the means he used were, at once, foolish and disgraceful. He appointed a day for hunting, and ordered the haunt of an enormous tiger to be explored. News was soon brought, that a tyger of an extraordinary size was discovered in the forest of Nidarbari. This savage, it was said, had carried off many of the largest oxen from the neighbouring villages. The emperor directed thither his march, attended by Shere Afkun, and several thousands of his principal officers, with all their trains. Having, according to the custom of the Mogul Tartars, surrounded the ground for many miles, they began to move toward the center, on all sides. The tiger was roused. His roaring was heard in all quarters: and the emperor hastened to the place.

"The nobility being assembled, Jehangire called aloud, "Who among you will advance singly and attack this tiger?" They looked on one another in silence: then all turned their eyes on Shere Afkun. He seemed not to understand their meaning: at length three Omrahs started forth from the circle, and sacrificing fear to shame, fell at the emperor's feet, and begged to try singly their strength against the formidable animal. The pride of Shere Afkun arose. He had imagined, that none durst attempt a deed so dangerous. He hoped, that after the refusal of the nobles, the honour of the enterprise would devolve in course on his hands. But three had offered themselves for the combat: and they were bound in honour to insist on their prior right. Afraid of losing his former renown, Shere Afkun began thus in the presence: "To attack an animal with weapons is both unmanly and unjust. God has given to man hands and a news as well as to tigers: he has added reason to the former to conduct his

his strength." The other Omrah objected in vain, "that all men were inferior to the tiger in strength; and that he could be overcome only with steel." "I will convince you of your mistake," Shere Afskun replied: and throwing down his sword and shield, prepared to advance unarmed.

"Though the emperor was, in secret, pleased with a proposal full of danger to Shere, he made a shew of dissuading him from the enterprize. Shere was determined. The monarch, with feigned reluctance, yielded. Men knew not whether they ought most to admire the courage of the man, or to exclaim against the folly of the deed. Astonishment was painted in every face. Every tongue was silent. Writers give a particular but incredible detail of the battle between Shere Afskun and the tiger. This much is certain, that after a long and obstinate struggle, the astonishing warrior prevailed; and though mangled with wounds himself, laid at last the savage dead at his feet. The thousands who were eye-witnesses of the action, were even almost afraid to vouch for the truth of the exploit, with their concurring testimony. The fame of Shere was increased; and the designs of the emperor failed. But the determined cruelty of the latter stopped not here: other means of death were contrived against the unfortunate Shere.

"He had scarce recovered from his wounds, when he came to pay his respects at court. He was caressed by the emperor, and he suspected no guile. A snare, however, was prepared for him. Jehangire had meanly condescended to give private orders to the rider of one of his largest elephants, to waylay his rival, in one of the narrow streets, when he next should return to court, and there to tread him to death. As accidents of that kind sometimes happen, from the rage of those animals in the rutting season, the thing might have passed without suspicion. Shere was

carried in his palanky. He saw the elephant in his way. He gave orders to the bearers to return back: the elephant came forward. They threw down the palanky, with their master, in the street, and fled to save their lives. Shere saw his danger. He had just time to rise. He drew a short sword, which always hung by his side: with this weapon he struck the elephant across the root of the trunk, which he cut off with one blow. The animal roared, turned from him, fell down, and expired. The emperor was looking out at a window. He retired with amazement and shame. Shere continued his way to the palace. Without any suspicion of treachery, he related the particulars to Jehangire. The latter disguised his sentiments, but relinquished not his designs. He praised the strength and valour of Shere, who retired, satisfied and unsuspecting, from the presence.

"Whether the emperor endeavoured to conquer his passion for Mher-ul-Nissa, or felt remorse from his own behaviour, is uncertain; but for the space of six months, no farther attempts were made against the life of Shere, who now retired to the capital of Bengal. The former designs of Jehangire were no secret. They were the subject of common conversation, little to the advantage of the character of a great prince. Absolute monarchs, however, are never without men to flatter their worst passions, and administer to their most pernicious pleasures. Kuttub, Suba of Bengal, was one of these convenient sycophants. To ingratiate himself with the emperor, though perhaps not by his express commands, he hired forty ruffians, to attack and murder Shere, when an opportunity should offer. Shere was apprized of the intentions of Kuttub. He continued within doors: but such was his confidence in his own strength and valour, that at night he would not permit his ser-

wants to remain in his house. They, according to custom, retired each to his own home. An old porter only remained of the men servants, under the same roof with Shere. The assassins were no strangers to a circumstance common in India. They made their observations upon the house. They found that there was a room on the right hand, within the principal door, which Shere used as a writing chamber. This room communicated, by a narrow passage, with the sleeping apartments. When it was dark they took advantage of the old porter's absence, and conveyed themselves, without discovery, into the house.

"The principal door being bolted at the usual hour, Shere and his family went to bed. Some of the assassins, when they thought he was fallen asleep, stole silently into his apartment. They prepared to plunge their daggers into his body, when one of them, who was an old man, being touched with remorse, cried out, with a loud voice: "Hold, have we not the emperor's orders? Let us behave like men. Shall forty fall upon one, and that one asleep!" "Boldly spoken," said Shere; starting that instant from his bed. Seizing his sword, he placed himself in a corner of the room. There he was attacked by the assassins. In a few minutes, many of the villains lay weltering in their blood, at his feet. Scarce one half escaped without a wound. The old man, who had given warning, did not attempt to fly. Shere took him by the hand, praised and thanked him for his behaviour, and, having enquired about those who had hired the assassins, dismissed him with handsome presents, to relate the particulars abroad.

"The fame of this gallant exploit resounded through the whole empire. Shere could not stir abroad for the mob, who pressed around him. He, however, thought proper to retire

from the capital of Bengal, to his old residence at Burdwan. He hoped to live there in obscurity and safety, with his beloved Mher-ul-Nissa. He was deceived. The Suba of Bengal had received his government, for the purpose of removing Shere; and he was not ungrateful. After deliberating with himself about the means, he at last fell upon an effectual expedient. Settling the affairs of his government at Tanda, which was, at that time, the capital of Bengal, he resolved, with a great retinue, to make the tour of the dependant provinces. In his rout he came to Burdwan. He made no secret to his principal officers, that he had the emperor's orders for dispatching Shere. That devoted Omrah, hearing that the Suba was entering the town in which he resided, mounted his horse, and with two servants only, went to pay his respects. The Suba received Shere with affected politeness. They rode for some time side by side; and their conversation turned upon indifferent affairs. The Suba suddenly stopped. He ordered his elephant of state to be brought; which he mounted under a pretence of appearing with becoming pomp in the city of Burdwan. Shere stood still, when the Suba was ascending; and one of the pikemen, pretending that Shere was in the way, struck his horse, and began to drive him before him. Shere was enraged at the affront. He knew that the pikeman durst not have used that freedom without his master's orders; he saw plainly that there was a design laid against his life. He turned round upon the pikeman, and threatened him with instant death. He fell on the ground and begged for mercy. Swords were drawn. Shere had no time to lose. He spurred his horse up to the elephant, on which the Suba was mounted; and having broke down the amari or castle, cut him in two; and thus the unfortunate Kuttub became the victim of his own

own zeal to please the emperor. Shere did not rest here : he turned his sword on the other officers. The first that fell by his hands, was Aba Chan, a native of Cashmere ; who was an Omrah of five thousand horse. Four other nobles shared the same fate. A death attended every blow from the hand of Shere. The remaining chiefs were at once astonished and frightened. They fled to a distance, and formed a circle around him. Some began to gall him with arrows ; others to fire with their muskets. His horse, at length, being shot with a ball in the forehead, fell under him. The unfortunate Shere, reduced to the last extremity, began to upbraid them with cowardice. He invited them feverally to single combat ; but he begged in vain. He had already received some wounds. He plainly saw his approaching fate. Turning his face towards Mecca, he took up some dust with his hand ; and, for want of water, threw it, by way of ablution, upon his head. He then stood up, seemingly unconcerned. Six balls entered his body, in different places, before he fell. His enemies had scarce the courage to come near, till they saw him in the agonies of death. They praised his valour to the skies ; but in adding to his reputation, they took away from their own.

“ The officer who succeeded the deceased Suba in the command of the troops, hastened to the house of Shere. He was afraid that Mher-ul-Nissa, in the first paroxysms of grief, might make away with her self. That lady, however, bore her misfortunes with more fortitude and resignation. She was unwilling to adopt the manners of her country upon such tragical occasions. She even pretended, in vindication of her apparent insensibility, to follow the injunctions of her deceased lord. She alledged that Shere, foreseeing his own fall by Jehangire, had conjured her to yield to

the desires of that monarch without hesitation. The reasons which she said he gave, were as feeble as the fact itself was improbable. He was afraid that his own exploits would sink into oblivion, without they were connected with the remarkable event of giving an empress to India.

“ Mher-ul-Nissa was sent, with all imaginable care, to Delhi. She was full of the ambition of becoming the favourite Sultana. Her vanity was disappointed. Though she was received with great tenderness and affection, by Rokia Sultana Begum, the emperor's mother. Jehangire refused to see her. Whether his mind was then fixed on another object, or remorse had taken possession of his soul, authors do not agree. They, however, assert, with great improbability, that the emperor was so much affected with the death of his favourite, the Suba of Bengal, that he resolved to punish Mher ul-Nissa, for an accident in which she had no concern. Be that as it will, he gave orders to shut her up in one of the worst apartments of the seraglio. He even would not deign to see her ; and contrary to his usual munificence to women, he allowed her but fourteen anas, about two shillings of our money, a-day, for the subsistence of herself and some female slaves. This coldness to a woman whom he passionately loved when not in his power, was at once unaccountable and absurd.

“ Mher-ul-Nissa was a woman of a haughty spirit, and could not brook this treatment. She had no remedy. She gave herself up, for some time, to grief, as if for the death of her husband ; but it was disappointment only that preyed upon her mind. She was at length reconciled to her condition, from a hope of an opportunity of rekindling the emperor's former love. She trusted to the amazing power of her own beauty ; which, to conquer, required only to be seen. The emperor's mother, who was deeply

deeply interested for Mher-ul-Nissa, could not prevail upon her son to see her. He turned away from her in silence, when she spoke of the widow of Shere. An expedient, however, offered itself to Mher-ul-Nissa. To raise her own reputation in the seraglio, and to support herself and slaves with more decency than the scanty pittance allowed her would admit, she called forth her invention and taste in working some admirable pieces of tapestry and embroidery, in painting silks with exquisite delicacy, and in inventing female ornaments of every kind. These articles were carried by her slaves, to the different squares of the royal seraglio, and to the harems of the great officers of the empire. The inventions of Mher-ul-Nissa excelled so much in their kind, that they were bought with the greatest avidity. Nothing was fashionable among the ladies of Delhi and Agra, but the work of her hands. She accumulated, by these means, a considerable sum of money, with which she repaired and beautified her apartments, and clothed her slaves in the richest tissues and brocades, while she herself affected a very plain and simple dress.

"In this situation the widow of Shere continued four years, without once having seen the emperor. Her name reached his ears from every apartment in his seraglio. Curiosity at length vanquished his resolution. He determined to be an eye-witness of the things which he had so often heard concerning Mher-ul-Nissa. He resolved to surprise her: and communicating his resolution to none, he suddenly entered her apartments, where he found every thing so elegant and magnificent, that he was struck with amazement. But the greatest ornament of the whole was Mher-ul-Nissa herself. She lay half-reclined, on an embroidered sofa, in a plain muslin dress. Her slaves sat in a circle round her, at work, attired

in rich brocade. She slowly arose, in manifest confusion; and received the emperor with the usual ceremony of touching first the ground, then her forehead with her right hand. She did not utter one word; but stood with her eyes fixed on the ground. Jehangire remained for some time silent. He admired her shape, her stature, her beauty, her grace; and that inexpressible voluptuousness of mien, which it is impossible to resist.

"Jehangire did not, for some time, recover from his confusion. He at length sat down on the sofa, and requested Mher-ul-Nissa to sit by his side. The first question he asked was, "Why this difference between the appearance of Mher-ul-Nissa and her slaves?" She very shrewdly replied, "Those born to servitude must dress as it shall please those whom they serve. These are my servants; and I alleviate the burden of bondage by every indulgence in my power. But I that am your slave, O Emperor of the Moguls, must dress according to your pleasure and not my own." Though this answer was a kind of sarcasm on his behaviour, it was so pertinent and well turned, that it greatly pleased Jehangire. He took her at once in his arms. His former affection returned with all its violence; and the very next day public orders were issued to prepare a magnificent festival, for the celebration of his nuptials with Mher-ul-Nissa. Her name was also changed by an edict into Noor-Mâhil, or the Light of the Seraglio. The emperor's former favourites vanished before her; and during the rest of the reign of Jehangire, she bore the chief sway in all the affairs of the empire.

"The great power of Noor-Mâhil appeared for the first time, in the immediate advancement of her family. Her father, who, in the latter end of the reign of Akbar, had been chief treasurer of the empire, was raised to the office of absolute Viceroy and first minister.

minister. Ferid Bochari, who, under the title of Mortaza Chan, managed the affairs of the empire, had been, by a stroke of the palsy, rendered unfit for business, which opened the way for the promotion of the Akemad-ul-Dowlat. The two brothers of Neor-Mâhil were raised to the first rank of nobility, by the titles of Aktedd Chan and Asiph Jah. Her numerous relations poured in from Tartary, upon hearing of the fortune of the house of Aiafs. Some of them were gratified with high employments, all with lucrative ones. Her father was not dazzled with the splendor of his high station. He was a man of probity in private life, of ability in office. He became a great and good minister. His name is revered to this day in Hindostan. The talents of her brothers were rather popular than great. They behaved with honour and moderation upon every occasion; strangers to insolence and enemies to oppression. The invidiousness of their situation did not raise envy. Men allowed, that merit intitled them more to their high stations, than their relation to the favourite Sultana. The writers of the affairs of Hindostan remark, That no family ever rose so suddenly, or so deservedly, to rank and eminence, as the family of Chaja Aiafs; and this is our apology for the minute relation of their progress to greatness."

Lettres de l'Auteur des Recueils de Médailles, &c. Letters by the Author of the Collections of Medals concerning Kings, States and Cities. 4to. Paris, 1771.

M Pellerin, the author of those learned collections, printed in eight volumes quarto, continuing still to receive medals from Italy and the Levant; employs himself in their

explanation; and in solving the difficulties which they may offer relative to history. Thus supplement has been added to supplement. That which is now published, is in the form of two letters addressed to a friend, who had proposed to him some difficulties. The first was published in 1768, and is now reprinted along with a second; from the latter only of which two we shall therefore present our readers with a specimen of the contents. The medals of kings, in this letter, relate to Antiochus, king of Syria; Phraates IV. king of Parthia; Artabanus, king of Artaban; Demetrius I. king of Syria; Leon I. and Maithon I. kings of Armenia; each of which engages M. Pellerin in curious and learned criticisms.

Hitherto no medal of the Kings of Syria was known to have any date or epocha marked upon it, except that of the origin of the æra of the Seleucidae, which began at the year 442 of the foundation of Rome, and 312 before the æra of Christ; but M. Pellerin here presents us with a medal of Antiochus I. dated from a different æra, namely from the commencement of his reign; and it is the only one known to contain any mark of the year of the reign of any Syrian king, wherein the medal was struck; a singularity for which it is no easy matter to give a reason. The date is the 6th year of the reign of Antiochus; and in fact, it was in that very year that Antiochus gained that signal victory over the Asiatic Gauls, which obtained him the title of Soter.* This medal was struck at Apamea.

A medal of Phraates offers difficulties relative to the date, as is the case with most of those belonging to the Parthian kings; difficulties which the antiquaries have never yet been able to remove. M. Pellerin makes some conjectures for this purpose which

* It is wonderful why, in the chronological table annexed to the *Universal History*, Antioch is made to gain this victory in the year 299 before Christ, which was but the third year after the commencement of his reign.

may be useful to others, although they are indeed but arbitrary conjectures concerning the ignorance and barbarity of the Grecian workmen among the Parthians, which led them to commit a variety of mistakes in their legends and epochas. However, he shews also, that the error has sometimes been in the reader, and points out several instances of false readings, which have made it be supposed that there are more difficulties in regard to these Parthian medals than what in reality do subsist.

Another medal has this name upon it, ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΙΣΑΜΟ: M. Pellerin had before published one of the same kind, in his collection concerning kings, and ranked it with those which were unknown. It has exercised the sagacity of several antiquaries, some of whom have attributed it to a king *Samus*, although they have no knowledge that any such king ever existed. But the legends on some of the Parthian coins have led M. Pellerin to an explication, which seems to be better founded: he had observed, that on several medals of Phraates IV. the *rho* has the form of an *iota*, and therefore he concludes, that ΑΙΣΑΜΟ ought to be read ΑΡΣΑΜΟ, the cross stroke in the A being also either never made, or obliterated by age; so that this medal ought to be attributed to Arsamas king of Arsamosata. He enquires into the history of the kings of this city, and the epocha of the dynasty, and then shews how well this medal agrees with that prince, particularly in the covering of the head, which manifests that it was made for some eastern prince.

M. Pellerin gives three medals concerning Leon I. and Haiton I. kings of Armenia. Hitherto no Armenian medals had been seen with any other than Greek characters upon them; but these now presented to the public have Armenian characters. The first of them had been already published and explained at Venice; of which

M. Pellerin acknowledges he has made use, in order to explain the other two in his possession. Anciently Armenia was considered as consisting of only two portions, one of which was called Great Armenia, and extended toward the North, from the Euphrates to the Caspian Sea; the other was called Little Armenia, and extended to the South, from the above river to Cilicia. But in the middle age, Armenia was distributed into a third portion, which comprehended a part of Cappadocia and Pontus. There was still a fourth, containing the provinces which surround Mount Taurus on the side of Cilicia, and extended as far as the gulph of Issus in the Mediterranean Sea. It was in this last that the dynasty of kings was established, to which these medals in question belong. M. Pellerin has extracted from a crowd of historians little known, whatever few particulars are transmitted down to us concerning the history of these kings in general, and those of Leon and Haiton in particular. The first lived in the year 1190, during the times of the croisades, and died in 1219. Haiton died in 1270. Upon the medals these kings take the title of kings of the Haicarnians; they were struck at Sis their capital. This article may be of great service to those who shall have any Armenian medals in their possession.

Among the imperial medals, M. Pellerin presents us with one of Augustus, struck at Tabarca in Numidia, which contains, besides the name of the city, some other letters in the Numidian character, but he does not attempt to explain them.

Upon some medals of Nero are found the letters EP, and EPK which denotes *Ephesus*; they are in Latin, and M. Pellerin observes, that the Greek artists in Latin legends employed P to express the Greek *phi*; thus in one of Severus Alexander struck at Tyre the word *Penice* is used

for *Phœnice*; this gives him occasion to enquire why the city of Ephesus, which was not a Roman colony, formed medals of silver and copper in Latin for Nero, when they also struck others for the same Nero with Greek legends, as well as for all the other emperors; and why they only practised this on the medals of Nero, Vespasian, and his son, of which there is no instance in any other Greek city, or for any other emperors.

The other imperial medals in this letter concern Nero, Trajan, Caracalla, Plautilla, Severus, Alexander, Volusian, Michael VIII. Paleologus, and a French Emperor of Constantinople, whose name he is not able to determine.

M. Pellerin finishes his letter with some models of cities. One of Antioch in Syria has the word ΧΑΛ, which has been often taken for Χαλκ, the name of Aleppo; and others have understood it to signify *Chalcis*: but by the medal being so perfectly similar to others, attributed to Antioch, he apprehends that the above three letters are an abbreviation of χαλκον the name of a coin which is engraven upon it, to mark its current value, just as we find δραχμ on others, and still other names of coins upon many others of different values.

Considerations on India Affairs. By W. Bolis, continued from p. 244.

NEXT our author proceeds to explain the manner in which the Company's servants traded in *Nabob-making*; and here he shews how their income was gradually reduced from 53 lacks of rupees to 16, for the benefit of individuals, rather than of the company. His reflections upon his former historical deductions, though invidious, are not without foundation: among other things, he proves that Lord Clive

BRIT. MAG. April 1773.

had not, according to the constitution of the Mogul empire, the least right to a Jagheer, the Nabob having no right to bestow it; that Lord Clive had, in his negociation, at least as much regard to his own interest as to that of the Company; that he preferred the Nabob of Oude to the Emperor Shah Allum, because he was the richer of the two; that, for a similar reason, he allowed the Rajah Bulwant Singh to retain his Zemindary for 20 lacks, when he might have had 50, and gradually raised the income to a million sterling, a sum that was actually raised by a late Rajah; that the last treaty made by Lord Clive encreased the revenues only 182,000l. a sum more than swallowed up by the augmentation of the military establishment; and that, as the Directors express it, the Company exchanged a certain profit in commerce for a precarious one in revenue.

In his 7th chapter, he gives a brief account of the origin and gradual progress of the Company's trade, and of their dustucks or passports for free trade through all the Mogul's dominions, a privilege which was gradually confined to Bengal, and such places as acknowledged the authority of the Company, and which of late has proved oppressive to the natives, and ruinous to the Company.

In his 8th chapter he shews, that the Portuguese, the first adventurers to India, were prevented from making a rapid progress, by their spirit of persecution; that this circumstance facilitated the conquest of the Dutch, who, till lately, were superior in that part of the world, to all other European powers, and are likely to continue long formidable; that the trade of the English to India commenced about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but that it did not flourish till after the revolution; Charles II. having, in all probability, received a bribe from Portugal, for

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restrain.

restraining the English Company, to narrow limits; and William III. and his ministers, having been more intent on procuring pecuniary gratifications from the Company, than on extending its trade. That the increase of this trade is chiefly owing to three causes: to the prodigious improvement of our American and African commerce, both of which have much augmented the consumption of East-India commodities; to the great increase of the calico-printing business, and to the general use of tea. That the restrictions under which merchants trading in the country lay, while Bengal was in the hands of the natives, though at that time necessary, are now pernicious, serving only the purposes of monopoly; that the investments are made by the various residents in the country for ready money; that the Dutch, French, and Danes, had privileges in trade from the Mogul Emperors and Nabobs, which are now almost annihilated; that the difference between the Company's servants and free merchants consisted in the former having the privilege of free trade, and the latter being subject to the same imposts as the natives, except within the district of the Company, that of late this spirit of free trade has been greatly checked, and that the Company's servants have become, in some measure, the sole traders; that they monopolize the weavers, on whom they exercise every species of oppression, such as fines, imprisonment, extortion of bonds, flagellation, &c. &c. that foreign companies are permitted to make some small investments, in order to prevent clamours in Europe.

The 9th chapter explains the nature of the courts of justice established by charter; and here a principal defect appears, which is, that the judges are removable at pleasure by the governors. Besides these courts, there are others of various sorts, called

Cutcheries: the most remarkable is the Collector's Cutcherry, which levies a tax of six half-crowns upon each marriage, grants the privilege of exercising handicraft trades, and practises various kinds of oppression; it being a common thing to see the sepoy, who are stationed as guards at different places, take something out of every basket that passes by to market. Next he shews that the power of the governor is become so excessive, that the free natives of Great-Britain are absolute slaves to his pleasure; that in the district of Oalcutta an odious Englishman has no chance of procuring justice; and that in the territories of the Nabob, as they are called, the Nabob is made use of as the instrument of their ruin: this he exemplifies by the case of Ramnaut Dais, a black merchant, who was barbarously oppressed by Verelst, the Nabob, and others; and by the petition of Gregory Cojamaul the Armenian merchant, who is now in England soliciting redress: instances of injustice that ought to rouse this nation to vengeance, and to strip these plunderers of Asia of their prey.

After this he enquires, in his 10th chapter, into the inconveniences and abuses arising from the perversion of the covenants and licences under which British subjects trade to India; and proves, that if the covenants are legal, the Directors may strip a man of all his property, and yet that he has no redress: that they may fine, imprison, and banish him, at their option.

In his 11th chapter, he produces the opinion of the most eminent lawyers, to prove that the power assumed by the Company to send British subjects prisoners to England by force is illegal, and that many and great evils have sprung from this cause.

In his 12th chapter, he exposes the method of collecting the revenues, and

and the frauds and abuses which prevail on all hands. On this head, however, as on every other grand point which he has considered, Col. Brown's dissertations are infinitely more satisfactory. The facts which he relates are curious and interesting, and in his 9th chapter he has more fully than any other exposed the monopoly of beeche-nut, salt and tobacco, by publishing the original papers, which will be eternal monuments of the shame of the monopolists.

In his 14th chapter, he offers some farther considerations on the East-India trade, and the causes of its decline; but as they may be easily conceived from what has been already said, we shall pass them in silence.

In his 15th chapter, he shews the defects of the constitution of the East-India Company, and in the conclusion comes to the following general regulations. 1. That they be deprived of the power of obstructing, perverting, influencing, or interfering in the due course of justice. 2. Of the assumed power of seizing, in all cases, their fellow-subjects, and of imprisoning and transporting them to Europe, without trial or any form of legal process. 3. Of all powers of oppression through the pretended country Nabobs; and under their cloak of obstructing, fettering, and monopolizing the inland trade of Bengal. 4. Of the power of preventing any British subject from going to reside or establish himself in India, who is willing to submit to the laws of the community.

For effecting this, he proposes, 1. To render the mayor's court of Calcutta totally independent of the governor and council. 2. To establish a Court of Appeal, independent of the governor and council, and of every other power in India. 3. To constitute a certain number of the members of the court of appeals, of the mayor's court, and of the company's council, justices of the peace, and joint commissioners of Oyer and

Termen; and general goal-delivery.

4. Not to confine the jurisdiction of his Majesty's courts, as at present, within the Marallah ditch, which surrounds Calcutta; but to extend it, at least, to all the Company's principal factories at Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittigong, Dacca, Patna, &c. where the natives should have easy access to justice against Europeans and their agents. Upon the whole, this performance is useful and reasonable; and though not remarkable for elegance of diction, is sensible and judicious; its principal merit consisting in the facts and articles of intelligence which it contains, rather than in depth of political reflection, or comprehensiveness of any plan proposed.

Considerations on Criminal Law. Continued from p. 245.

AMONGST the various causes that have produced such laws as make it capital in cases where more lenity should be shewn, the judicious author gives the following reasons.

"Perhaps the great severity of our laws has been, in some degree, owing to their having been made *flagrant* in, on some sudden occasion, when a combination of atrocious circumstances, attending some particular offence, inflamed the legislature.

"Men in the warmth of resentment, naturally endeavour to inflict those penalties on delinquents which are most terrible to their own imaginations; and as nothing is more terrible than death to those who possess ease and affluence, they therefore deem capital punishments to be universally the strongest objects of terror.

"But it is wrong, in such cases, to judge from our own feelings, unless we could put ourselves in the place of the criminals who are the objects of our consideration. Men, who are

capitally guilty, are such as are generally tired of life in the manner they hold it; and who therefore commit crimes to better their condition, or put an end to their being. They generally make their advances to the wickedness they intend to perpetrate, with the view of this alternative before their eyes; and consequently the terror of death hath not sufficient influence to deter them from their desperate resolution.

Shakespeare, that excellent judge of human nature, describes the situation of such wretches in the following speeches of the two murderers in *Macbeth*. The first says,

"I am one

Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world

Have so incensed, that I am reckless what

I do to spite the world." —

The second adds,

"And I, another,

So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,

That I would set my life on any chance, To mend it, or be rid on't."

Again, in his play of *Measure for Measure*, he has represented the hardened criminal, as "a man that apprehends death no more dreadfully than as a drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearless of what is past, present, and to come; insensible of mortality, and morally desperate." It is well observed by the author of *Principles of Penal Law*, that the crimes of such a man may perhaps have made him unfit to live, but he is certainly unfit to die. The safety of the community, and the preservation of individuals, may call for his execution; but the bosom of humanity will heave in agony at the idea; the eye of religion will turn with horror from the spectacle,

"We learn from experience, that, in those countries where punishments are mild, the minds of the people are more affected by them, than they are in other places by more severe ones.* This lesson alone is sufficient to teach us, that we gain no other end by the severity of punishments, than that of hardening the minds of the people, and adding desperation to depravity."

The author has considered the nature of our laws and constitution with candour and precision, and we recommend his performance to the perusal of every gentleman who wishes to be acquainted with the criminal laws of this country.

The Rights of Sailors vindicated. In Answer to a Letter of Junius on the 5th of October, wherein he asserts the Necessity and Legality of Pressing Men into the service of the Navy. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Kearsly.

WE have perused this pamphlet with the greater attention, as the matter is so very important to the defence of the kingdom on the one side, and to general liberty, which we have always at heart, on the other.

From a maxim of the common law, "That every man ought to serve the king," or in other words, the community, in their condition, when any evident necessity required their assistance, we were rather inclined, before we read this performance, to join in the opinion with Lord Chatham and Junius, that impressing of seamen might be vindicated upon constitutional principles. We are now convinced of the contrary. This writer hath made it manifest, that there can hardly ever be a necessity for such an arbitrary compulsion to serve on

* L'expérience fait remarquer, que dans les pays où les peines sont douces, l'esprit du citoyen en est frappé, comme il est ailleurs par les grandes,

board our navy : and on the principles of necessity alone, can the measure even be apologized for.

We much approve of the author's publishing his thoughts on this subject when Great-Britain is at peace with all her neighbours ; for in time of war, salutary regulations are smothered in the confusion which it creates.

We hope his labour will not be in vain ; but that the Lords of the Admiralty will fall upon some plan to keep up such a number of seamen in times of tranquility, as will be sufficient, at all times, to curb the insolence of any maritime power that may oppose us, without dragging away unwilling men from their wives and families, in the rude manner that hath hitherto been practised, which, at the same time, both shocks humanity, and gives a mortal stab to our constitutional liberties.

The author makes many pertinent remarks on Judge Blackstone's Commentaries relative to this subject ; amongst others, he says, " Now I would beg leave to ask whether Mr Justice Blackstone himself is of opinion that it is part of the common law, and if he is, *why* he chose *not* to deliver that opinion ? I appeal likewise to that gentleman, whether a series of precedents (*of the violation of the constitution*) which he allows to have *always* been a matter of dispute, and as uniformly resisted as exerted, are of sufficient weight and authority to be deemed part of the common law ; if they are, then Master Braction (whom this gentleman frequently quotes) is quite mistaken in asserting, *that no length of possession taken by violence can give a right*, which surely ought to be at least as valid with regard to liberty as to property."

And this sensible man with great justice satyrizes the British nation for ingratitude to those valuable members of society, the sailors, in the following words :

" Notwithstanding the English value themselves so highly on their humanity, and the equity of their government, it is justly observed by foreigners, that in *this instance* we are guilty of the most *absurd* and *crude* tyranny towards the most meritorious branch of the community ; and that in thus *feeling* our hearts against the sufferings of our *defenders*, and by making our estimate of the public good, with an *exclusion* of all regard to *their* welfare, we renounce all obligations of humanity, and gratitude, as well as of their legal rights, although (as they justly remark) our senate is multiplying statutes without end, for regulating every *trivial* article of *accommodation* for the *rest* of the society." And our author seems to have a dauntless spirit of intrepidity about him, which all good men ought to encourage. Though sensible of his danger, he dares the consequences. " I am not insensible, says he, of my own hazard, if this assertion were not *strictly* conformable to the laws of our constitution ; but in a firm reliance on my motto, I am perfectly easy on that point, leaving it to those adroit prerogative advocates, Lord Mansfield, with his Attorney and Solicitor-general, to make the most of it."

An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the national Debt. The 2d Edition, with an Appendix. By R. Price, D D. F. R. S. 2s. Cadell.

WE have given an account of the first edition of this ingenious performance in our review for February last. To this edition the author has added explanatory observations and tables, and an account of the present state of population in the county of Norfolk.

" For many years, says the author of this account, I believed the prevailing opinion to be true ; namely, that the number of the inhabitants of this

this island had been generally at least, if not uniformly increasing, in all parts of it from the conquest.

"But farther observation has occasioned me to think, that I have rather taken the fact for granted, than built it on any evidence; except the proof furnished by the palpable increase of the inhabitants of many of our towns. And when I have considered, that all the towns that can be called great towns, do not probably together contain one fourth part of the people of the island, I have seen the necessity of adverting more than I had before done, to the state of population in the market-towns and villages, in former times.—It has happened to me, in the course of many years observation, to have seen reason, in many cases, to conclude, and in many others to conjecture upon various foundations, that in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, the market-towns and villages have, in general, fewer inhabitants than they respectively had at some former period.—In the county of Norfolk I know but one town or village, great or small, that is evidently now better peopled than at any time heretofore; it is the little sea-port of Wells. I am willing, particularly, to suppose Norwich may now contain a more numerous body of citizens than it did in former times, yet, not to mention that it is universally believed to have suffered the loss of some thousands lately, if we give any degree of credit to general history and the city muniments, that city must once have been abundantly fuller of people: as it is related to have lost more than 50,000 people in one year by the plague.—Lynn has the appearance of a town formerly more flourishing; and Thetford hardly preserves any appearance at all. But passing by these towns, there are more than 600 county parishes in Norfolk. It is well known, and admitted, churches were in a degree, in popish times, the

works of ostentation rather than necessity; certainly a church was often built, though some neighbouring church might have held the parishioners of both; but it is incredible that a spacious building, sometimes with three isles, should have been built to hold a single family or even two or three; more incredible, that many of these, soon after the reformation, should have been furnished with seats sufficient for an hundred people, often more; or, in short, that any parish should have been inhabited by one, two, or even ten families only. Yet we have 20 or 30 parishes, consisting now of one family, and for aught I know, an hundred of less than ten.

"But without relying upon probability, many of those parishes now almost depopulated, appear, by incontestable evidence, to have had, one or two centuries ago, some two or three hundred communicants, some two or three hundred houses, and most of them 20, 30, or 50 houses; these houses are many of them still to be seen in ruins, and the rest appear in maps, ancient deeds, &c. which are confirmed by old wells and other vestigia.—In many of the parishes of Norfolk, there have been heretofore more manor houses, than there are now dwellings of all sorts; in the most populous of them, more copyhold-houses, exclusive of those of freehold tenure: these facts appear by court rolls.—In most of them a less obvious, yet not less convincing proof of former population, arises from the many hundreds, sometimes thousands, of proper names, distinguishing fields, inclosures, roads, remarkable trees, gateways, foot-paths, that have formerly been known and preserved, yet now almost universally forgot; nay the existence of many of these roads and foot paths, to a careful observer, frequently proves the former great population, as in the present condition of the place they are altogether needless.—If all these obser-

vations

various are applicable; more or less, to the inland part of the county, they are much more so to the sea coast; the villages situated upon which and within four or five miles of it, especially those which seem formerly to have been rather small towns, are all so many scenes of desolation.—I am aware it may be said, that in case towns have decayed in one place, they have improved in another; if small farm-houses and cottages have been suffered to decay, many fair and large farm-houses have been erected in their room; that upon the sea coast, Wells has run away with the trade of nine or ten small towns, and that it exports five times as much corn as all those now smaller towns did 100 years ago; that husbandry is greatly improved all over the county, and that though there is more wheat consumed in it than in any former time, it yet exports an amazing quantity every year.

“All this is true, and yet does not any way diminish the force of my reasons for believing the country depopulated.—Many more acres of land are brought under tillage in the western part of the county, and the art of husbandry is much improved in every part of it; the quantity of grain produced from an acre is increased; and though the use of wheat is much more general among the poor, yet their number being diminished, as well as the quantity grown increased, there remains a great deal for exportation to London and to foreign countries.—Heretofore an hundred small farms produced little more than enough to keep the farmer, his family, and servants; the residue supplied the neighbouring market-towns; a very small part of the produce of agriculture found its way out of the county: except hams and wool, the exportation was little; but wax, honey, and saffron. Money was therefore collected to pay the taxes with difficulty.—It is a false and vulgar notion, that small farms tend to make

provisions cheap; they bring little to market; whereas the great farms consume very little in proportion to what they bring to market: great towns can only be supplied with the quantity of wheat flour now consumed, from large farms. The charge of combination is absurd; and, for the most part, is not made by those who are fools enough to believe it possible; but by those who happen to be interested for the present to keep down the price of corn.—But though the great farms, far from advancing the price of provisions (except in the articles of poultry, &c.) tend to lower them, they are not in all respects beneficial to a country. Wells exports five times as much corn as all the small port-towns now in ruins, but it does not breed half the children, perhaps not one-tenth. Again within land, five small farm-houses and 20 cottages lie in ruins; one handsome farm-house is built in their room; and undoubtedly makes a better figure, yet often contains but one breeding woman, and sometimes not one.”

The cause of this depopulation, our author supposes to be *luxury*. He observes, that “in the most refined state of civilization, few children are produced and brought up by the high and lowest classes of mankind; in proportion therefore as luxury increases, and civilization grows greater, the *vis propagandi* decreases; and if with this increase of civilization, the individuals of these classes increase in number, the mischief is so much greater.—Heretofore a Hundred, in Norfolk, might probably be maintained by 20 country gentlemen, who came seldom to London; 20 or 30 clergymen, 200 yeomen, 1200 small farmers of some substance, 1000 labouring men, half of whom owned their own cottages; besides that the greater part of the remainder were in hopes of, some time or other, becoming the owners of what it was common to see labouring men, wretches of, by industry and frugality; and hence

as these, there be from 50 to 100 tradesmen of various sorts, smiths, wheelwrights, little shop-keepers, &c. most of whom had some sort of property. Except that these last are not so often the owners of their own houses, perhaps, in other respects, their property may be the same. But for the rest:

"The gentlemen are reduced to three or four in a *Hundred*, (often to none) of whom the greater part resort to London occasionally, and there acquire a disposition for expence and celibacy. The clergy are much less numerous, two, three, four, and even five parishes being sometimes consolidated and united. Of the 400 yeomen and small farmers, scarce 50 are left, and most of them distressed, unable to live at the high price they pay for what they buy, and the comparative low prices they sell at. So that a great part of this class are in a state of dependency, and frequently given up to drunkenness. The great farmers too often copy the vices of the gentry. And of the thousand labouring men, 500 are extinct; and of the remainder, not 50 have any property; and of the others not ten have industry and frugality enough to encourage them to *hope* for property; besides that landed property has got into so few hands, that it is hardly to be hoped for, if they had a disposition to aim at it. Most of these latter are, therefore, in a habit of living not from hand to mouth; and the few that still remain possessed of property, are so tainted by their example, that most of them only spend at the alehouse what they would otherwise pay for rent: Whereas formerly the desire of preserving in some, and of acquiring in others, that property which was common among all the inhabitants of the county, induced habits of industry and frugality, the most favourable to marriage, the breeding up children, and setting them forward in the world with the like dispositions.

"It is true, a great part of the poor wretches that are now called labouring men, do marry; their children are generally numerous; but poverty and vice carries most of them off; the rather, because, though the county affords subsistence, it does not afford constant employment for them; consequently, they cannot purchase the subsistence necessary for themselves and families, there not existing now that mode of life in which many thousands did little towards the benefit of the community, but to support themselves, and breed children. Occasional supplies of Scotch and others, give their aid, when it is occasionally wanted, in harvest; and the only constant employment (weaving) failing by degrees, in a short time there will probably be but few left, besides those necessary to till the ground in the expeditious way it is now tilled.—After all, perhaps their ancestors were less industrious than themselves, yet they were more frugal, and less licentious and debauched; they were therefore able, with the employment they had, however little, to bring up their families, aided as they were by the low price of many of the necessities of life; and as they sold but little, the price of the rest was of little importance to them.

"How far this state of things in one county, may be similar to that in others, I will not take on myself to decide. I know some counties are improved both in industry and numbers; but thus much I will venture; I know it applies to great part of Suffolk and Essex, and to some parts of the west of the kingdom; and Norfolk, in its present state, is certainly more populous than most parts of the kingdom. For this purpose it is sufficient to appeal to the militia acts, and the lists in each county, from which these acts have been executed."

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of an AUGUST ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 23.

THE report from the committee on the royal marriage bill. A clause was moved, that this bill should be in force during the life of the present king, and three years after. The reasons in favour of the motion were, that the consequences of the bill were doubtful; that it had adopted a new principle; that it was generally the custom of parliament in such cases to make a temporary law, to make an experiment how it would operate, and which might, at any future period, be made perpetual; that the virtues of the present king were so well known, that we might entrust him with extraordinary powers, but should be careful how we put them into the hands of future kings, who might not be so well inclined to a constitutional exercise of them.

Against the clause it was urged, that if the principles of the bill were good, it ought to be made perpetual; if bad, not at all; that it was an invidious compliment, and not in the least desired by his Majesty, to be intrusted with a power, which should not be deemed proper to intrust to his successors; that if the time should be limited, yet the proposed limitation was the most improper of any, as on the demise of the King, a variety of circumstances might occur, which might render the situation of the royal family very delicate.

During the course of this debate, it was mentioned by several of the opposers of the bill, that in private conversation many, even of its friends, did not defend it, but urged the King's desire that it should pass, and their willingness to oblige him, as their motive for voting for it.

If the minority had been as zealous for this clause as for some others, it might have been carried against the court, as many gentlemen of that denomination were in readiness near the House, but were not sent to.

The ministry rejected the clause, 159 to 132.

Several amendments were offered to the bill on the principles before debated, but none of them accepted.

Tuesday 24. The royal marriage bill read a third time. Some of the minority ran over the general arguments against the bill. The ministry having said enough on it in the former debate, said nothing. The bill passed 165 to 133.

Wednesday 25. No debate.

Thursday 26. Council heard on the Sand-
hurst bill.

It appeared that Mr. Fox, Lord of the Manor, had claimed a right to dig peat and turf to sell. The officers of Windsor forest, of which this manor makes a part, insisted, that no person had such right in the forest, without licence from the Crown, and had therefore served an injunction on Mr. Fox to stop him. A suit in the Exchequer had been commenced in consequence, and at last a compromise was agreed to; in which Mr. Fox was to be allowed to cut annually one acre of peat and fifty of turfs; which agreement was to be confirmed by an act of parliament.

The freeholders of the parish, and the officers of the forest, opposed this bill as diminishing the right of the tenants, by distressing their pasturage, and breaking up their ground. The verdurers opposed it, as destroying the seed for the deer, and by that means forcing them into the inclosed grounds. It was long debated, but the bill rejected, 28 to 14.

Friday 27. No debate.

Monday 30. Mr. SULLIVAN moved the house for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the servants and court of judicature of the East-India Company.

In support of the motion it was said, that the bad prospects of affairs in India, were owing to the little power the Directors had to punish their servants, for disobedience to their orders, or mal-practices in their different departments in India; that nothing conduced more to those enormities, than that solecism in politics, that the governors of any country should be merchants; that this gave a great temptation to them to become the only merchants, especially of those articles which were of general use, and on which immense profits must necessarily accrue.

Therefore the first part of the bill was to prevent the governors and councils, and the rest of the Company's servants, from being concerned in trade, and in lieu thereof to give them sufficient and ample appointments; that it was also notorious, that the Mayor's Court established in India, was, in its original institution, intended for a very small country (the town of Calcutta, and a few acres round it) but by the accession of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, it was become insufficient and incapable of administering justice to either English or natives, consequently many abuses had happened from it.

The 2d part of the proposed bill was, therefore, to send a Chief Justice and some Puisne Judges, and an Attorney-General, with large salaries, to administer justice in those provinces.

Against the motion it was urged, that it was unparliamentary to suffer a bill to be brought in to redress a grievance, without any prior proof that some grievances existed; that the house ought first to enter into an enquiry concerning our present situation in India, with the causes that had brought us to it; that it was to be feared, that this enquiry would shew us that the evils lay too deep to be remedied by the proposed bill; that it would be almost impossible to prevent the Company's servants from trading, directly or indirectly; and that the sending a few persons learned in the laws of England, was very inadequate to the purpose of executing the laws in a tract of country equal to all Europe, and premature, as we had not yet determined by what laws the inhabitants of it should be governed.

However, it was ordered to bring in the bill.

In the course of this debate Lord Clive made a long and elegant speech; for the particulars of which see page 309.

Tuesday 31. No debate.

Wednesday April 1. The Lords having sent a bill to the Commons by a Master in Chancery and a clerk assistant, the house took fire at the indignity, and would not accept the message without searching for precedents of such manner of sending bills. A debate, or rather a course of invectives, on the manner in which the Lords had of late treated the Commons, ensued. Several gentlemen mentioned, that on the first day of this session, they had been rudely turned out of the House of Lords, even before the Speaker had got out of the door.

The Speaker said, he had heard the noise of *Clear the house, withdraw, &c.* before he had got out; on which he turned about, and demanded of the door-keeper who they meant, as he had not yet got out; that they answered, that it was not meant to him, or any of the members of parliament, but to strangers; but some of the members said, that the door-keeper's turning them out, told them, that it was meant for them and all.

On this a motion was made for a committee to search for precedents of the manner of bills being sent from the Lords, and also of the improper behaviour of the Lords to the Commons.

Exception was taken to the word *improper*, as prejudging the case; as it might appear that the Lords had not acted *improperly*.

This was debated with some warmth, and on a division the words were left out.

Thursday 2. No debate.

Friday 3. Sir HARY HAUGHTON moved, for leave to bring in a bill for the further relief of Protestant Dissenters.

It was urged, that a variety of laws at present existed, in which the dissenting ministers and school-masters were liable to great and grievous penalties, if they acted as such without subscribing the 39 articles of religion, except three, and part of another; that it was true those laws had not of late been put in execution, but they still hung over them; that the Dissenters were of various sects, some opposing one article and some another; from whence it was impossible that an act, calculated to relieve the Presbyterians only, could ease the minds of the other Dissenters; that the bill moved for, asked nothing of the church of England; it left it in the full enjoyment of its privileges and revenues; all the proposed bill asked, was a relief to tender consciences; that the security proposed to be given in the bill, was a sufficient security to the state for their political, constitutional behaviour; and if it was not, the man who would violate his word in the last instance, would have no scruple to do so, if he had even subscribed the whole 39 articles. The general conduct of the Dissenters, their affection to the present government, was also urged in their favour. Administration bore them this testimony, and zealously supported the motion. Mr. Burke spoke inimitably well on this occasion, in behalf of the bill.

Two or three gentlemen of a particular complexion opposed the motion; they wished to give some security to Dissenters; but the 39 articles were, in their opinion, the Palladium on which the civil, as well as the ecclesiastical government depended. One gentleman was for taking away the penalty, but leaving the crime; a second wished to relieve them by a repeal of one or two of the statutes which lay hardest on them; a third thought that the Dissenters in general were not meant by government to be relieved by the act of toleration; it was meant only such as could take the 35 articles and an half, and not those who opposed them all; and a fourth thought parliament very improper to meddle at all with religious disquisitions.

But administration supporting the measure, the motion was carried without division.

GOVERNOR POWNALL gave notice, that he should move the house on Monday next to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the present state of the corn-trade, to consider the following resolutions, which the committee moved by him last year came to, and what propositions may be made thereon for the benefit of the public, by a permanent law, instead of temporary laws.

Resolved,

Resolved, That if the importation and exportation of corn were properly regulated by some permanent law, it would afford encouragement to the farmer, be the means of increasing the growth of that necessary commodity, of affording a cheaper and more constant supply to the poor, and of preventing abuses in that article of trade.

Resolved, That when the price of wheat shall be at or above 48s. per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the importation thereof, upon paying a small duty, merely to ascertain the quantity imported.

Resolved, That when the price of wheat shall be under 48s. per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the importation thereof, upon paying the duties required by the laws now in being.

Resolved, That when the price of wheat shall be under 44s. per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the exportation thereof.

Resolved, That when the price of wheat shall be under 44s. per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the present bounty of 5s. per quarter upon the exportation of such wheat as shall be of the growth and product of Great Britain, and shall be exported in British ships agreeable to the laws of trade and navigation.

Monday 6. A petition from the owners of the *Antigallican* privateer was offered to the house. It appeared, that in the late war this ship had taken a French Indiaman near the coast of Spain; that the Spanish court had delivered the ship back to the French; that at the making the peace, a sort of promise was made by administration to insert an article in the treaty concerning this ship; but that not being done, the owners wanted to petition Parliament for the sums expended in fitting out the privateer.

Lord North opposed this petition being brought up; saying, how improbable it was that any such promise had been made; that the preliminaries were signed in 1762, and that in 1763 an application of the same nature with the present was made to Parliament; and if such promise had been given, in all probability it would have been brought as an argument in favour of the application.

In reply it was said; suffer the petition to be brought up, examine the facts, and if they do not come up to the allegations, discharge the petition. On a division, for bringing it up 1, against it 139.

Tuesday 7. Mr. C. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the marriage act. He explained, that in the bill he should bring in, he should repeal all that part of the act which related to the prevention of clandestine marriages, to the making void such marriages, but would preserve the establishing the notoriety of such marriages.

It was urged in favour of the motion, that the marriage act had been planned in favour of the aristocratical power of the nation; that by throwing a bar in the way of marriage, it prevented, it kept the heiresses in a state of celibacy at the disposal of their parents and guardians; that this bar, though intended to operate only on the rich, had been more pernicious to the poor part of mankind, and especially to the sailors, who could not always reside so long as the act required to make a lawful marriage; that it was unjust to create a nullity in marriage, for an act which was not in the power of the parties to marry.

On the contrary it was urged, that the infamous manner in which Fleet parsons performed the ceremony, and the difficulties that arose from proving such marriages, had made it highly necessary for Parliament to apply a remedy; that this remedy had had several very good effects; that the great had found a way to avoid the difficulties, by going to Scotland; that it was far from being a clear fact, that it had prevented marriages among the lower rank of people; that it had given a power to parents to watch over the tender years of their children, at an age when they might not be supposed to be capable of judiciously determining in so weighty a matter as their future well doing. On a division this motion was carried by 62 against 61.

Wednesday 8. The house in a committee on the report concerning the penal laws. Some of the laws were ordered to be repealed which were in the report, but others were objected to, and a bill ordered in for that purpose.

Thursday 9. A report from the committee to enquire into the proper persons by whom bills are sent from the Lords to the Commons. There appeared one or two ancient precedents, when bills had been sent by a Master in Chancery and the Clerk of the Crown, or by a Master in Chancery and the Clerk of Parliament, which had been taken notice of by the Commons; and messages passed between the houses; nor did it appear that the Lords ever justified the thing; but of late three or four instances occurred where the latter practice had prevailed, and no notice taken of it; but never one instance of bills sent by a Master in Chancery, and the Clerk Assistant.

A motion was made to send back the bill to the Lords, assigning the reason to be, that it was sent by an improper messenger, and desiring to be on good terms with them, it was wished to get the matter properly stated. It was urged that this message was highly reasonable; the Lords had done wrong; they had treated the house with contempt; that if no notice was taken of this, the dignity of

of the house would be sent to the lowest degree; that there was an unbecoming disparity in the motion, but a wish of composing any difference which might arise, and consequently could not stir up any quarrel between the houses.

The ministry opposed this motion, as laying a foundation for a quarrel, not easily perhaps to be settled.

That it did not appear the Lords intended any affront to the Commons; it would be an extreme hardship on the persons concerned in the bill in question, which might drop to the ground in the dispute.

A negative, therefore, was put upon the motion, 129 against 53.

Mr. Dixon then moved, to send a message to the Lords to let them know that the Commons had received a message in an unusual manner, and hoped it would not be drawn into precedent.

This, it was said, would be a sufficient noticing of the fact, and would draw from the Lords such an acknowledgment as would prevent any future misunderstanding.

On the contrary it was said, this would be so tame a message, that it would expose the Commons to greater affronts; and that the Lords would scarcely take the least notice of it, as it had nothing in it requiring the least answer.

An amendment was therefore proposed to leave out the last words, and make it nearer the sense of the former motion; but this was rejected 106 to 55.

A motion was next made to desire a conference with the Lords.

This conference was explained to be on the rude manner in which the Members of the House of Commons were driven out of the House of Lords, when they attended the Speaker: it had appeared, that even before the Speaker had got out of the door, a cry had come from the Lords of *Clear the house*, &c. and that the door-keepers had been very rude in their manner; but it was objected, that this was only the rude manner of low people, and beneath the dignity of the House of Commons to resent; it was also rejected 417 to 50.

The order of the day was now called for, to read the timber-bill a second time.

It was explained, that this bill, from a fatal appearance of the scarcity of timber fit for the royal navy, (one of the principal motives of which was the dimensions of the East-India ships now built as large as sixty-gun ships) had been brought in chiefly with a view to reduce the dimensions of the India ships; but that as the Directors had made a bye-law to prevent any more being built till the tonnage was reduced to 45,000 tons (from 60,000) it was moved to entirely alter the bill

in the committee, and make it simply annex to confirm that bye-law.

In favour of the bill it was urged, that it was essentially necessary to promote the growth of timber for the royal navy, that it should not be directed to other purposes; that the consumption of the East-India ships was prodigious, as they lasted seldom more than three voyages; that it plainly appeared by the bye-law, that this was the opinion of the Directors; and that Sylla made himself master of the liberties of Rome, after he had conquered the *Ege*.

The bill, on the contrary, was represented as full of the most dangerous doctrine, would be an intolerable burden on commerce, which ought to find its own value, and must not be cramped in its progress; that the bill would indeed preserve to the navy all the larger timber now growing, but would effectually prevent the future encouragement of it; as what gentleman would suffer his timber to stand long, when deprived of the liberty of carrying it to market? The India Directors had indeed made a bye-law, but future necessity might make that law inconvenient, and commerce increasing, force a repeal of it; but if once passed into a law, would with difficulty be again obtained.

On a division, for the bill 84 to 48.

Monday 13. Colonel Buxton moved for a select committee of 31 gentlemen, for the purpose of examining into the state of the East-India Company's affairs, &c. &c. The necessity of such an enquiry was strongly urged from a variety of considerations; the present precarious situation of affairs in India; the complaints of the natives, &c. against the Company's servants; the tyrannical use made of their power; the immense consequence to the nation of preserving and well-governing those states; the state of the revenues, and the expenses in Bengal; and the absolute necessity to form a safe, permanent system, called aloud for the fullest information.

Very few denied the necessity of such an enquiry, but many thought it too late in the session to begin it; summer appeared, and the difficulties and magnitude of the enquiry were fully stated. Some opposed the select committee, as consisting only of a committee virtually and really nominated by the Minister, and therefore probably intended to answer ministerial purposes; that the words of the motion were too general, and should have been confined to particular objects, as the state of the coinage, revenues, &c. &c. in India; but it passed without a division.

Tuesday 14. The order of the day, for a committee of the whole house, on the consideration of corn. Mr. Eaton took the chair.

Mr.

Mr. POWNALL moved the several resolutions which had been agreed to this year. He began by apologizing for his standing forward upon a matter of so much importance; but said, what was intended to be moved, was in consequence of several meetings, both last year and the present, of a number of gentlemen of the first interests and abilities in this country, who had seriously considered the thing. He then entered into an explanation of the actual state of the supply and consumption of the kingdom, and shewed, that the present difficulties did not arise from any scarcity; that there was as much, if not more corn grown than formerly, but from the different circumstances of the country, the consumption was considerably more than the supply; and that this disproportion arose from the late immense increase of manufacturers and shop-keepers, the prodigious extent of our commerce, the number of people employed by government as soldiers, sailors, collectors of revenue, &c. &c. and also the prodigious number of people who live upon the interests of the funds; also the great increase of the capital, the manufacturing and sea-port towns; that the surplus which we used to produce, was about one 36th part of the whole growth; and that way one might consider, whether the number of people he had mentioned, were not more than one 36th of the whole people; and that therefore the real fact was, we had no longer a surplus. The consequence that he drew was, what if we really meant to have the country well supplied, we must do every thing to encourage the growth, and not discourage the farmer. He spoke much of the nature of the prices of things, and shewed, that though the prices of every thing were nominally risen, yet the price of corn was less so than any other article. He then shewed, from the nature of the market of great towns, that storing of corn must not be discouraged, nor the middle man; for if they were, great towns could never be regularly supplied, but must be in perpetual danger of famine. He concluded with saying, that though the principal end and intention of the resolutions he meant to move, were for a permanent bill, yet such were the present circumstances of the country, that an immediate supply, if it could be got, was absolutely necessary. He therefore moved a temporary bill for immediately opening the ports for the importation of bread corn. And next moved the resolutions as the foundation of a permanent bill, to take effect when the temporary one expired.

Lord NORTH said, that though a temporary bill might be at present necessary, yet he was very glad to find we were likely to come

to an end of it; and did hope that the matter might now be put upon some permanent footing, as the only way to have the people regularly supplied by giving a rational encouragement to the growth of corn, and proper foundation for the merchant to know how to export and import; and hoped the two bills might go hand in hand, and one should not expire when the other expired.

Sir GEORGE SAVILE said, he had always considered these temporary bills as a false relief, like dram-drinking, and though we had always promised to leave it off, yet we could never come to the last drain: that he had always preached against this destructive custom, and did hope it should be an end of it; and upon that assumption only, and in consequence of the encouragement the noble Lord had given, that such should be the last, he would agree to take up the present one; that is, to the present temporary bill, coupled with the permanent one, that was to succeed it.

Several other gentlemen spoke to particular parts of the resolutions, but finally they were agreed to without any amendment or division.

It was then moved, to read the bill for giving further relief to Dissident Dissenters, a second time.

This was opposed with nearly the same arguments, and defended as before; and the question carried 70 to 8.

Wednesday 15. The ballot was made for the 31 gentlemen to form the select committee. A printed list was distributed at the door, which was carried, with the exceptions of Mr. Norton and Sir John Griffin, in whose room was inserted Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Gregory.

Thursday 16. The report made of the select committee. Sir George Savile (who was one) informed the house, that he wished to decline being of that committee; that it was a sort of rule, that a member being against the whole of a bill, ought not to be on the committee on such bill; that he, therefore, being against the whole system of India affairs, ought not to be on that committee. He looked on their trade as destructive, either from bringing in too great an increase of enemy, which would overturn the liberty of this country, or from many of the importations, tea especially, being destructive of the healths of the people of England.

He also protested against the territorial acquisitions as public robberies, in the name of the kingdom; that in abetting, in any sort, this kind of transaction, he should look on himself as an accomplice; he therefore hoped the house would not think he meant any disrespect in not attending the committee.

The house adjourned.

P O E T R Y.

THE PALACE OF MIRTH, a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, as it is now performing at SADLER'S WELLS.

CHARACTERS.

BACCHUS, Mr. KEAR.
 MOMUS, Mr. LOWE.
 EUPHROSYNE, Miss FROMENT.
 FORTUNE, Miss DOWSON.

BACCHUS, MOMUS, EUPHROSYNE and FORTUNE.

FULL CHORUS.

THE world's golden eye
 Now beams from on high
 To cheer and invigorate round,
 With a gay vernal robe
 It mantles the globe,
 Let innocent pleasures abound.

AIR, EUPHROSYNE.

From mirth the social joys of life
 Celestial lustre gain;
 No proselyte of peevish strife
 Shall join our jocund train.
 Without my aid, content but nods
 With vivifying smile;
 I mortals raise to mate with gods,
 And ev'ry care beguile.

RECITATIVE, FORTUNE.

'Tis oft my worshippers, who deem me blind,
 More dark themselves, exclude thee from
 the mind.

Is it my fault, if favours I dispense,
 With cautious judgment, with impartial sense;
 That thro' depravity, or simple pride,
 Those favours oft seem sadly misapplied?

A I R.

Suppose to a ninny much richer I grant,
 'Tis only to balance for sense he may want;
 And if the world will be attracted by show,
 The fault must be theirs—not Dame For-
 tune's, you know.

Admit that great titles have crown'd vernal
 slaves,
 That stars have been plac'd on the bosoms of
 knaves,

Distinctions like these, without merit to win,
 Shew plainer by contrast the darkness within:
 Some females of merit, which ought to en-
 gage,

Have languish'd in vain for a gay equipage:
 But, trust me, ye fair, 'tis deceitful to fix
 True bliss in a chariot, tho' gee-ho'd by six.

The truth is, my favours are then only good,
 When rightly deserv'd, and when well un-
 derstood;
 Let all then who with my indulgencies, hear,
 'Tis virtue and judgment alone make them
 dear.

RECITATIVE, BACCHUS.

Good Lady Fortune, you may gravely teach:
 From a flask's mouth true happiness I reach.
 Perhaps you'll think my jolly notion wrong,
 But my chief joy's a bottle and a song.

A I R.

Behold the God Bacchus,
 Oft mention'd by Flaccus,
 To mortals affords good advice;
 I'll grant store of Claret,
 Then drink and ne'er spare it,
 'Twill balm ev'ry care in a trice.

Deep draughts of Canary
 Will make us all merry,
 While beauty in vain rolls her eye;
 No more she can vex,
 We'll love the whole sex,
 But ne'er for one female will sigh.

If grief should assail us,
 Philosophy fail us,
 Sure comfort is found in good wine;
 If the heart feels a wound,
 No cure can be found,
 No Doctor like juice of the vine.

RECITATIVE, MOMUS.

Well chanted, jolly boy, there's nought like
 quaffing,
 When mingled with a little wholesome
 laughing.
 Ladies, since thus we meet in jovial vein,
 With your good leaves, I'll sing a merry
 strain.

A I R.

Each mortal tasting first of breath,
 Is heard to wail and cry;
 Sorrow to me is worse than death,
 I'll never grieve, not I,
 But laugh at dull spleen, and defy her worst
 dart,
 While one ha, ha, ha, I can find in my
 heart.

The learned, brave, the rich and wise,
 By turns experience care;
 While I the wrinkled hag despise,
 And all her venom dare.
 I'll laugh at dull spleen, and defy her worst
 dart,

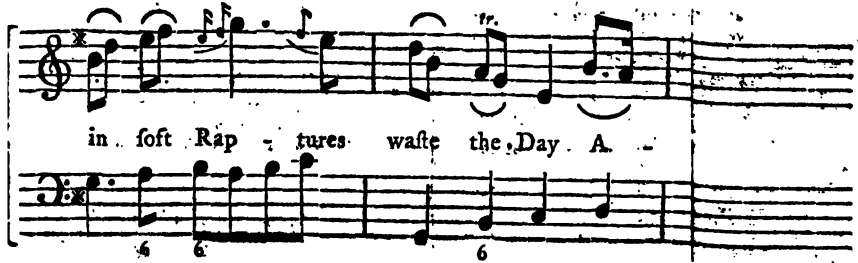
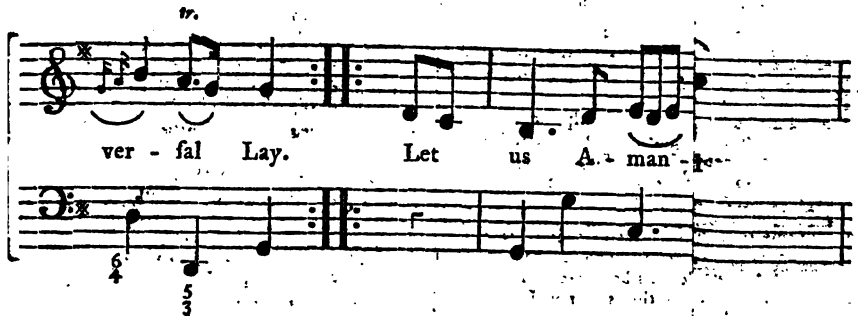
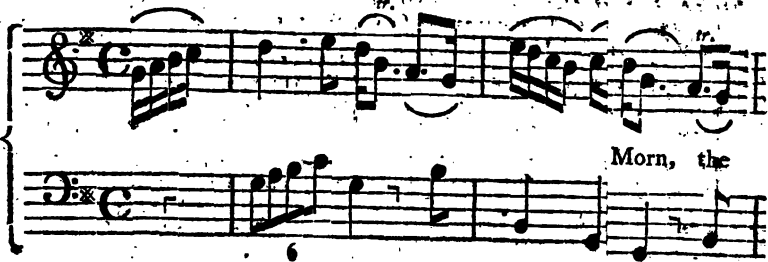
While one ha, ha, ha, I can find in my heart.

Reci-

THE BIRD

No. II.

LOW



Soon

THE BIRK

II.

Soon wears the Summer of the Year,
And Love-like Winter will appear;
Like this your lively Bloom will fade,
As that will strip the verdant Shade;
Our Taste for Pleasure then is o'er,
The feather'd Songsters charm no more:
And when they droop, and we decay,
Adieu the Birks of Endermay.

all;
l;
Beams, &c
Streams;
nce;
dance:

FOR THE



MINEU



- I. The four gentlemen being behind their partners present their right
- II. All four couple contre terns to the centre, the ladies back to back,
- III. The four gentlemen lift on their partners the ladies back to back,

RECITATIVE, EUPHROSINE.

United thus, kind Gents, I'll make a motion,
And one that won't displease you, I've a notion.
A friend of mine, to pleasure beaux and belles;
Has taken the management of Sadler's Wells;
In you it lies to crown him with success,
What will each kindly grant his cause to bless?

AIR.

Sister Taste I'll invite,
To preside o'er each night,
Dull spleen from our regions shall fly;
Apollo shall wing
Soft notes from each string,
Each scene shall be frolic and joy.

QUARTETTO.

BACCHUS. The cellars I'll furnish with
wine of the best,
EUPHROS. With mirthful devices I'll give
it a zest,
MOMUS. I'll mix with the audience and
tickle their sides,
FORTUNE. I cannot but follow such excel-
lent guides.
ALL. Then let us attend on the city,
beaux and belles,
And shew favour to those who
smile on the Wells.

A MONODY

By GEORGE LORD LYTTLETON,
On the death of his Lady.

*Ipse cava solans agrum tessidine amorem,
Te dulcis conjux, te solo in litore secum,
Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.*

A T length escap'd from every human
eye,
From every duty, every care,
That in my mournful thoughts might claim
a share,
Or force my tears their flowing stream to dry,
Beneath the gloom of this embow'ring shade,
This lone retreat, for tender sorrow made,
I now may give my burden'd heart relief,
And pour forth all my stores of grief,
Of grief surpassing every other woe,
Far as the purest bliss, the happiest love,
Can on th' ennobled mind bestow,
Exceeds the vulgar joys that move
Our gross desires, inelegant and low.
Ye tufted groves, ye gently-falling rills,
Ye high o'ershadowing hills,
Ye lawns gay-smiling with eternal green,
Oh have you my LUCY seen!
But never shall you now behold her more:
Nor will she now with fond delight

And taste refin'd your rural charms explore.
Clos'd are those beauteous eyes in endless
night,
Those beauteous eyes where beaming us'd to
shine
Reason's pure light, and Virtue's spark di-
vine.

Oft would the Dryads of these woods rejoice
To hear her heav'nly voice,
For her despising, when she deign'd to sing,
The sweetest songsters of the spring:
The woodlark and the linnet pleas'd no more;
The nightingale was mute,
And every shepherd's flute
Was cast in silent scorn away,
While all attended to her sweeter lay.
Ye larks and linnets now resume your song,
And thou melodious Philomel,
Again thy plaintive story tell.
For death has stop'd that tuneful tongue,
Whose music could alone your warbling
notes excel.

In vain I look around
O'er all the well-known ground
My LUCY's wonted footsteps to descry;
Where oft we us'd to walk,
Where oft in tender talk
We saw the summer sun go down the sky;
Nor by yon fountain's side,
Nor where its waters glide
Along the valley, can she now be found:
In all the wide stretch'd prospect's ample
bound
No more my mournful eye
Can aught of her espy,
But the sad sacred earth where her dear re-
lics lie.

O shades of H——y, where is now your boast?
Your bright inhabitant is lost.
You she prefer'd to all the gay resorts
Where female vanity might wish to shine,
The pomp of cities, and the pride of courts.
Her modest beauties shun'd the public eye:
To your sequester'd dales
And flow'r-embroider'd vales
From an admiring world she chose to fly;
With Nature there retir'd, and Nature's song
The silent paths of wisdom trod,
And banish'd every passion from her breast.
But those, the gentlest and the best,
Whose holy flames with energy divine
The virtuous heart enliven and improve,
The conjugal, and the maternal love.
Sweet babes, who, like the little playful
fawns,
Were wont to trip along these verdant lawns
By your delighted mother's side,
Who now your infant steps shall guide?
Ah! where is now the hand whose tender
care
To every Virtue would have secur'd your
Youth,

And

And shouldst wish down the thoroughfare of

Thystra

O lofs beyond repair!

Oh, woe! oh, woe! oh, woe!

To weep their dire misfortune, and thy own!

How shouldst thou weep! oh, woe! oh, woe! oh, woe!

And dropping o'er thy Love's grave,

Perform the duties that you doubly owe,

Now, alas! it is gone.

From folly, and from vice, their helmside age
to save

Where were you, Muse, when relentless Fate

From these fond arms your fair child stole,

From this fond arms what woe! oh, woe! oh, woe!

To guard her from this mortal blow?

Could not your flowing powers, Aonian maids,

Construt a shield your love's protecting her

For whom so oft in these inspiring shades,

Or under Campagna's moleched mountain's

hoar,

You open'd all your sacred store,

Whate'er your ancient fables taught,

Your ancient fables, your ancient thoughts,

And hush'd her ravens' roar, with all your

spirit gone.

Nor then did Phœbus or Clio's pain,

Or Aganippe's fount your steps detain,

But in the Theophrastus did you play,

Nor then on Mincio's bank

Beset with oaks and

Nor where Cicerone rolls his gentle

stream,

Nor where through hanging woods

Steep T. Anio pours his flood,

Nor yet where T. Mellis, or T. Liris stray

Ill does it now succeed,

That, of your guardian, care bereft,

To dire disease and death your darling should

be left.

Now what avail'd that in early dawn,

When Night fantastic toys

As all her fan's joys,

Which you did search'd the wit of Ovid and

Rome?

And all that in her hour-days

To console her ancient pain

Italia's happy genius could produce

Oh, what the Clio's

Bright sparkling could inspire,

Be all the Graces, together, and would

be all the Graces, together, and would

be all the Graces, together, and would

be all the Graces, together, and would

be all the Graces, together, and would

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be all the Graces, together, and would

Or what in Britain's isle,

Most favour'd with your smile,

The powers of reason and of fancy join'd

To full perfection have contriv'd to raise?

Alas! what is now the use

Of all these treasures that enrich'd her mind,

To black oblivion's gloom for ever now con-

signed?

At least, ye Nine, her spotless name

'Tis yours, from hence to save,

And in the temple of immortal Fame

With golden characters her worth engrave.

Come then, ye virgin sisters, come,

And strew with choicest flowers her ballow'd

tombs.

But hush! thou, in silk vestment clad,

With accents sweet, and sad,

Thou, plaintive Muse, whom o'er his Laura's

urn

Unhappy Petrarch call'd to mourn,

O come, and to this fairer Laura pay

A more impassion'd tear, a more pathetic lay.

Tell how each beauty of her mind and face

Was brighten'd by some sweet, peculiar grace!

How eloquent in every look

Through her expressive eyes her soul dis-

tinctly spoke.

Tell how her manners by the world refin'd

Left all the taints of mortal vice behind.

And made each charm of polish'd courts agree

With candid Truth's simplicity,

And uncorrupted innocence!

Tell how to more than manly sense

She join'd the softening influence

Of more than female tenderness:

How in the thoughtless days of wealth and

joy,

Which o'er the care of others' good destroy,

Her kindly melting heart

To every want, and every woe

To gull itself which in distress

The balm of pity would impart,

And all relief that bounty could bestow

Ev'n for the kid or lamb that pangs'd in life

Beneath the bloody knife.

Her gentle tears would fall,

Tears from sweet Virtue's source, benignant

to all.

Not only good and kind

But strong and elevated was her mind.

A spirit that with noble pride

Could look superior

On Fortune's smile, or frown

That could without terror or pain

be all the Graces, together, and would

be all the Graces, together, and would

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To Virtue's lowest duty sacrifice
Or interest or ambition's highest prize;
That injured or offended never try'd
Its dignity by vengeance to maintain,
But by magnanimous disdain.
A wit that temperately bright,
With offensive light
All pleasing shone, nor ever past
The decent bounds that Wisdom's sober hand,
And sweet Benevolence's mild command,
And bashful Modesty before it cast.
A prudence undeceiving, undeceiv'd,
That nor too little, nor too much believ'd,
That scorn'd unjust Suspicion's coward fear,
And without weakness knew to be sincere.
Such Lucy was, when in her fairest days
Amidst th' acclaim of universal praise,
In life's and glory's freshest bloom
Death came remorseless on, and sunk her to
the tomb.

So where the silent streams of Lycis glide,
In the soft bosom of Campania's vale,
When now the wintry tempests all are fled,
And genial Summer breathes her gentle gale,
The verdant orange lifts its beauteous head:
From every branch the balmy flow'rets rise,
On every bough the golden fruits are seen;
With odours sweet it fills the smiling skies,
The wood-nymphs tend it, and th' Italian
queen:

But in the midst of all its blooming pride
A sudden blast from Appenninus blows,
Cold with perpetual snows:
The tender blighted plant shrinks up its
leaves, and dies.

Arise, O Petrarch, from th' Elysian bowers,
With never-fading myrtles twin'd,
And fragrant with ambrosial flowers;
Where to thy Laura thou again art join'd;
Arise, and hither bring the silver lyre,
Tun'd by thy skillful hand,
To the soft notes of elegant desire,
With which o'er many a land
Was spread the fame of thy disastrous love;
To me resign the vocal shell,
And teach my sorrows to relate
Their melancholy tale in well,
As may ev'n things inanimate,
Rough mountain oaks, and desert rocks, to
pity move.

Woe were, alas! thy woes compar'd to mine:
For thou thy mistress in the blissful band
Of all men never gave her hand;
The joys of wedded love were never thine.
In thy domestic ease
She never bore a share:
Nor with endearing art
Wouldst thou thy wounded heart
Of every secret grief that fasten'd there:
Nor didst her fond affection on the bed
Of conscious woe thee, and thy languid head
Without support on her unweary'd arm sustain,
Barr. Mag. April 1772.

And charm away the sense of pain:
Nor did the crown your mutual flame
With pledges dear, and with a father's ten-
der name.

O best of wives! O dearer far to me
Than when thy virgin charms
Were yielded to my arms,
How can my soul endure the loss of thee?
How in the world to me a desert grown,
Abandon'd, and alone,
Without my sweet companion can I live?
Without thy lovely smile,
The dear reward of every virtuous toil,
What pleasures now can pall'd Ambition
give?
Ev'n the delightful sense of well-earn'd praise,
Unshar'd by thee, no more my lifeless thoughts
could raise.

For my distracted mind
What succour can I find?
On whom for consolation shall I call?
Support me, every friend,
Your kind assistance lend
To bear the weight of this oppressive woe.
Alas! each friend of mine,
My dear departed love, so much was thine,
That none has any comfort to bestow.
My books, the best relief
In every other grief,
Are now with your idea sadden'd all:
Each fav'rite author we together read,
My tortur'd memory wounds, and speaks of
Lucas dead.

We were the happiest pair of human kind!
The rolling year its varying course perform'd,
And back return'd again,
Another and another smiling came,
And saw our happiness unchang'd remain;
Still in her golden chain
Harmonious Concord did our wishes bind:
Our studies, pleasures, taste, the same.
O fatal, fatal stroke,
That all this pleasing fabric Love had rais'd
Of rare felicity,
On which ev'n wanton Vice with envy gaz'd,
And every scheme of bliss our hearts had
form'd
With soothing hope, for many a future day,
In one sad moment broke!
Yet, O my soul, thy rising murmurs stay,
Nor dare th' all-wise Disposer to arraign,
Or against his supreme decree
With impious grief complain.
That all thy full-blown joys at once should
fade
Was his most righteous will, and be that will
obey'd.

Would thy fond love his grace to her controul,
And in these low shades of sin and pain
Her pure exalted soul
Unjustly for thy partial good detain;

No—rather strive thy growling mind to raise

Up to that unclouded blaze,
That heav'nly radiance of eternal light,
In which enthron'd she now with pity sees.

How frail, how insecure, how slight
Is every mortal bliss;

Ev'n love itself, if rising by degrees
Beyond the bounds of this imperfect state,
Whose fleeting joys so soon must end,

It does not to its sovereign Good ascend.

Rise then, my soul, with hope elate,
And seek those regions of serene delight,
Whose peaceful path and ever open gate
No feet but those of harken'd Guilt shall miss.

There Death himself thy Luce shall restore,
There yield up all his pow'r, ne'er to divide
you more.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Feb. 3.

THE Porte begins to shrink seriously of curbing the ambition of Ali Bey, and driving him out of Syria and Egypt before he gets too strong a footing there; on which account five or six Bakhaws have received orders to march against him with all the troops they can get together.

It is reported here, that Ali Bey has sworn fidelity to the Russians, and that by the help of their fleet, he has taken the Isle of Cyprus, and has given them a port on it; and that the Russians having now a free navigation in all the ports of Egypt, are furnishing themselves with provisions from Alexandria. It is said that the Grand Vizir has called the famous Cara Osman Oglou, formerly governor of Smyrna, to be about his person.

We do not yet see any great likelihood of a speedy conclusion of peace. It is 10 days since a Russian commissary was said to be on his way for this capital, to negotiate a treaty of pacification; but it seems so improbable, that few people believe the truth of it.

Warsaw, Feb. 26. The convoy of silver, so long impatiently expected to arrive from Lithuania, amounting to four millions of Polish florins, is at length safely arrived here. We were greatly afraid of the Confederates meeting with it on the way; but we are now delivered from our fears on that head.

Warsaw, March 7. Notwithstanding the positive assurances we had here a few days ago of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the Russians and the Turks, nevertheless we have not yet received any further information respecting it; and we are even ignorant of the day on which the preliminaries were signed. We are informed, that the orders from the court of Petersburg are to set on foot 10 regiments of light troops, and to continue vigorously the levies

for the regiment of Hungarian Hussars, commanded by Colonel Drewitz; and that the three squadrons which are in Moldavia with the army of Count Romaszow, have received orders to march towards this city.

Warsaw, March 11. Notwithstanding tranquillity seems again established in Lithuania, it is not so here; for it seems as if a fresh attempt was apprehended against our Sovereign's life. The Russians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the squares, and cannon in all the streets; the castle guard has been reinforced with 100 men, as soon as it is dusk chains are put across the gates, and no person in a carriage is suffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor after ten, on foot. It is said, that these measures are taken on the report of some spies who have been arrested, and who report that more than 300 Confederates of Pulawski's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected soon. For which reason General Ribnikow is assembling all the troops he can get, and has posted a party in our suburbs.

Warsaw, March 14. The fear of a fresh conspiracy being forming against our Monarch seems to increase, and makes us live in continual apprehensions; particularly as the malcontents have attempted some bad designs against the castle, where the strongest endeavours are used to render them abortive. In the interim, Russian troops are daily arriving here from Lithuania.

Warsaw, March 14. The diets of Lithuania were held with great tranquillity. The nobility of that province have appointed deputies to acknowledge to the King the legality of the acts of his election and coronation; to assure his Majesty of their fidelity and submission, and how much they were rejoiced that it had pleased Heaven to deliver him

his sacred person from the hands of assassins, &c. The deputies of the palatinates and districts of Wilna, Lida, Wilkomitz, Grodno, Smoleński, Starodub, Samogitha, Nowogrudeck, Slonima, Kowno, and Upita, are already arrived to execute this commission.

Copenhagen, March 14. Count Struensee is very much cast down; he talks little, and lies in bed near all the day. Several religious books have been put into his hands by Dr. Munster, who often visits him. Dr. Hee seems to be pleased with the deportment of the Count de Brandt; though it is said, that during the Doctor's absence, he sings French catches, and talks with satisfaction of his past life.

Copenhagen, March 28. The extraordinary commission appointed by the King to judge the state criminals, sat yesterday for the third time, and confronted Counts Struensee and de Brandt, and several other of the principal persons concerned. It is confirmed that the Professor Berger is innocent of the crimes he was accused of. The Attorney-General Uhl Dahl, who is appointed to serve the Queen and defend her cause, has already had several conferences with her Majesty at Cronenburg. It is said that her Majesty is indisposed, and that she has been twice blooded. The Queen Dowager is quite recovered from the accident she met with.

Copenhagen, March 30. Yesterday and the day before, Count Struensee and his brother underwent an examination that lasted five hours, and were confronted with Colonel Falkenschild, who charged them with many things; to which the Count replied, "I willingly take upon myself all these accusations, provided I can do you any service."

Cordow, March 15. The King's Ulans took 29 Lithuanian Confederates the 12th of this month, near Skawina, who were going to Tyniec, and some hours afterwards they took seven more; among these prisoners is one of the Confederates counsellors, three captains of horse, and two under officers, all young unexperienced men. The Confederates under Marshals Walewski, Radzi-
menki, Dzierżicki, Prince Sipielski, Kray-
czy, Litzcoski, Kossakowski, and others, resolved the next day to attack the different corps of Russian and Polish troops posted on the two banks of the vistula to observe them, and in some measure to keep them blocked up in Tyniec; accordingly, while 800 men, horse and foot, who had passed the vistula early in the morning, were attacking Colonel De Lange who was with his men near Semierconca, 500 or 600 Confederates fell upon General Branicki, who was near Kobierzyn, about half a mile from Tyniec. The action was very warm on both sides. General Luwarow joined Colonel De Lange,

and attacked the Confederates with such fury, that they were obliged to seek security by getting to their boats, which they did in such disorder that many of them were drowned. General Branicki likewise beat the Confederates who attacked him, and put them to flight, pursuing them till they were under the cannon of Tyniec. These two generals in this action gave convincing proofs of their valour, and their troops of their undaunted courage. This affair cost the Confederates 200 men killed or drowned. Our loss consists only of one captain of the Ulans killed, and two subaltern officers, with some soldiers, wounded. The Russians had only some men wounded, among whom were none of their officers.

Vienna, March 20. The Emperor has at last succeeded in furnishing Bohemia with a quantity of corn sufficient to diminish the price; but finding that many of his subjects wanted money, he has lately distributed large sums among the indigent to furnish them with provisions till the ensuing season. Our country looks very well, and the corn-fields promise abundance.

Hague, March 24. Letters from Copenhagen advise, that Colonel Keith, Envoy Extraordinary from England at that court, having demanded a private audience of the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his master, relative to the late revolution; and a day being appointed for that purpose, Mr. Keith was much surprised, upon coming into the audience chamber, to find, instead of the King, some members of his council of state, who intimated to him; that his Majesty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr. Keith made answer, that the orders he had received from his master were to speak to the King in person, and not to his ministers; and that he was not a little surprised, that after his Danish Majesty had consented to give him the audience he demanded, he should refer him to his ministers, which he should not fail to acquaint the King his master with; after which he retired very much dissatisfied with his reception. These letters add, that Mr. Keith has declared, in a very spirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the respect due to her birth and rank, the King his master will not fail to resent it.

Hamburg, March 17. The peace which was looked upon as so near between Russia and the Porte, is now considered very differently; and it is thought there will be another campaign. The Turkish Divan will absolutely not accept of the conditions proposed by Russia.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

April 1.

It is said that advices are received from Madras, dated Oct. 10, which say, that the English army was then besieging the capital of Tanjore, which was on the point of surrendering. This opulent province paid formerly a tribute to Mahomed-Adi, Nabob of the Carnatic, but has of late been guaranteed against that Prince by Hyder Ali. The latter, after the decisive battle against him of last year, shut himself up in Seringapatnam, where he is closely besieged by the Mahrattas.

A Letter from Woodbridge in Suffolk, dated March 20, mentions, that the poor there being greatly distressed for want of bread corn, having got intelligence that a vessel lay in a small creek within four miles of Woodbridge to take in corn to carry it to Dunkirk, a great number of people went to the place, where the ship lay, and seized all the wheat, which they divided among themselves, and then set fire to the vessel.

April 2.

His Majesty was attended yesterday at the House of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and the Earl of Denbigh, when the royal assent was given to

The bill for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family.

The bill for explaining and amending an act for taking off the indusltry of one third flag per pound weight upon all Bladder and Single-Tees consumed in Great Britain; and for granting a drawback upon the exportation of teas to Ireland and the British dominions in America; for a limited time.

The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The bill for further continuing two acts for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters in America.

The bill for allowing further time for satisfaction of debts and bills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

The bill for clearing, deepening, repairing, &c. the haven and piers of Great Yarmouth; for making more navigable the several rivers emptying themselves into the said haven; and for preserving ships whilening therein from accidents by fire.

The bill for making a navigable cut, or canal, from the river Dea, to or near Middleswich and Nantwich, Chester.

The bill to explain an act for paving, lighting, and watching, the town of Plymouth, in the County of Devon.

The bill to enable the governor, bailiffs,

and commonalty of the company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens, commonly called Bedford Levels, to borrow upon Bonds.

The bill for deepening, clearing, strengthening, &c. the harbour and port of Glasgow.

The bill to explain and amend an act for improving the navigation of the river Boyne, and for building a quay, or wharf, near the town of Lancaster.

The bill for lighting, cleansing, and watching, the streets, lanes, and other passages, of the burgh, of Camargate, adjoining to the royalty of the city of Edinburgh.

The bill for the more effectual assessing and collecting of the rates for relief of the poor, in the parish of St. Boniface Bishopsgate.

The bill for lighting and watching part of the town of Lifford.

The bill to amend an act for repairing and widening the stone bridge in the town of Shrewsbury.

The bill to continue and enlarge an act, for repairing and widening the road leading from Lobcomb Corner, to Marnham Bridge, in the county of Wilts, &c.

The bill to render more effectual, several acts, for the repairing the roads from the parish of Epsford, in the county of Middlesex, to the town of Hestford.

The bill for enlarging an act, for repairing and widening the road from the city of Norwich, to Scille Bridge, Norfolk.

The bill for continuing, altering, and enlarging the powers of an act, for repairing and widening the roads from Bury St. Edmunds, to Norwiche.

The bill to render more effectual, an act for repairing the road from the North Queen's Ferry, through Lower Kishington and Kinnock, to Perth.

The bill for repairing and widening several roads, leading through the county of Lanark; and for building a bridge over the river Clyde.

The bill for repairing and widening several roads from Aldershot, Berks, to Basingstoke, &c.

And to forty-three private bills.

April 3.

Last week came on to be tried at the assize of York, before Sir Henry Goulde, Knight, a cause wherein Mr. James Waller was plaintiff, and William Dawson, Esq., the Major of Leeds, Defendant. The action was brought to try whether the plaintiff, who keeps and uses a single horse cart, absolute not occupy lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of 50*l.* was liable

to send such cart and horse to work is amendments of the highways, when the court was clearly of opinion he was not, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff of 400*l.* in damages, and costs.

Extract of a letter from an. Board Admiral Harland's ship, (which certifies the great misery of Mr. Arnold's time-keepers, the Admiral having had no other in his possession) dated at Madras, Oct. 4. 1771.

"I must speak well of the time-keepers, since I owe it to them; from in our run from the Cape of Good Hope to Madagascar, which is not 600 leagues, we were more than sixty out in our reckonings, so deceiving are the currents in that navigation: it is chiefly longitude we run upon, and we never should have thought of altering our course for the night, had it not been for the time-keepers; they were three degrees (just equal to our misreckoning) a-head of the ship at the time we were to resolve either to regard or disregard them. I must own that at first we inclined more to our own reckoning, notwithstanding which we took the prudent part, and when it was dark packed the squadron with a sort of ill-will, looking upon it as so much time lost, and stood a contrary way to divide the night; and at day-light in the morning to be near the place we had left the night before. No land appeared to us then; but in two hours after we made the south end of Madagascar, and standing on upon the same course we had steered the day before (and most certainly should have steered for the night were it not for the time-keepers), we were close with the land, which is so badly laid down in the charts, that we found near five points difference by the compass in its lying. In working the course and distance, after passing the land, we found that if we had continued our course, we had been ashore by three o'clock in the morning, or at least intangled with difficulties, for the night was very dark."

April 6.

The Pretender was married the 28th of last month at St. Germain in France, by proxy, to a Princess of Stollberg, who set off immediately for Italy to meet him.

Cambridge, April 3. The subjects for the two pieces of 15 guineas each, given by the Hon. Mr. Townshend, and Richard Croftes, Esq. members for the university, for the best exercises in Latin prose, were this year, for the senior bachelors: *Natura omni fieri quidam, paucos universos.* For the middle bachelors: *Quid legi sine moribus non est proficiunt?*

April 7.

Yesterday were executed at Kensington Common, Anthony Welps, an Italian, for robbing and murdering Antonio Janina a French gentleman near Lambeth, and Kennet, for throwing his wife out of a cham-

ber window, at his lodgings at Lambeth, which occasioned her death. Just before they came out of prison, Kennet desired to be indulged with a pint of port, for himself and his unhappy companion, which was granted. After hanging the usual time, they were cut down, and their bodies brought back for dissection, one to St. Thomas's, and the other to Guy's Hospital. Kennet denied the fact to the last.

April 9.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank for the year ensuing.

Samuel Beachcroft, Esq.
Samuel Bofanquet, Esq.
Matthew Clamant, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq.
John Cornwall, Esq.
Peter Ducane, Esq.
William Ewer, Esq.
John Fisher, Esq.
Martin Fonneread, Esq.
Peter Gauffen, Esq.
Christopher Hake, Esq.
George Hayer, Esq.
James Houghton Langton, Esq.
Robert Marth, Esq.
Richard Neave, Esq.
Thomas Plumer, Esq.
Roger Boehm, Esq.
Daniel Booth, Esq.
Lyde Browne, Esq.
George Drake, Esq.
Benjamin Hopkins, Esq.
Thomas Thomas, Esq.
* Godfrey Thomson, Esq.
Mark Weyland, Esq.

* Not in the Direction before.

Bath, April 6. At the assizes for this county, which ended at Taunton on Tuesday, a remarkable ejectment cause was tried, wherein two persons of Bristol were plaintiffs, and a wealthy farmer, defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of considerable estates in the parishes of Lympsham and South-Breast, which the defendant took possession of, and held for about five years, under a pretence that no heir at law on the father's side could be found, which indeed could not, as all the death and evidences of title were in the defendant's possession. This induced the plaintiffs, who were heirs on the mother's side, to bring the action, and making out their title, the defendant was driven to produce the deeds, by which it appeared that James Walker, a poor old of 25 years old, an apprentice to a weaver at Shepton-Mallet, was the heir at law, and who is now become entitled to the lands of the value of about 200*l.* besides 5 or 600*l.* rents received and unaccounted for by the defendant.

Last Monday a load of wool coming to town from Suffolk, was seized by a mob near Chelms-

Chelmsford, who sold it for three-pence per pound, and gave the money to the carter.

April 10.

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday chosen Directors of the East-India Company for the year ensuing; and had each the number of votes annexed to their names:

• Charles Boddam, Esq.	993
• Richard Bosanquet, Esq.	948
• Benjamin Booth, Esq.	996
• H. C. Boulton, Esq.	959
• G. Dempster, Esq.	587
• Sir G. Colebrooke, Bart.	891
Sir Ja. Cockburne, Bart.	896
George Cuming, Esq.	994
• William Devaynes, Esq.	997
• Thomas Dethick, Esq.	998
Peter Du Cane, jun. Esq.	993
Henry Fletcher, Esq.	996
Robert Gregory, Esq.	997
Joseph Hurlock, Esq.	995
• Peter Lascelles, Esq.	998
John Manship, Esq.	992
John Michie, Esq.	992
John Roberts, Esq.	997
• Thomas Rumbold, Esq.	990
Henry Savage, Esq.	996
Joshua Smith, Esq.	994
Laurence Sullivan, Esq.	942
• George Tatem, Esq.	937
Edward Wheeler, Esq.	924

Note. Those marked * are new ones.

On Wednesday was examined, at the Public Office, in Bow-street, one G. servant to a man who keeps a mad-house, who lately called on Mrs. Elizabeth Mill, and, under pretence of friendship, told her that her husband was arrested, and was at the Black Dog, a public house, in Shoreditch. The poor woman, anxious to see her husband, stepped into a coach with G. but soon found herself in the fields, instead of going to Shoreditch. She remonstrated, but in vain; the coach stopped at a madhouse on Bethnal Green. She then declared she would not enter the house, as it was not a public house, and her husband was not there. G. then forced her out of the coach, and dragged her by the leg into the house with a most brutal violence. The mistress of the house now appeared; called her mad b——h, and ordered her to be shaved, &c. They then proceeded to hand-cuff and chain her, and treated her with great severity. During her residence in this infernal mansion, which was from Tuesday to Thursday night, Mrs. Field (wife of a hackney coachman) brought her water, advised her to patience, and wiped the trickling tear from her cheek. This Mrs. Field, it seems, is likewise in her perfect senses, and has been confined for years. Justice Wilnot declared that he went to the madhouse, where he found Mrs. Mills in a place which he would not chuse to enter again, as the stench

of it was sufficient to poison a thousand people. It appears that a Mrs. Ubanck has likewise been a long time confined at the same place, though in her perfect senses. Sir John Fielding and the rest of the magistrates observed, that the cruelties exercised in private madhouses exceeded the tortures of the inquisition. Mr. Kirby, keeper of Wood-street Compter, and another person, appeared to bail G. Mr. Kirby's bail was accepted, the other refused, and G. is to find another bondsman to take his trial for the assault.

April 11.

On Thursday Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. was chosen chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company for the year ensuing, and Laurence Sullivan, Esq. deputy chairman.

Chelmsford, April 10. Last night a catcase butcher's cart was stopt at Witham, and this day the meat is to be sold at three-pence per pound; five more are expected this morning, and the moment they arrive they will share the same fate.

There has been a great disturbance at Sudbury, every waggon of wheat that enters that town is sold for 4s. per bushel; the mills are threatened to be levelled with the ground, if the price of grain be not speedily reduced.

April 14.

A letter from Warsaw, dated March 31, brought by yesterday's Holland mail, concludes thus: "This moment advice is arrived, that Russia and the Porte have agreed to a cessation of Arms."

Yesterday morning a waggon-load of flour coming to town, was seized by a mob just on the other side of Chelmsford; it was carried into that town, and cried to be sold to the distressed poor at 1s. 6d. per peck.

April 17.

His Majesty was attended yesterday at the House of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancafter, and the Earl of Denbigh, when the royal assent was given to 50 public and private bills.

A letter from Exeter, dated April 12, mentions, that provisions of all kinds are become excessive-dear, occasioned by the poor people assembling in large bodies, and preventing it being brought to that city; that they have seized on several waggons loaded with flour, &c. which they have sold at a low price.

April 18.

A letter from Colchester, April 14, says, "A number of poor got together, stopped some waggons of corn and flour, which were sold to them, the former at 4s. 6d. per bushel, the latter at 6s. They also stopped a waggon of meat (chiefly veal) that came out of Suffolk, for the London market, which was sold to them at 3d. per pound."

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

A Daughter to the lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, at his Lordship's house, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

A son to the lady of Lord Viscount Minto, at his Lordship's house, Portman-square.

MARRIAGES.

SIR John Blois, Bart. to Miss Lucretia Outley.

The Hon. Sir William Ashurst, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, to Miss Whalley, of Oxford.

DEATHS.

THE Right Hon. Robert Earl of Cathelough.

At York, Lieutenant General Colonel Lascelles, Colonel of the 47th regiment of foot, aged 38.

The Right Hon. Lady-Greville, wife to the Right Hon. Lord Greville, eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, and Member of Parliament for that city.

Mr. Arthur, late manager of the theatre at Bath.

PROMOTIONS.

William Moore, Esq. to be Attorney General of the island of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beckles, Esq. deceased.

Edward Morse, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the province of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Christopher Miles, Esq. deceased.

John Fenton, Esq. to be Provost Marshal of the province of Nova Scotia in America.

Colonel Keith, now Sir John Murray Keith, to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Colonel Lascelles, deceased.

Kempe, Esq. counsellor at law, in Carey-street, to be Serjeant at Law, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Foster, appointed King's Serjeant.

B—K—TS from the GAZETTE.

THOMAS Taylor, of Grange Road, Bermondsey, Surry, tanner.

Simon Bandy, Church-row, Aldgate, money-scrivener.

William Wilson, of the parish of St. George's in the East, brewer.

John Le Gros, of London, merchant.

Matthew Gambell of the Artillery Ground, in the liberty of the Tower of London, hot-presser.

William Warner, of Barnet, peruke-maker.

William Hall, late of Elstha, Northumberland, dealer in wool.

Samuel Miller, of Rye, Sussex, grocer.

Thomas Foster, Carlisle, Cumberland, ironmonger.

Stephen Welch, late of Cricklade, Wilts, shopkeeper.

Abraham Lane, late of Ringwood, in the county of Southampton, mercer.

James Churchill, of Shrewsbury, grocer.

Alexander Daff, of Manchester, merchant.

Robert Haynes, late of Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, dyer.

Moses Hyams of Little Duke's-place, Isaac Marks of Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, and Jacob Barnett of Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, printers, booksellers, and partners.

William Sowdon, of Gardener's-lane, Queenhithe, London, brewer.

Thomas Jones, of Seven-star-alley, in the parish of St. George, Middlesex, chymist.

John Nutter, late of Greenfield, Lancaster, woolstapler.

William Staifford, Houndsditch, London, currier.

Joseph Harris, of Westham Abbey, Essex, callico-printer.

William Hyde, Holywell-street, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, mercer.

Thomas Cater, Haymarket, Hatter.

Benjamin Hallam, the younger, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant.

William Atkins, of Andover, Bucks, laceman.

Thomas Massie, King-street, Covent-Garden, linen-draper.

John Clarke, late of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, dealer in coals.

John Biles, late of Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, innholder.

Charles Dorylas Bowden, late of the parish of Christ Church, Surry, pump-maker.

William Mervin Dillon, Little Winchester-street, London, merchant.

Charles Lowndes, of West Derby, Lancashire, merchant.

William Coxeter, St. Paul's Church-yard, upholster.

David Main, James-street, Bedfordbury, builder.

Thomas Purford, of Ashford, Kent, brewer.

James Facer, of London, grocer.

James Alcock, of Cheapside, linen-draper.

David Soutter, of St. Botolph Aldgate, baker.

Miles Barber, of Liverpool, merchant.

Thomas Hill, of Liverpool, plumber and glazier.

William Doley and David Harper, of Sharpe's Buildings, Tower-hill, dealers and copartners.

Bills of Mortality from Mar. 24. to April 21. Christened. Buried.

Males	- 779	Males	- 1020
Females	- 733	Females	- 986
	1512		2006

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, & PRICES OF STOCKS.

From April 6, to April 21, 1773.
By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons.

April 24, 1773.

London, 6 6

Bank Stock 152 1/2
India d^o 24 1/2
South Sea d^o —
South S. old Ann 85 1/2
South S. new d^o —
3 per C. Ind. Ann. 84 1/2
3 per C. reduced 87 1/2
3 per C. con. 88 1/2
3 per C. B. 1726 —
3 per C. B. 1751 85 1/2
Bank 125 8 9 1/2
4 per C. 1762 93 1/2
Navy Bill 2
Long Ann. 26 1/2 ym. pr.
India Bonds 43s.

COUNTIES IN LAND.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Middlesex,	6 8	—	3 1	2 6	3 1
Surry,	6 7	—	3 2	2 4	3 6
Hertford,	6 10	—	3 1	2 4	3 8
Bedford,	6 10	—	2 10	2 2	3 2
Cambridge,	6 3	4 7	2 10	2 0	2 8
Huntingdon,	6 8	—	2 10	2 2	3 0
Northampton,	6 11	—	3 8	2 2	3 0
Rutland,	7 0	—	3 4	2 1	3 0
Leicester,	7 4	—	3 6	2 0	3 8
Nottingham,	6 7	5 4	3 4	2 3	3 8
Derby,	7 0	—	3 7	2 5	4 6
Stafford,	7 0	5 2	3 4	2 1	4 0
Salop,	6 6	4 11	3 2	2 9	3 10
Hereford,	6 6	—	2 11	2 9	2 11
Worcester,	7 2	4 8	3 5	2 3	3 10
Warwick,	7 6	—	3 3	2 2	4 7
Gloucester,	7 4	—	3 2	2 0	3 11
Wiltshire,	6 4	—	3 1	2 1	4 0
Berks,	6 8	—	3 1	2 3	3 5
Oxford,	6 8	—	3 0	2 3	3 9
Bucks,	6 9	—	3 0	2 2	3 3

Average, — 6 9 4 11 3 1 2 1 3 6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
Essex,	6 3	5 5	3 1	2 1	3 1
Suffolk,	5 11	4 5	2 11	2 0	2 11
Norfolk,	6 0	4 1	2 8	2 0	—
Lincoln,	6 8	5 5	3 2	2 1	3 6
York,	6 3	5 2	3 2	2 2	3 8
Durham,	6 2	—	3 7	2 3	4 3
Northumberland,	5 10	4 10	3 2	2 1	3 11
Cumberland,	6 1	5 0	3 7	2 3	4 5
Westmorland,	6 8	—	3 4	2 1	4 0
Lancashire,	6 10	—	3 6	2 4	3 11
Cheshire,	6 9	—	3 5	2 3	—
Monmouth,	6 5	—	3 1	2 8	3 5
Somerset,	6 4	—	3 0	2 11	3 3
Devon,	5 5	—	2 10	2 8	—
Cornwall,	5 3	—	3 1	2 10	—
Dorset,	6 3	—	2 11	2 2	4 1
Hampshire,	6 2	—	2 11	2 4	3 9
Sussex,	6 0	—	2 10	2 1	3 5
Kent,	6 4	—	3 2	2 2	3 1

Average, — 6 2 4 11 3 4 2 1 3 7

	W.	R.	B.	O.	B.
North Wales,	6 1	5 8	3 3	2 11	4 0
South Wales,	5 8	4 6	3 1	2 7	3 0

GENERAL AVERAGE.

per Bushel, — 6 5 4 10 3 11 3 7
per Quarter, — 52 0 38 8 44 8 15 8 12 12 12

PART OF SCOTLAND.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
5 2	3 4	2 11	2 3	3 2	2 3

Published by Authority of Parliament,
WILLIAM COOKE.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, April 24, 1773.
Amsterdam, 34 8
Ditto at sight 34 4
Antwerp,
Rotterdam, 34 9 1/2 U.C.
Hamburg, 32 10 1/2 U.C.
Paris, 2 day's date 32 1/2
Ditto 2 U.C. 31 1/2
Bordeaux ditto 31 1/2
Cadiz, 39 1/2
Madrid, 40
Bilboa, 39 1/2
Leghorn, 51
Genoa, 50
Venice, 32 1/2
Lisbon, 5s. 7d. 1/2
Oporto, 5s. 7d. 1/2
Dublin, 9s.

Prices of Gold and Silver per Oz.

Gold in Coin, — 40 9
Ditto in Bars, — 40 9
Bull. Reg. of Sight, — 56 1/2
Ditto small, — 56 1/2
Mexico, — 56 1/2
Ditto small, — 56 1/2
Silver in Bars Stand. — 56 1/2

PRICE OF BREAD.

Peck of wheaten, 2 7
Do. household — 2 1
Quarter loaf } 2 1/2
wheaten }
Do. household — 0 6 1/2



A. V.

Engraved for the British Mag. March 1772.



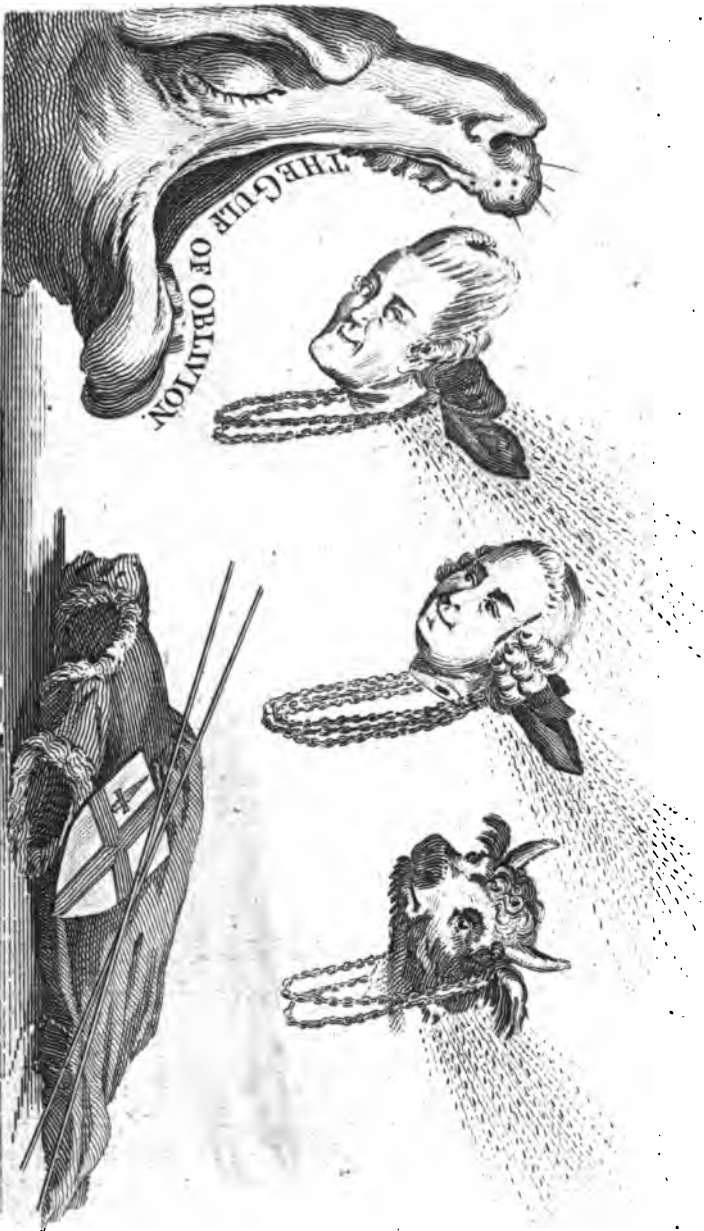
LORD LYTTELTON.

Engraved for the British Mag March 1772.



The Perpetual Motion.

PATRIOTICK METEORS



Ex illis acta probat

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, & PRICES of STOCKS.

From April 6 to April 11, 1773.

April 14, 1773.

By the Standard Winchester Bushel of Eight Gallons.

Bank Stock, 152 1/2

India d^o 22 1/2

South Sea d^o —

South S. old Ann 8 1/2

South S. new d^o —

3 per C. Ind. Ann 8 1/2

3 per C. reduced 8 1/2

3 per C. con. 88 1/2

3 per C. B. 1776 —

3 per C. B. 1775 8 1/2

2 1/2 Bank 125 8 1/2

4 per C. 1762 9 1/2

Navy Bills 2

Long Ann. 26 1/2 yrs. pur.

India Bonds 4 1/2

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
London,	6 6	—	3 10	1 10	2 1

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex,	6 8	—	3 1	1 2	2 1
Surry,	6 7	—	3 2	1 4	2 6
Hertford,	6 10	—	3 1	1 4	2 8
Bedford,	6 10	—	3 10	1 2	2 2
Cambridge,	6 3	4 7	2 10	1 0	2 2
Huntingdon,	6 8	—	2 10	1 2	2 0
Northampton,	6 11	—	3 8	1 2	2 0
Notland,	7 0	—	3 4	1 1	2 0
Leicester,	7 2	—	3 8	1 3	2 8
Nottingham,	6 7	5 4	3 4	1 3	2 8
Derby,	7 0	—	3 7	1 5	4 0
Stafford,	7 0	5 2	3 4	1 1	4 0
Salop,	6 6	4 14	3 2	1 9	3 10
Hereford,	6 6	—	2 14	1 9	2 11
Worcester,	7 2	4 8	3 5	1 2	3 10
Warwick,	7 6	—	3 2	1 2	4 11
Gloucester,	7 4	—	3 2	1 0	3 11
Wiltshire,	6 4	—	3 0	1 1	4 0
Berks,	6 8	—	3 1	1 2	3 5
Oxford,	6 8	—	3 0	1 2	3 9
Bucks,	6 9	—	3 0	1 2	3 3

Average, — 6 9 4 11 3 1 2 1 3 6

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex,	6 3	5 5	3 1	1 2	3 1
Suffolk,	5 11	4 5	2 11	1 0	2 11
Norfolk,	6 0	4 1	2 8	1 4	—
Lincoln,	6 8	5 5	3 2	1 1	3 6
York,	6 3	5 2	3 2	1 2	3 8
Durham,	6 2	—	3 7	1 3	4 4
Northumberland,	5 10	4 10	3 2	1 2	3 11
Cumberland,	6 1	5 0	3 7	1 3	4 5
Westmorland,	6 8	—	3 4	1 1	4 0
Lancashire,	6 10	—	3 6	1 4	3 11
Cheshire,	6 9	—	3 5	1 3	—
Monmouth,	6 5	—	3 1	1 8	3 5
Somerset,	6 4	—	3 0	1 11	3 3
Devon,	5 5	—	2 10	1 8	—
Cornwall,	5 3	—	2 1	1 10	—
Dorset,	6 3	—	2 11	1 2	4 1
Hampshire,	6 2	—	2 11	1 4	3 9
Suffex,	6 6	—	2 10	1 1	3 5
Kent,	6 4	—	3 4	1 4	3 1

Average, — 6 11 4 11 3 1 2 1 3 7

W A L E S.

North Wales,	6 1	5 8	3 3	1 11	4 0
South Wales,	5 8	4 6	3 1	1 7	3 0

GENERAL AVERAGE.

per Bushel,	6 6	4 10	3 1	2 1	3 7
per Quarter,	52 0	38 3	24 8	16 8	28 12

PART of SCOTLAND.

Wheat,	5 2	3 4	2 11	2 3	3 2
Rye,	—	—	—	—	—
Barley,	—	—	—	—	—
Oats,	—	—	—	—	—
Beans,	—	—	—	—	—

Published by Authority of Parliament,

WILLIAM COOKE.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, April 14, 1773.

Amsterdam, 34 8

Ditto at sight 34 4

Antwerp,

Rotterdam, 34 9 1/2

Hamburg, 32 10 1/2

Paris, today's Rate 92 1/2

Ditto 2 UT, 31 1/2

Bordeaux ditto 31 1/2

Cadiz, 29 1/2

Madrid, 40

Bilboa, 39 1/2

Leghorn, 51

Genoa, 50

Venice, 32 1/2

Lisbon, 58 7d. 1/2

Oporto, 58 7d. 1/2

Dublin, 98.

Prices of Gold and Silver per Ounce.

Gold in Coin, — 4 0 9

Ditto in Bars, — 4 0 9

1/4 Rye of Sight, — 5 10 1/2

Ditto in Gold, — 5 6 1/2

Mexico, — 5 6 1/2

Ditto in Gold, — 5 6 1/2

Silver in Bars Stand, — 5 6 1/2

PRICE of BREAD.

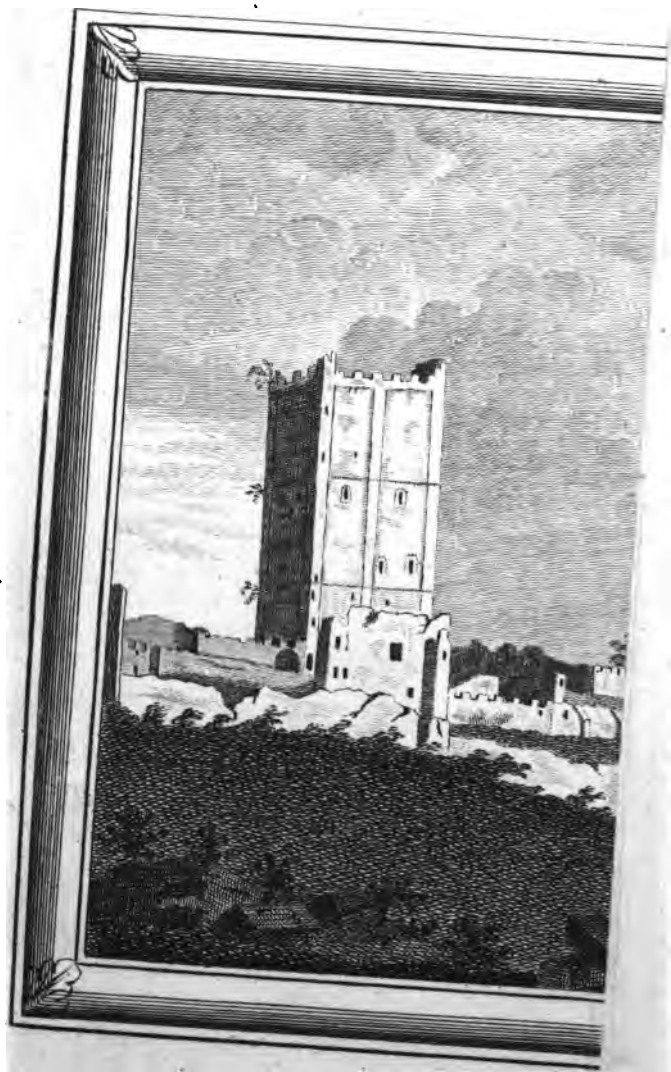
Peck of wheat, 2 8

Do. household — 2 1

Quarter loaf — 0 6 1/2

wheat

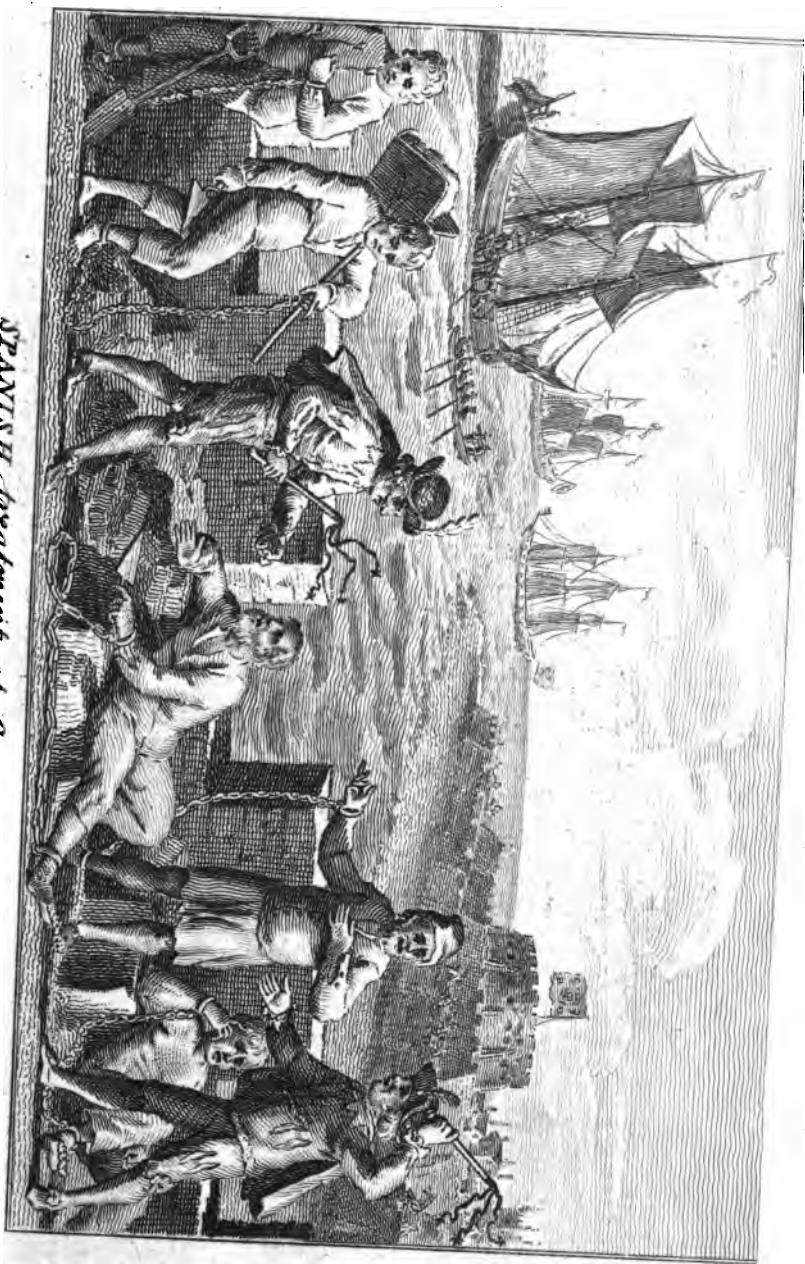
Do. household — 0 6 1/2



A 1/2

WILLIAM COOKE. || Do. house

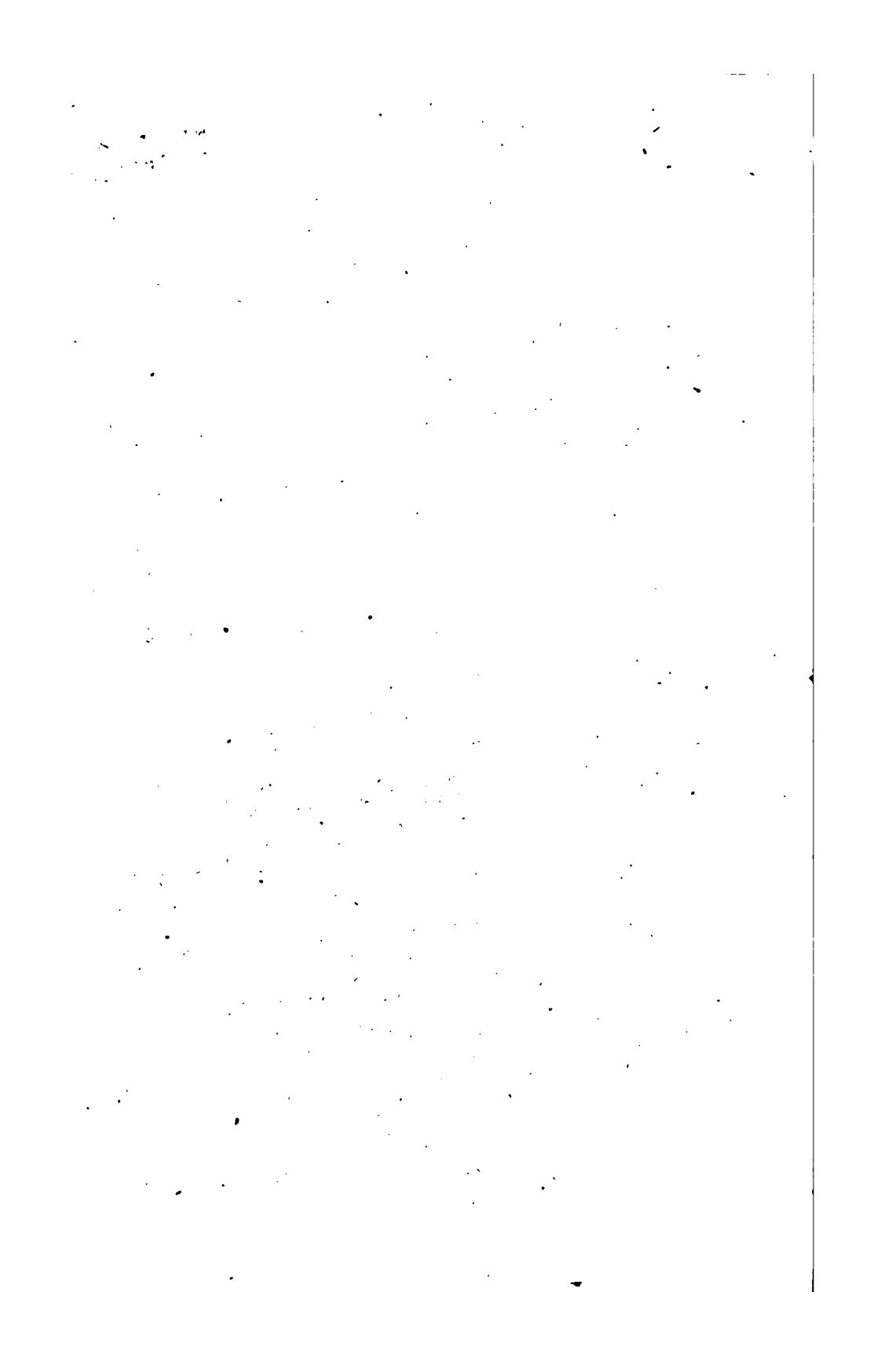
SPANISH treatment, at CARTHAGENA.



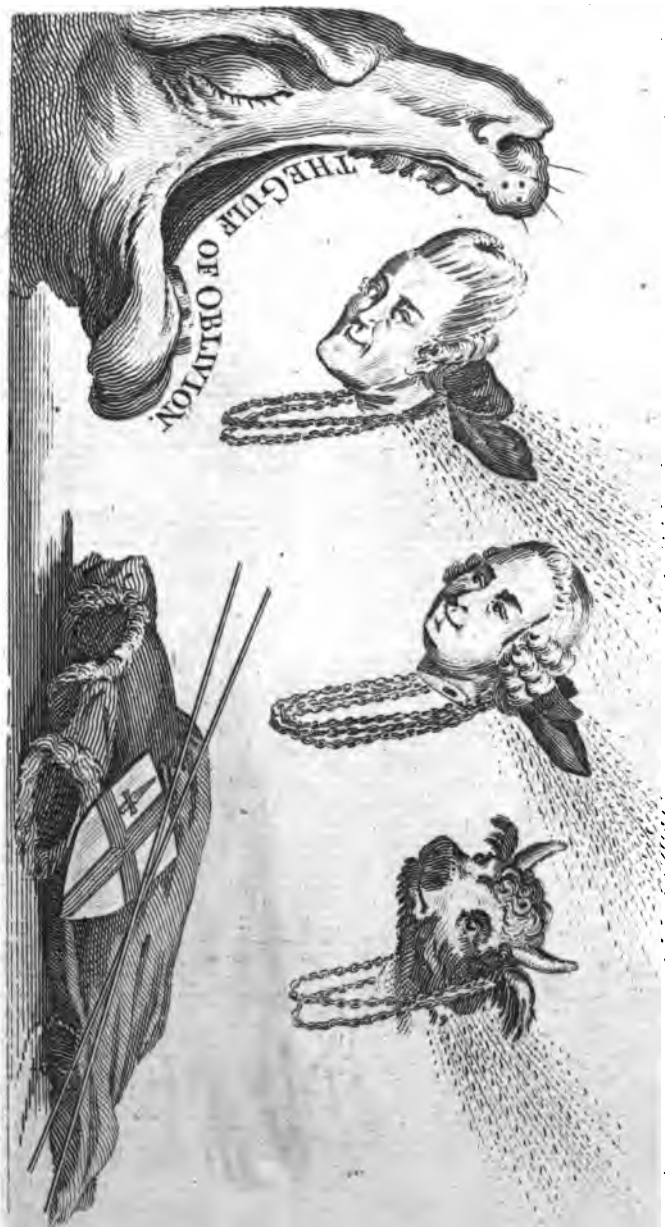
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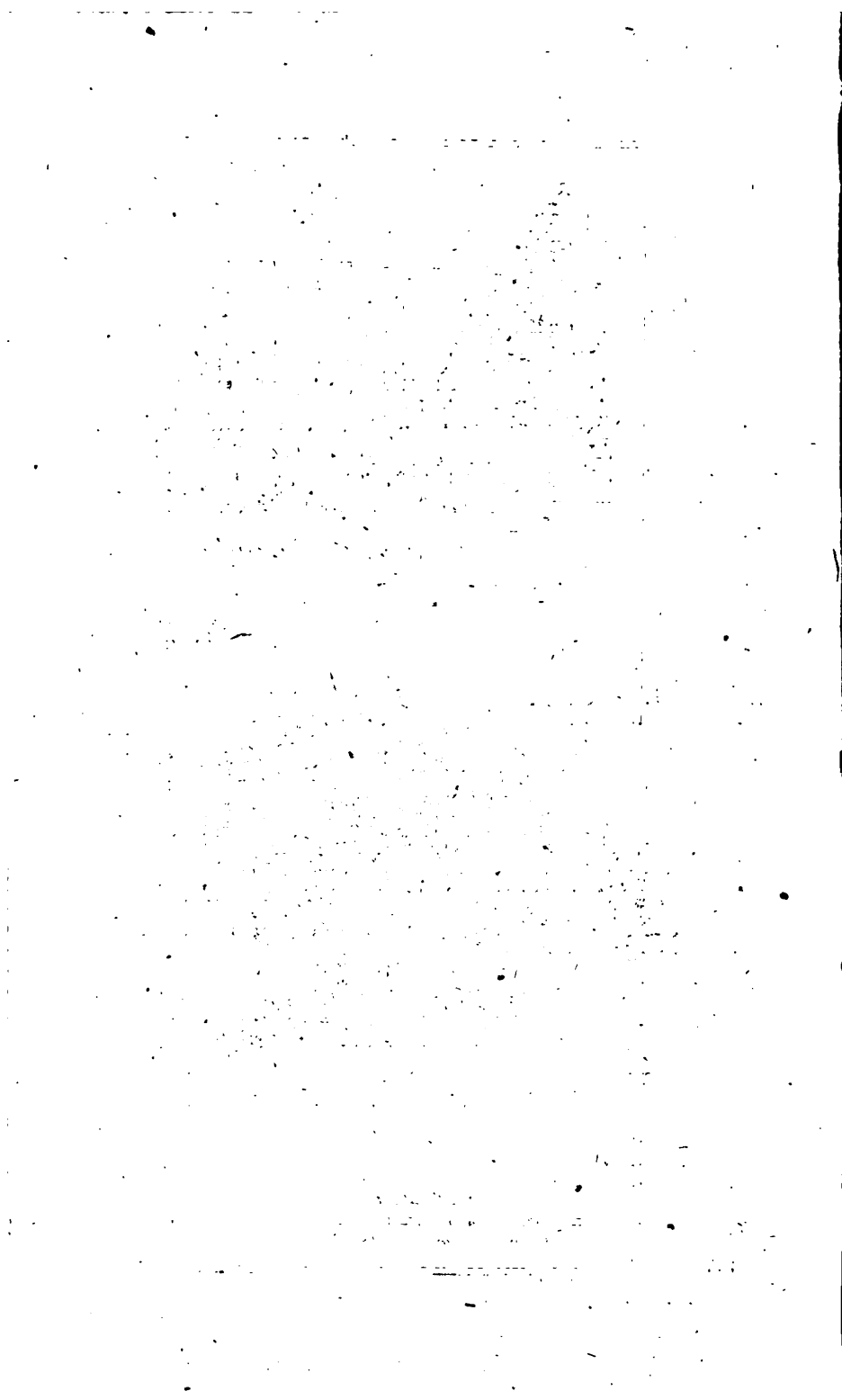
The Perpetual Motion.

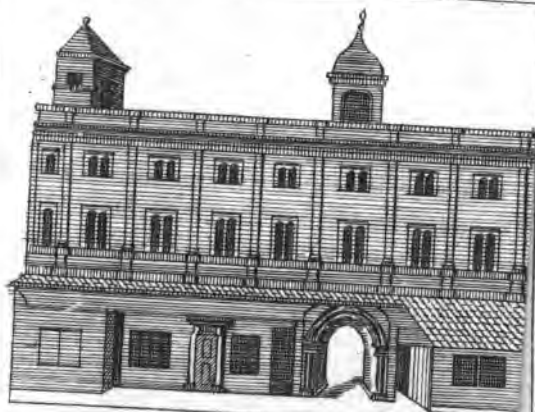


PATRIOTICK METEORS

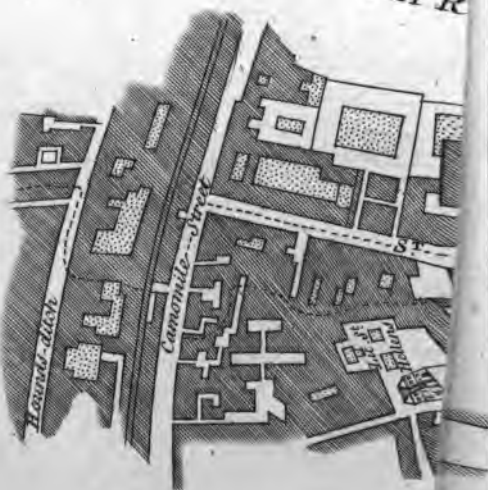


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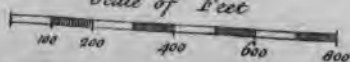


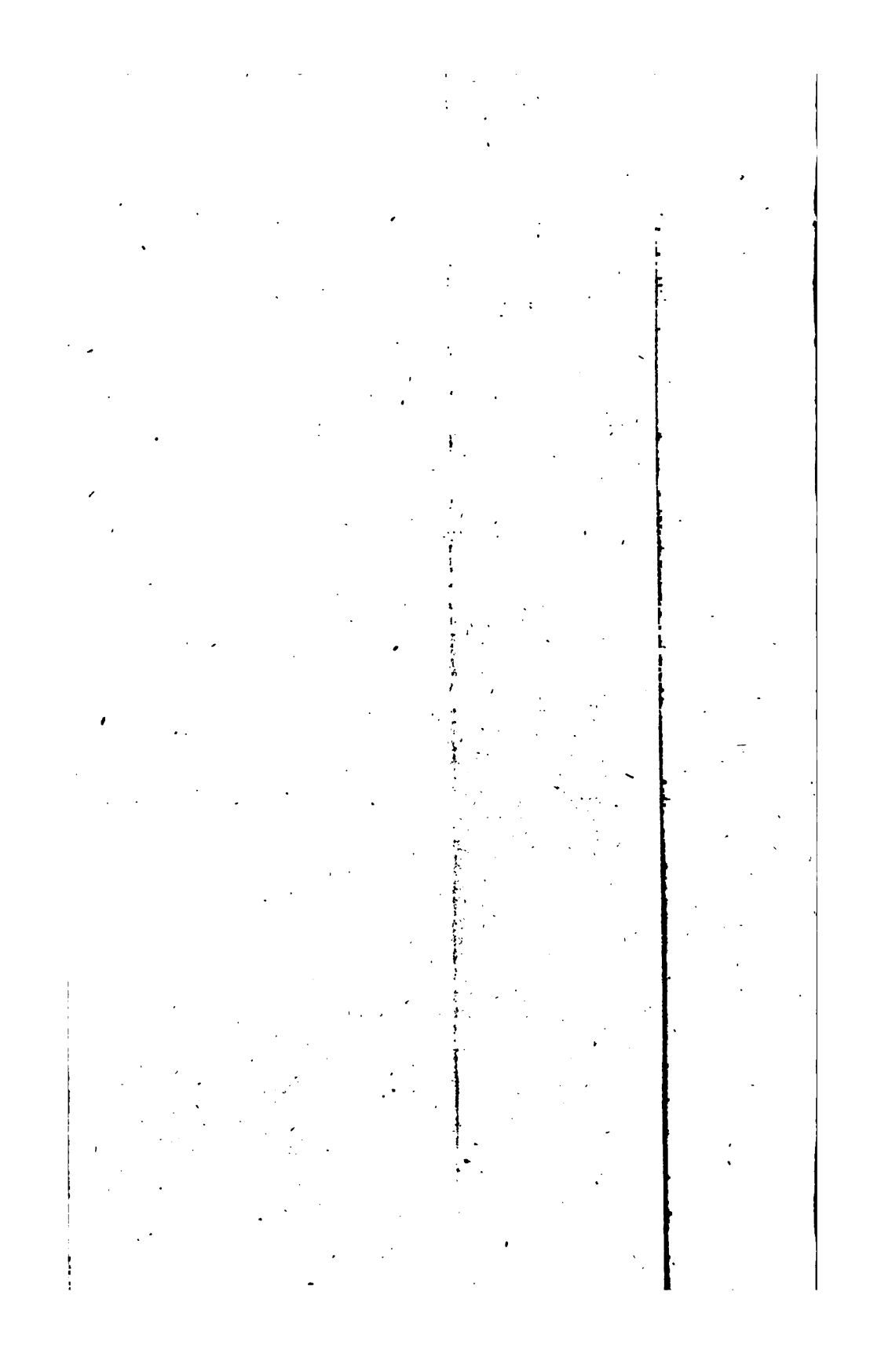
The Front of Leaden Hall

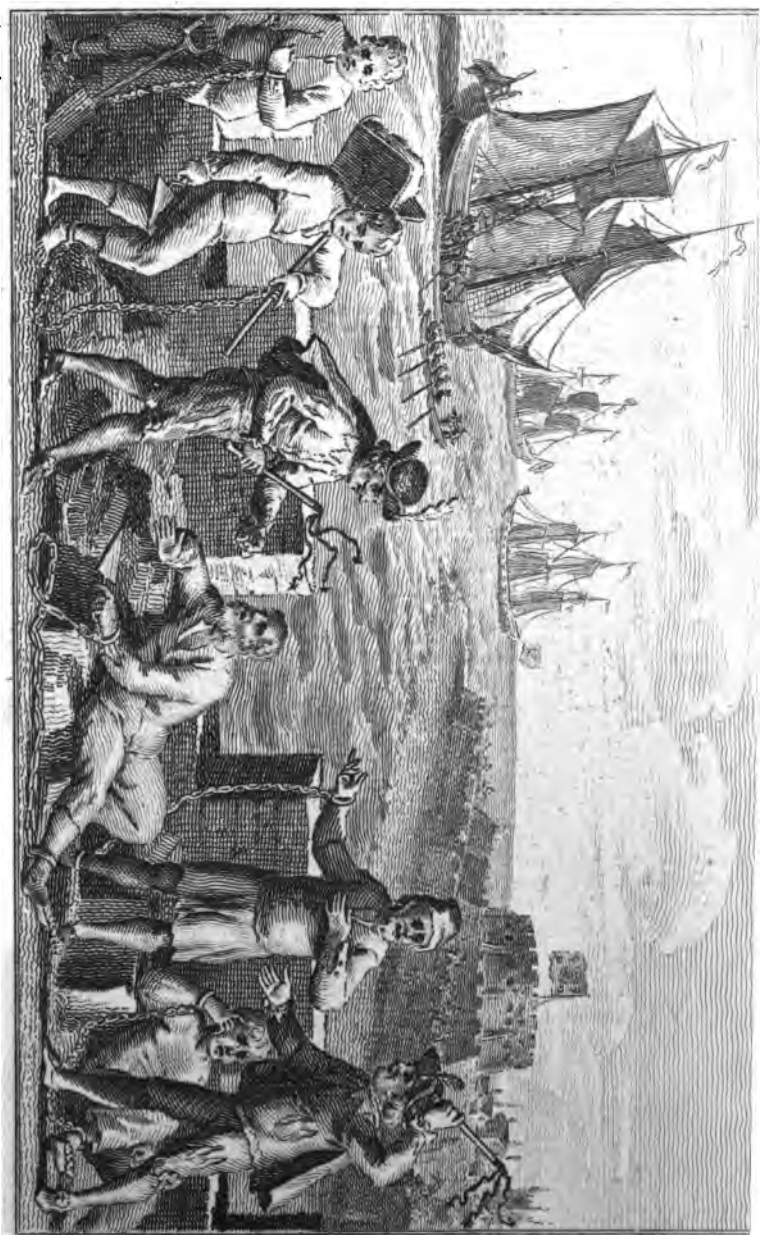


PART

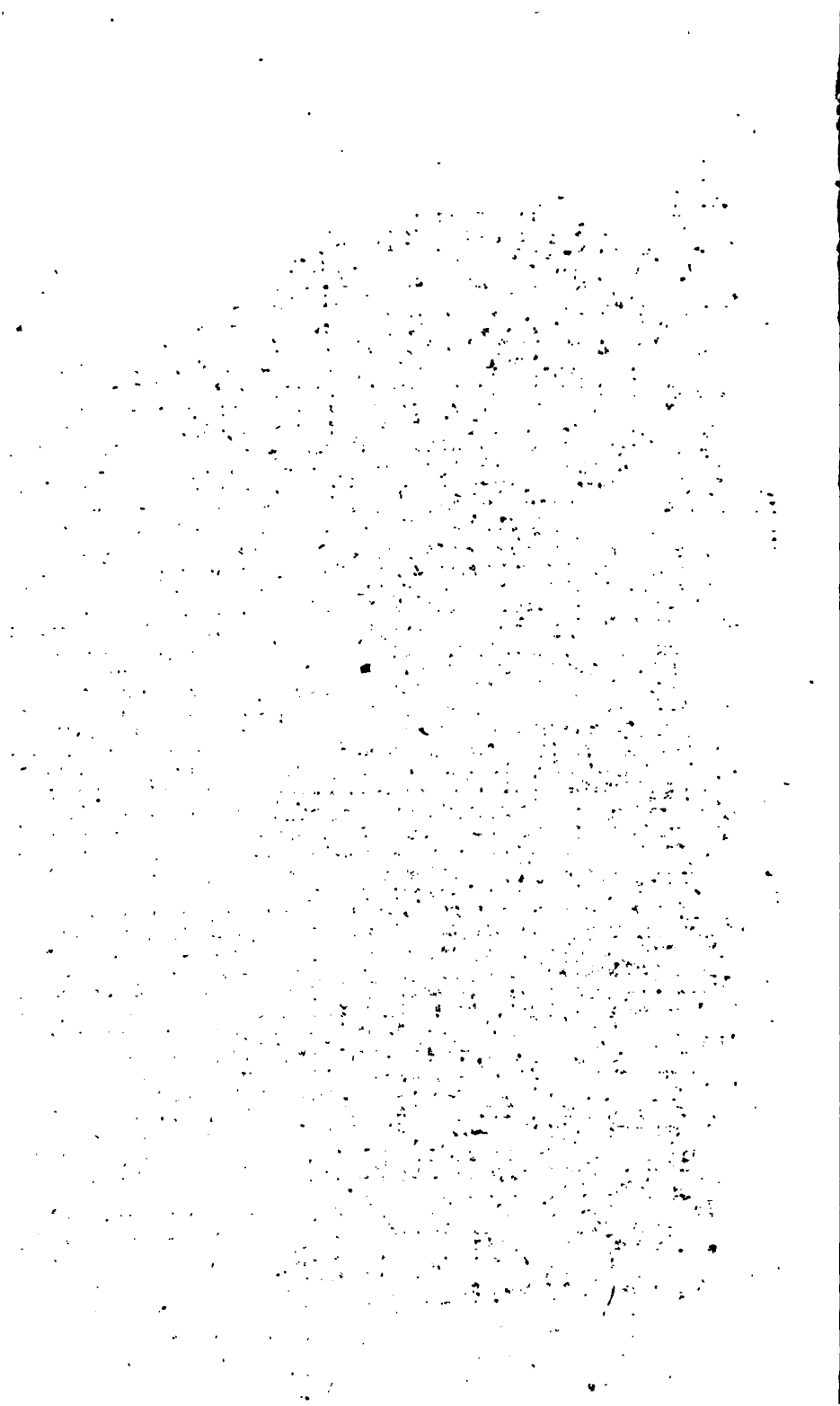
Scale of Feet







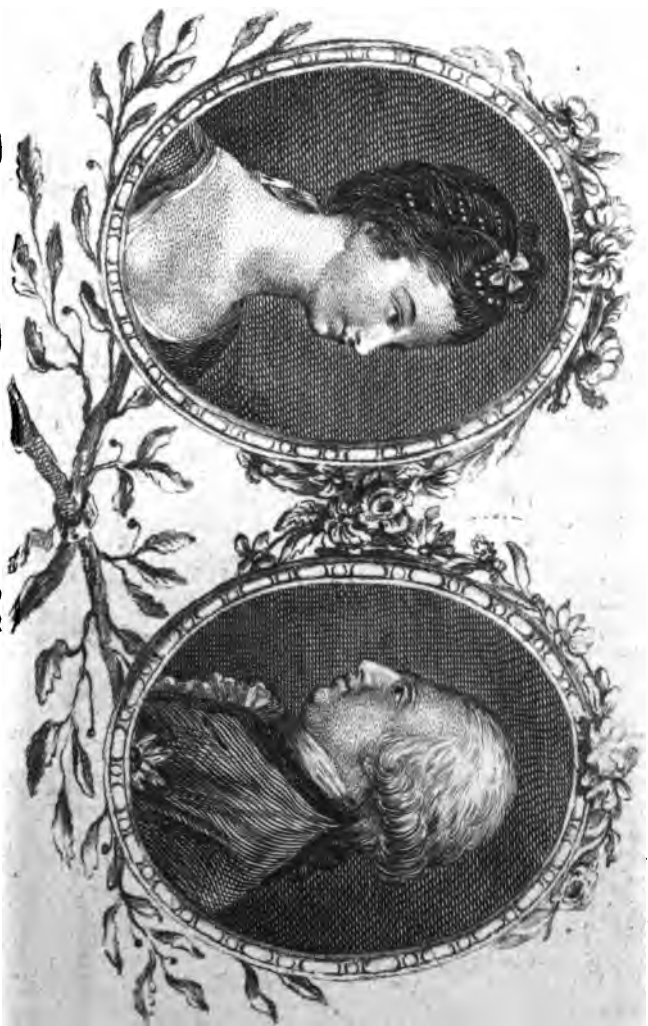
SPANISH Brutality, at CARTHAGENA.



engraved for the British Mag. April 1772.

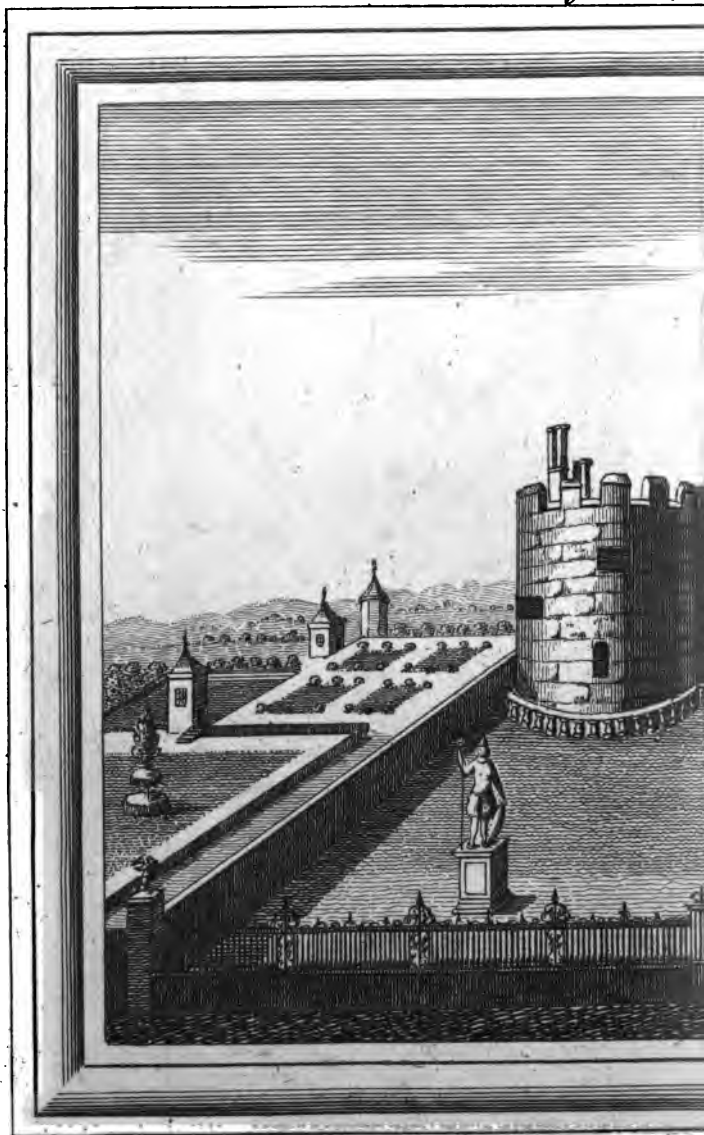




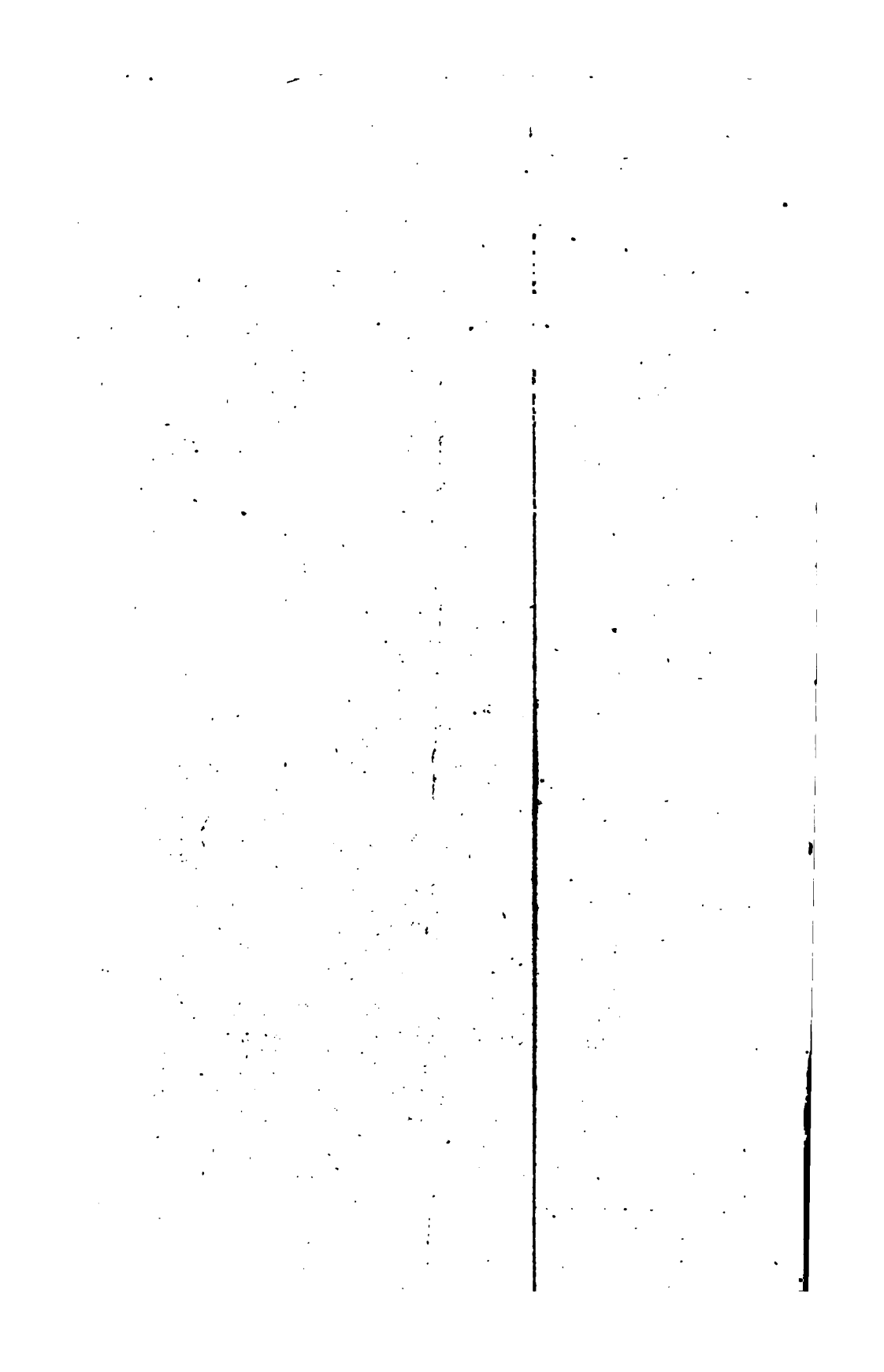


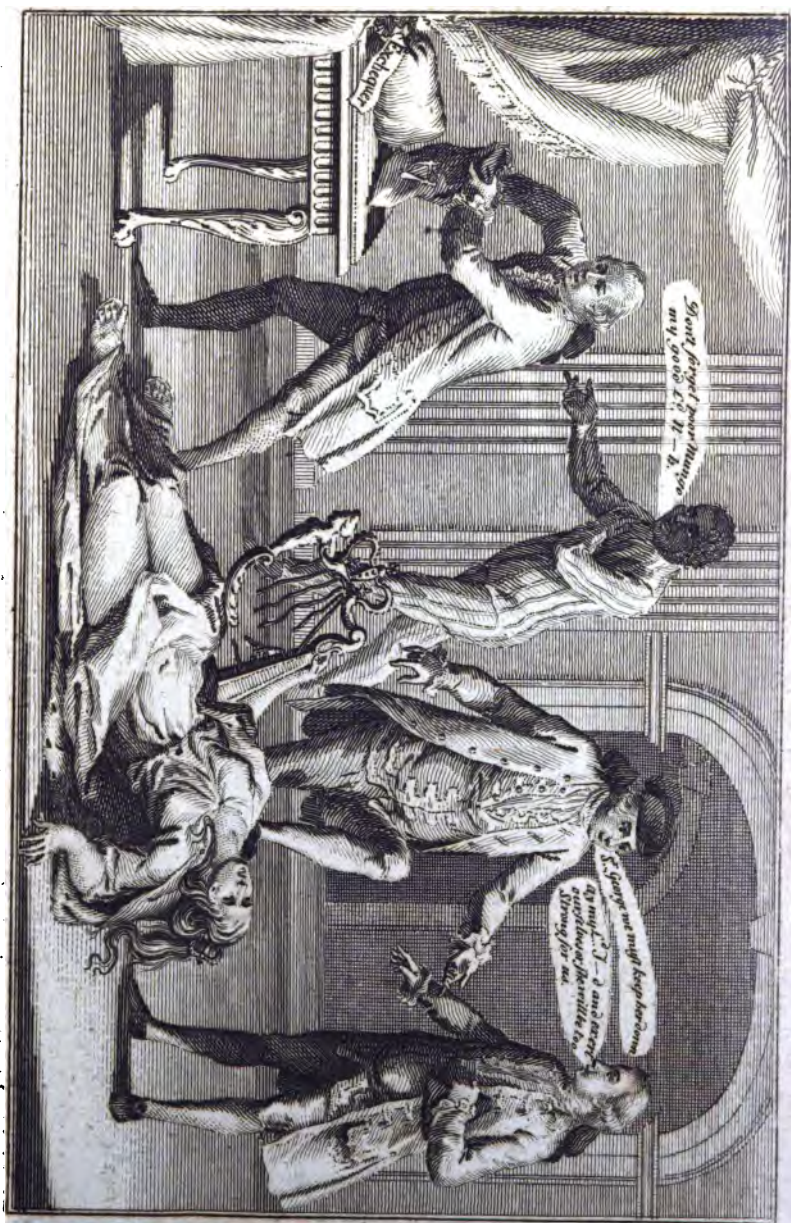
DUKE and DUTCHES S of CUMBERLAND.

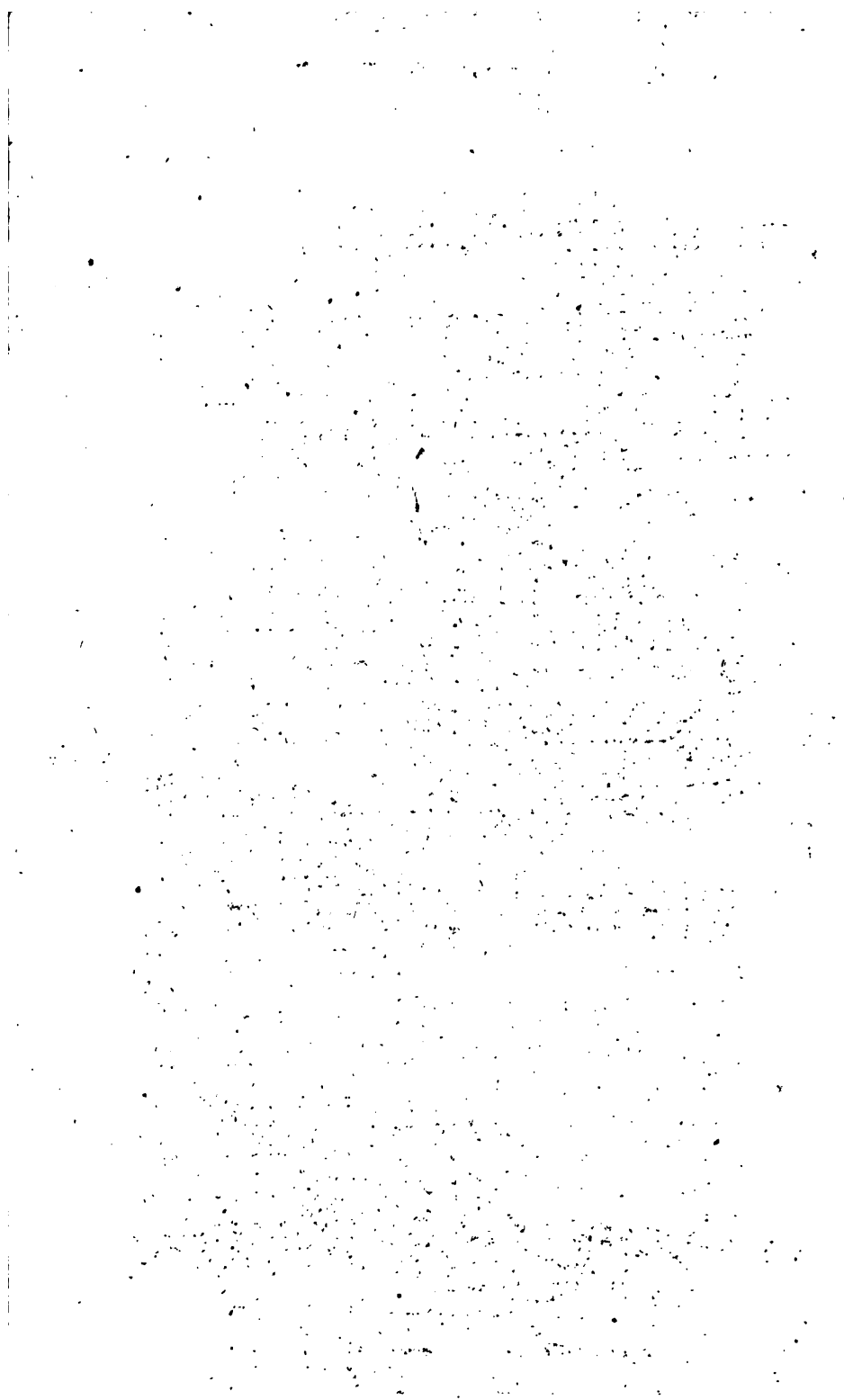
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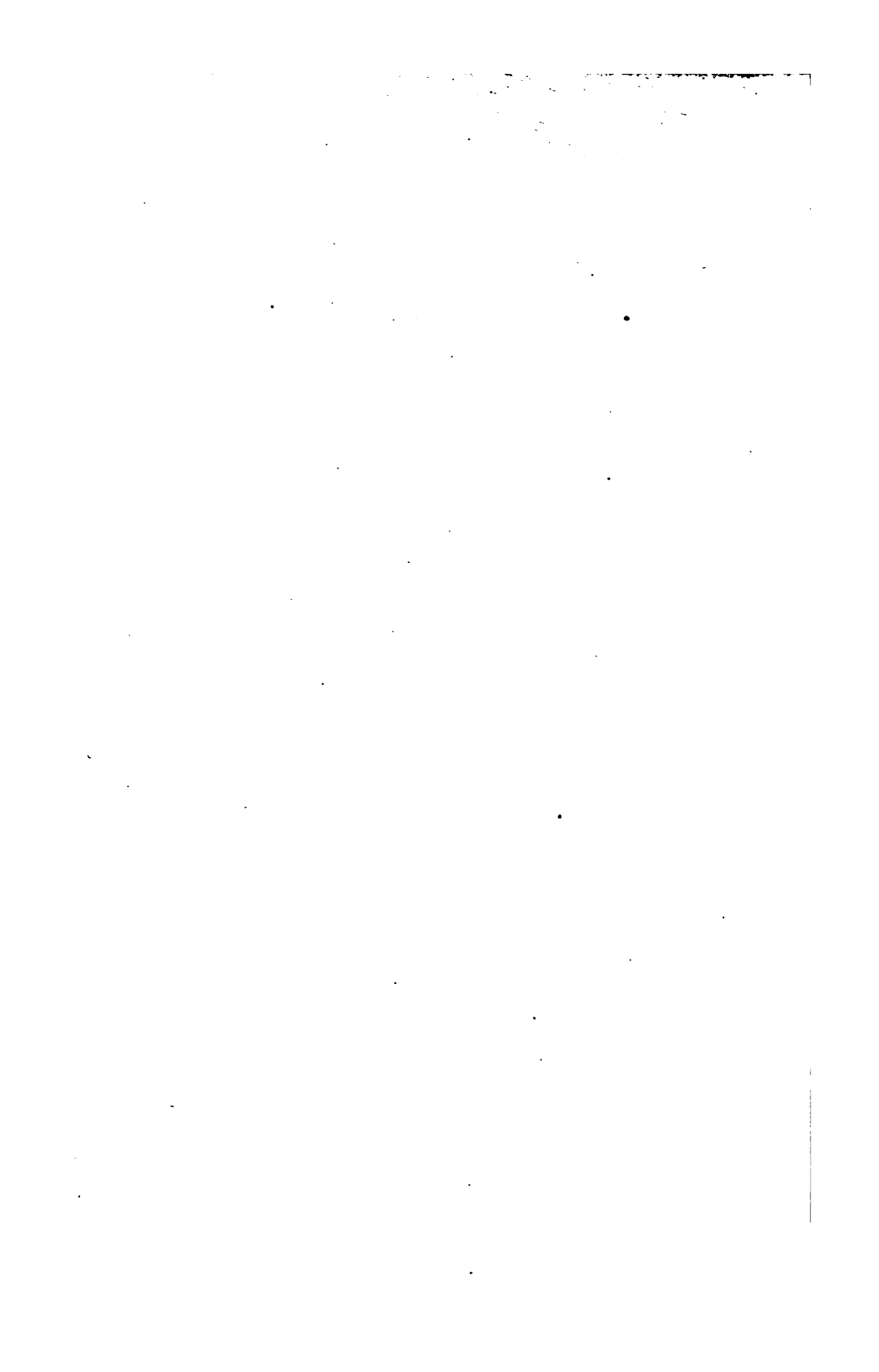


View of Chis













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